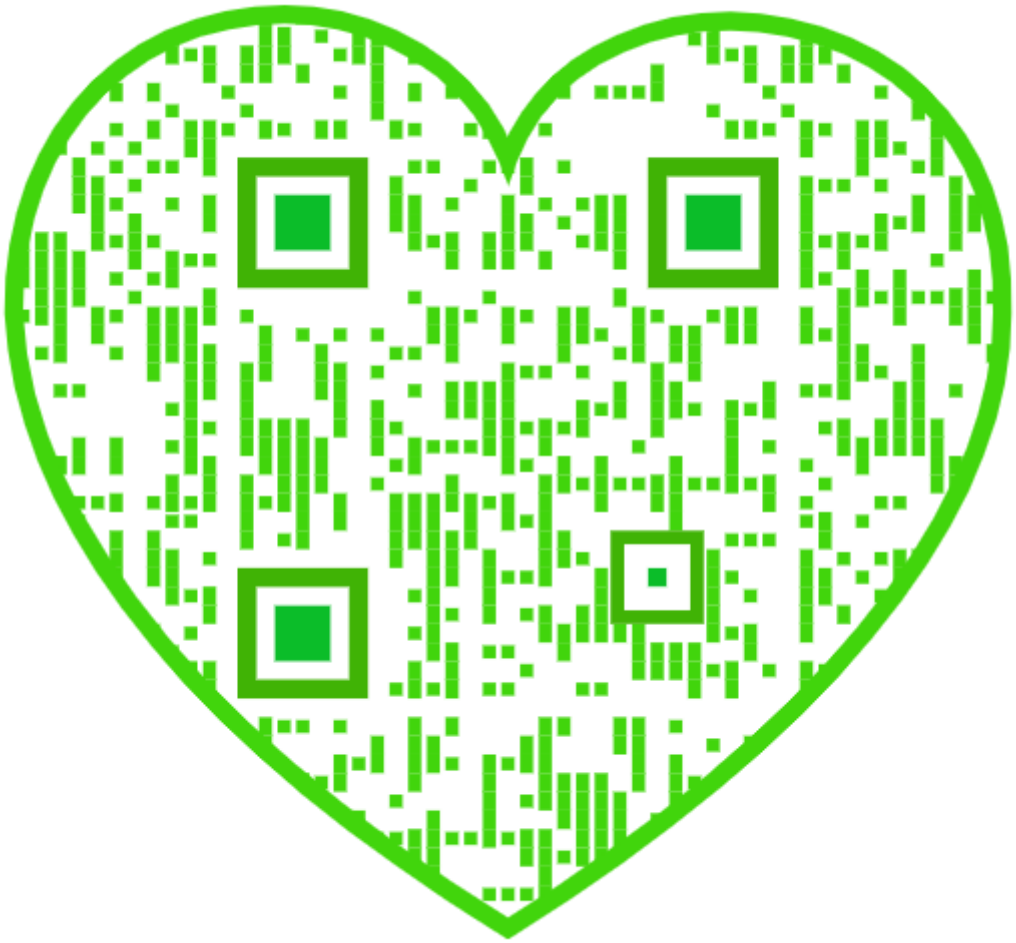

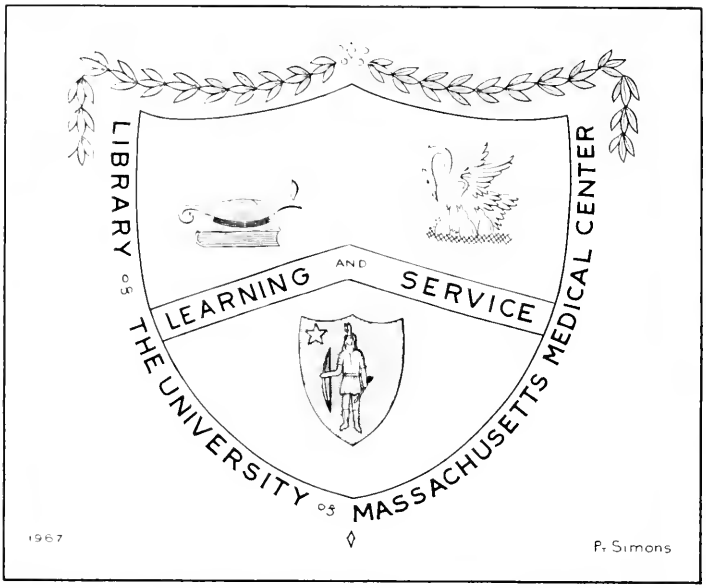
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OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

BY H. R. STOUT, M. D.

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE GUIDE

TO THE

DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES THAT CAN BE EITHER CHECKED IN THEIR CAREER OR TREATED ENTIRELY BY AN INTELLIGENT PERSON, WITHOUT THE AID OF A PHYSICIAN; ESPECIALLY SUCH AS REQUIRE PROMPT AND ENERGETIC MEASURES, AND THOSE PECULIAR TO THIS COUNTRY.

EMBRACING THE

ALLOPATHIC, HOMEOPATHIC,

HYDROPATHIC, ECLECTIC, AND HERBAL

MODES OF TREATMENT.

ALSO GIVING

FULL AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR NURSING THE SICK, PREPARATION OF FOOD FOR THE SICK, ETC.

BOSTON:
GEORGE M. SMITH & CO.,
1885.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

We have long been impressed with the idea that there is a wide felt need in our country for a familiar treatise, in *compact form*, and at a *low price*, that shall serve as a reliable guide to the successful treatment of such ailments, diseases and accidents as may be safely managed by any intelligent person without the aid of a physician; a work that should not pretend to embrace all knowledge, or do away with the necessity of sometimes calling a physician, for there are cases which require the application of professional skill and large experience in their treatment. It must be plain to any one, however, that there are a great many cases that can be treated, with complete success, by the aid of such instruction as may be given in such a treatise as this, while there is another class, that require the most prompt and energetic measures in the *outset*, and which, without such measures, will have run their course before a physician can be called.

Well does the writer remember the sad case of his own family physician, who was suddenly stricken down in his office by that dread scourge, THE CHOLERA, and was beyond the reach of remedies before help came. And well does he remember how thankful he felt that he had a book at hand that told *just what*

to do, and how to do it, when, for the first time, he was startled in the dead of night by the CROUP COUGH from the crib of his only child.

Impressed with the conviction above indicated, we cast about for an author who could enter fully into our views, and who had the ability to put them in practical shape; and after repeated trials and failures, we are sure we found the right man, and now present the result of his labors to the public, in the full confidence that this long existing want will here be fully met.

To render the work still more effective and practicable, the modes of treatment as practiced by the several schools of medicine have been given: *The Allopathic*, *The Homeopathic*, *The Hydropathic*, *The Eclectic* and *The Herbal*, so that recourse can be had to that treatment which may be the most convenient, or the one preferred, or to a second or third, should the first fail to produce the desired results. For instance, a person living in the country, at a distance from a physician or a drug store, might contract a sudden and severe cold, and be threatened with a fever. He might *prefer* the *Allopathic* mode of treatment, but not having the means at hand, could resort to the *Herbal* or the *Hydropathic* methods with the best of results.

This feature of giving the several modes of treatment is a novel one, and, we believe, to be found in no other book.

THE PUBLISHERS.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

In offering this work to the consideration of the public, I feel that I am supplying a need which has long been felt, for a treatise on domestic medicine, which would meet the wants of all classes. It is written with a view more especially to the necessities of the farming community, and those living remote from towns, or where reliable medical assistance can not be obtained. There are many who can recall the time, when if such a work had been at hand, great suffering might have been relieved, or perchance a life have been saved. Our stay upon earth is but short at the best, and it is clearly the duty of every one to use all the means in his power to prolong his life to at least the allotted age of man. No one can tell when disease may strike, when an accident may sever an artery, and we should be always prepared for such emergencies.

In the preparation of this work, I have endeavored to describe each disease in as plain and simple a manner as possible, avoiding so far as was in my power, the use of technical or scientific terms, and expressing myself in *plain English*, so that a child may understand. Where any such terms are used (and it is sometimes impossible to avoid them) they are either explained at the time, or will be found in the Glossary.

In order to reach all classes and beliefs, I have given under each disease, the modes of treatment as pursued by the different schools of medicine. In doing this, I have endeavored to lay aside whatever prejudice I might have in favor of any one system, and have represented each fairly, giving the results of my own experience, as well as that of others. The best authorities of this country and of Europe, have been freely consulted, and whatever I have said, may be relied upon.

For convenience, and to assist in reference, the work is divided as follows:

Section I., General Diseases.

This section is divided into chapters, each chapter giving the

diseases affecting different parts of the body, as well as diseases of a general character. Each disease is fully described, giving in detail the symptoms and causes, followed by the general treatment, and the treatments of the different schools of medicine.

Section II., Diseases of Women.

Under this head are included menstruation, with the disorders frequently accompanying it; pregnancy, and the treatment of the diseases incident to it; labor or confinement, and its management.

Section III., Diseases of Infants.

In this section will be found many valuable hints, with regard to nursing, the diet of infants, and the general management of them; also the diseases peculiar to this period of life.

Section IV., Miscellaneous Diseases.

Under this head will be found the diseases not included in Section I.; also the means employed to resuscitate persons apparently dead, from any cause. This section also includes the management of the sick room, with valuable recipes for preparing food for sickness and convalescence. The Hydropathic treatment is also given, with full directions for the use of water as a remedy.

Under the head of Pharmacy, is given the preparation of some of the medicines recommended in the book.

Section V., Surgery.

In this section will be found the latest improvements for the treatment of surgical diseases, which can be applied by any intelligent person; also Poisons and their antidotes, and a Glossary of medical terms.

In the "Table of Symptoms," are given the prominent symptoms of the principal diseases, thus condensing within a few pages the matter of the whole book; this table will be found very valuable for ready reference, when a person feels unwell but can not tell exactly "what is the matter."

That the work may go forth and be a benefit to mankind, thus compensating for the labor bestowed upon it, is the sincere wish of

THE AUTHOR.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following endorsements of the work are from distinguished Physicians of the Homeopathic, Allopathic and Eclectic schools.

MESSRS. J. S. GOODMAN & Co., Publishers:

Gentlemen:—Having examined the advance sheets of your forthcoming work, entitled "Our Family Physician," I can certify, that I find it accurate in its descriptions of disease, and reliable in its therapeutical department.

N. F. COOKE, M. D.
Professor of Theory and Practice, Hahnemann Medical College.

I hereby certify, that I have examined a work entitled "Our Family Physician," about to be published by J. S. Goodman & Co., and find it to be correct in its diagnosis of diseases, and in my opinion, worthy of the confidence of the public.

H. S. HAHN, M. D.

GENTLEMEN:

At your request, I have examined the advance sheets of your publication, "Our Family Physician." It gives me pleasure to recommend the work as correct in its mode of treatment of disease, and deserves a wide circulation.

J. F. COOK, M. D.
Professor in Bennett Medical College, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:

After examining your publication entitled "Our Family Physician," I can fully endorse the opinions expressed of its merits by the above gentlemen.

R. A. GUNN, M. D.
Professor in Bennett Medical College.

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Our Family Physician.

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CHAPTER I. — DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

No. I. — Eruptive Fevers.

Rash.

THIS complaint is frequently caused by taking cold, fatigue, disordered stomach, etc. It appears in the form of small red spots, which itch intolerably, particularly at night. There is no danger to be apprehended from this disease.

TREATMENT — HOMEOPATHIC.

When the itching is very great, with either shivering or heat, and restlessness, give a dose, (six globules) every hour, of Chamomilla. After two or three hours, if not better, give a dose, (six globules) every hour, of Ledum Palustre. If not better the next day, give Rhus and Sulphur in alternation (turn about) every two or three hours. Tepid baths will be found very refreshing.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following mild aperient may be given:

Magnesia, - - - - - - - -	½ pound.
Ginger in fine powder - - - -	1 ounce.
Rhubarb in fine powder - - - -	2 ounces.

Mix. Dose. for children, about half a teaspoonful; for an adult, a teaspoonful or more.

Nettle Rash, (Hives, Urticaria.)

This is an eruption of the skin which is similar to that produced by nettles. It is not contagious, nor dangerous.

Causes. — Some persons have a predisposition to this disease, and it is brought on by the slightest error in diet. Some kinds of food bring on an attack, as shell fish, cucumbers, mushrooms, strawberries, mackerel, etc. Children who have a fine delicate skin, are liable to it.

Symptoms. — The eruption consists of elevated spots on the surface of the skin, sometimes red, but generally mixed white and red, solid, and attended with violent burning or tingling, and itching. Nettle Rash appears more frequently in small children in the form of large blotches, of an irregular shape, and are of a bright red color, excepting the centre, which is white, and slightly elevated. The eruption sometimes changes from one point to another. In some cases the disease is preceded for a few hours by fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth. Sometimes the eruption resembles the ridges caused by the stroke of a whip-lash.

TREATMENT — ALLOPATHIC.

When the disease is caused by anything taken into the stomach, give as an emetic, the following:

Tarter Emetic - - - - - -	1 grain.
Ipecacuanha Powder, - - - - -	1 scruple.
Simple Syrup, - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Mint Water, - - - - - - -	10 drachms.

Mix. Take at one dose.

Follow this with a brisk purgative, as follows:

Compound Extract of Colocynth, - -	½ drachm.
Extract of Jalap, - - - - -	15 grains.

Mix. Make into 12 pills. Two or three pills will produce an active operation.

If there are severe nervous symptoms, give sulphuric ether in doses of from five to twenty drops, according to the age of the patient; give every half hour.

As an external application use one of the following:

Sugar of Lead, - - - - - -	½ drachm.
Carbonate of Ammonia, - - - -	1 drachm.
Rose Water, - - - - - - -	½ pint.

Mix.

Or,

Alcohol,	1½ ounces.
Rose Water,	4 "

Mix.

Or the following, recommended by Dr. Erasmus Wilson :

Corrosive Sublimate,	6 grains.
Spirits of Rosemary,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	1 "
Emulsion of Bitter Almonds,	6 "

Mix.

It is advisable to make use of external applications carefully else the eruption may be driven in and serious consequences follow

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Wherever the eruption appears, rub the body with wheat flour, and let the patient drink freely of Saffron Tea, or Sage and Sassafras Tea. As the patient gets better, give a physic composed as follows: To three parts of Cream of Tartar add one of Sulphur, and mix with molasses; give a teaspoonful three times a day for several days. If this is not sufficiently active, give a dose of Salts and Senna. Warm saleratus water is a good application for the skin.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Where the eruption is preceded or accompanied by considerable fever, hot skin, thirst, furred tongue and restlessness.

Dulcamara. — When the attack is caused by taking cold, and is attended with nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in mouth, diarrhœa; symptoms aggravated at night, and by the heat of the room, and better in the open air. This remedy may be given in alternation with Antimonium Crudum.

Rhus Tox. — When the eruption is attended with itching and burning, especially after coming in from the open air; also when caused by some particular article of food.

Pulsatilla. — When the attack has been excited by rich and fat food.

Calcarea Carbonica. — When the rash vanishes on going into the fresh air, and is excited by the application of cold water; face yellow, skin rough and covered with goose pimples, stunning pains in the head, nausea and dizziness at night, or in the morning on waking.

When caused by taking cold in damp weather, with pains in the limbs, shivering and headache, give Bryonia and Rhus Tox, alter-

nately (turn about) every three or four hours a dose (four or six globules.) Ledum Palustre is another remedy which will cure a large proportion of cases.

Should the eruption strike in, and the patient complain of sickness at the stomach, great weakness, etc., give Ipecac or Bryonia, every hour for several hours; if not better in three hours give Arsenicum. At the same time cover the patient well and give him plenty of cold water to drink, to produce perspiration.

When a person has this disease for a long time, or is liable to it, let him take every fourth day a dose of Calcarea Carbonica in the evening. If not better in a few weeks, take either Lycopodium, Sulphur, Nitric Acid, or Carbo Vegetabilis, in the same manner.

Administration of Remedies. — When the dose is not mentioned with the remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a dose every one, two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Diet. — No meat or heating drinks; but water, black tea, gruels, dry toast, baked apples, and stale bread.

Erysipelas, (St. Anthony's Fire.)

Erysipelas is an inflammation of the skin, with a tendency to spread, and sometimes extending deep into the tissue. It may be communicated from one person to the other. Some persons are liable to it when their digestive organs are out of order, or when they are exposed to damp or cold. It appears generally in the face, but frequently in the limbs.

Symptoms. — Erysipelas is generally preceded by symptoms of fever, as general lassitude, shivering, headache, coated tongue; these symptoms are followed by hot skin, quick pulse, thirst, pains in back and limbs; the skin becomes red or purplish, and a severe tingling, burning sensation, with stiffness and pain is felt. The parts begin to swell, and if the inflammation is in the head or face, the features may become indistinguishable, and the eyes be closed from the great amount of swelling. Blisters filled with water like those from a scald, may form on the surface. The mind wanders at night, especially when the disease is located in the head, and sometimes the throat is very much swollen. In the worst cases, delirium and coma, come on, and the patient may die from an effusion within the head. When the erysipelas affects the tissues

deeply, matter may form, and the parts slough or fall off. When the parts are deeply affected, the color is very florid, the tingling and burning very severe, and the surface firm and hard, it is called *phlegmonous* erysipelas. When the swelling is soft and spongy — pitting on pressure — the color is pale red, or waxen, and usually affecting those of feeble constitution, it is called *œdematous* erysipelas.

When erysipelas appears as a mere blush without fever, it is called erythema.

Causes. — The causes of erysipelas are various, some of which are as follows: atmospheric influences, irregularity of living, want of cleanliness. The exciting causes are, intemperance, violent mental emotions, exposure to cold after being over heated or excited, especially when the stomach is out of order, wounds and bruises. Great care must be taken to prevent it spreading, such as the free admission of fresh air, great cleanliness, and taking a sufficient amount of nourishment. Persons suffering from wounds, or who are diseased in any way, and especially women about to be confined, should not be allowed to remain in the vicinity of a case of erysipelas, nor should persons in attendance on a case visit any one suffering from wounds, or in confinement, without great care being taken to guard against communicating the disease, by changing the clothes, bathing, etc.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Commence the treatment, especially when there is fever, with the following purgative:

Podophyllin, - - - - - - -	1½ grains.
Leptandrin, - - - - - - -	4 "
Cream of Tartar, - - - - - -	20 "

Mix, and divide into two powders and give one every six hours, until the bowels are freely moved. After this keep the bowels open with the following:

Blackroot, - - - - - - -	5 ounces.
Wild Indigo Root, - - - - -	1 "

Mix, and let the mixture steep in four pints and a half of boiling water; give a teaspoonful several times a day. When the symp-

toms are very severe, it is well to commence the treatment with an emetic. For the acid or sour condition of the stomach, give Magnesia, Chalk, or Bicarbonate of Soda. When the eruption appears over the body, the vapor bath will be found to give relief. If the erysipelas is on the face and head, steam the parts over a decoction of Boneset, Tansy, or Catnip, several times a day. A poultice of Cranberries is considered by some to be specific in this disease. Boil a pint or two until they are soft, and mix with them powdered elm bark, or flour, and apply to the part affected. When the inflammation is very great, use the following:

Tincture of Chloride of Iron, - - - 1 drachm.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, - - - - 2 "

Mix. Dose twenty-five drops in a wine-glass of an infusion of one ounce each of Elder flowers and Maiden hair, in two pints of boiling water. When blisters form, and ulceration takes place, apply poultices of elm bark and hop yeast. When the eruption suddenly disappears, or if there is a tendency for it to do so, give the following:

Bloodroot, Pleurisy root, Ipecac, and Nitre, each in powder, one drachm, and give a dose of from twelve to fifteen grains every three or four hours. To allay the itching and burning, one of the following may be used: Equal parts of tinctures of Lobelia and Bloodroot, to which is added a little vinegar; apply three or four times a day; a decoction of Smartweed and Mayweed may be used cold. Another: Tincture of Lobelia, Tincture of Bayberry bark, saturated solution of Muriate of Ammonia, each, one ounce; bathe the parts with it several times a day. Also, burnt flour, or slippery elm poultice. When the erysipelas is chronic, and breaks out every few months, the following treatment may be used to get it out of the system: keep the bowels regular with some good cathartic pill, or the compound powder of Rhubarb and Potassa, taken in doses of five or ten grains three times a day; at the same time take the following: Wild Indigo root, Bloodroot, and Poke root, each one ounce; Holland Gin or Whiskey, one pint; let it stand a week, and add two drachms of Hydriodate of Potash, dissolved in one ounce of water; dose, one teaspoonful three times a day. The following is also recommended: Blue Flag root, Yellow Dock root, Burdock root, bark of Bittersweet root, Sassafras bark, each, coarsely powdered, one ounce; Elder flower, two ounces; add six pints of boiling water, cover the vessel, and let it steep for twenty-four hours; press the herbs, strain, and sweeten. Dose, a wineglassful three times a day. Bathing the parts affected several times a week in weak lye water will also be found beneficial.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — When there is great fever, hot dry skin, thirst, etc.

Belladonna. — An important remedy, especially for erysipelas of the face, with swollen eyes, dry skin, thirst, and delirium. Aconite and Belladonna may be given alternately (turn about). A dose every two hours. If the symptoms do not improve, and the patient complains of pain in the throat, and dryness, and cough without raising, give Lachesis. Apis Mellifica may be given in alternation with it.

If after having given these remedies for some time, and the patient still grows worse, and there is great sensitiveness to noise and light, the skin shines, and is very tender, and sometimes blisters, give Belladonna and Rhus Tox, alternately, (turn about) a teaspoonful every two hours. If the patient is drowsy, give a dose (four globules) of Opium. If very wakeful and restless, give Coffea and Belladonna, alternately, a dose every hour. Arsenic may be given when the eruption assumes a dark hue, and the patient is very weak.

Pulsatilla — May be given when the disease is caused by some article of food, as oysters, clams, etc. Also when the eruption disappears in one place and reappears in another; also when it affects the ear. For Erysipelas appearing in the joints, Bryonia and Rhus Tox, alternately, (turn about).

When blisters form which become putrid, give Arsenicum and Carbo Vegetabilis, alternately.

Mercurius and Hepar Sulphur may be given when the Erysipelas terminates in abcesses.

When the disease is chronic, and the person is liable to it now and then, give Rhus Tox, and Graphites, on alternate days; a dose, (six globules.)

The application of water in the form of the wet sheet, to produce perspiration, will be found very beneficial.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, unless otherwise specified.

Diet. — Dry toast, gruels, black tea, warm lemonade if there is no diarrhœa, and stewed prunes.

ALLOPATHIC.

At the commencement give a cathartic, as Epsom Salts, or the following:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Extract of Liquorice,	1 scruple.

Compound Infusion of Senna,	5½	ounces.
Tincture of Senna or Jalap,	3	drachms.
Spirit of Sal Volatile,	1	drachm.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls. Unless the disease is severe it is not best to use an emetic. The following may be used when necessary:

Tartar Emetic	1	grain.
Ipecacuanha Powder,	1	scruple.
Syrup,	1	drachm.
Mint Water,	10	drachms.

Mix. Take at one dose.

When the bowels have been acted upon, the following may be given:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	1½	ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2	drachms.
Syrup,	2	"
Camphor Mixture,	4	ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls every three or four hours.

When the stomach is irritable, give the following:

Bicarbonate of Potash,	2	drachms
Syrup,	2	"
Distilled Water,	6	ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls, to each of which add a teaspoonful of fresh lemon juice, or fifteen grains of Citric acid, previously dissolved in a tablespoonful of water; to be drank while effervescing.

If the patient becomes feeble, and the case assumes a typhoid character, a tonic as the following may be used:

Decoction of Bark,	6	ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine,	8	grains.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	½	drachm.
Compound Tincture of Bark,	½	ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2	drachms.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls every four hours. Wine whey, milk punch, egg and wine, etc., may also be used with benefit.

If the disease is driven in from any cause, the affected surface must be rubbed with mustard, and the whole body be immersed in a hot bath. To allay the itching and burning of the skin, apply one of the following: arrow root powder; rye meal; powdered starch; a tea made of buckwheat meal; linen moistened with the following:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Spirit of Wine,	1 ounce.
Elder Flower water, or Rose water,	3 ounces.

The tincture of Iodine may be used to prevent the inflammation spreading, and Dr. Wood recommends to paint a border of about two inches, one-half on the inflamed surface, and the other on the sound skin; apply freely, and repeat daily if necessary. Nitrate of Silver is recommended by Higgenbottom, employed as follows:

Nitrate of Silver,	2 scruples.
Nitric Acid,	12 drops.
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Apply with a rag tied on a stick, or a camel's hair brush.

NOTE. — In severe cases it is best to call in a competent physician.

MEASLES, (OR RUBEOLA.)

This is a disease occurring generally in childhood, although it sometimes attacks grown persons, who are liable to have it more severely than children. One attack will generally secure the person against another. It is a contagious disease, and requires from seven to twenty days after exposure for its appearance.

Symptoms. — The symptoms at first are very similar to catarrh, or cold in the head. There are chilliness, thirst, restlessness, and sometimes headache, sneezing, short dry cough, running of the nose, eyes red and watery. This is the first stage, and generally lasts about three days. On the fourth day an eruption makes its appearance. This commences upon the face, usually the forehead, and extends downward to the neck, trunk, and lower extremities. This stage lasts about forty-eight hours, and during this time the fever is very high. The eruption consists of minute deep red points, which very much resemble flea bites; they are slightly elevated from the surface, and give a rough feeling when the hand is passed over the body. On the seventh or eighth day after the first symptoms of the disease, the eruption begins to fade away, beginning at those parts where it first appeared. On the ninth day

there remains nothing but a few yellowish red spots. The skin comes off in dry, small, bran-like scales. Measles may be complicated with derangements of the stomach, inflammation of the lungs, and inflammation of the bowels. When the disease attacks the lungs the eruption will disappear much sooner than it should—in thirty-six or forty-eight hours.

Measles may be mistaken for Scarlet Fever, but if the symptoms are well understood there need be no mistake. The distinguishing marks between the two diseases are as follows: 1st. Measles is always preceded by catarrhal symptoms, as sneezing, cough, running from the nose, while Scarlet Fever is not. 2nd. The eruption of Measles appears in spots resembling flea bites, which are slightly elevated from the surface, and are in patches of the shape of a half moon, while the rash in Scarlet Fever is smooth to the touch, spread over the whole body, and of a bright scarlet color. The eruption in Measles is said to resemble the tint of a raspberry, while that of Scarlet Fever, that of a boiled lobster. 3d. Sore throat is always found in Scarlet Fever, in Measles seldom or never. 4th. The rash of Measles appears on the fourth day, that of Scarlet Fever on the second.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Measles generally requires but little medical treatment. The patient should be placed in a large well ventilated room, and it is better that he should remain in bed. He *should not* be given warm drinks or emetics, as these only tend to increase the fever. Of cold water he may have all he desires. The diet should be light, such as wheat or rice flour gruel, toast water, milk and water, tapioca, sago, or other light food. He may be allowed a more liberal diet as the fever decreases. The eyes should be shaded from the light.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the fever is high, and the symptoms severe, the compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root may be given in doses of from ten to sixty drops in warm catnip or balm tea, every two or four hours. If the eruption is long in coming out, or recedes after it has appeared, apply Mustard poultices over the abdomen, to the

feet, ankles, and wrists. If the cough is severe give the Compound Tincture of Lobelia, in an infusion of slippery elm, every one or two hours. If there are symptoms of inflammation of the lungs, apply a Mustard poultice over the whole chest, which may be removed when it has produced decided redness, and a poultice of Hops and Lobelia leaves applied, changing them every half hour or hour. Give the Compound Tincture of Lobelia in doses that will cause nausea. The patient may be frequently sponged with warm weak lye water, to allay the itching and burning. If there is diarrhœa give an infusion of Blackberry root, or injections of starch water with a few drops of Laudanum.

ALLOPATHIC.

For the cough give flax seed, or slippery elm tea. The bowels may be kept open by roasted apples, stewed prunes, or the following mixture:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	3 drachms.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Wine of Ipecac,	½ drachm
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	1 "
Syrup of Poppies,	2 drachms.
Cinnamon Water,	1 ounce.

Water sufficient to make four ounces. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

If the eruption is kept back by too great fever, give the Tincture of Veratrum Viride, or Ipecac, Hive Syrup, or Lobelia, in doses sufficient to cause sickness at the stomach, and the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root in teaspoonful doses.

When the cough is very severe give the following:

Oxymel Simple,	1 ounce.
Wine of Ipecac,	½ drachm.
Tincture of Squills,	1 "
Water sufficient to make,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful four or five times a day.

Or this:

Syrup of Tolu,	1½ ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	1½ "
Wine of Ipecac,	1 drachm.
Tincture of Squills,	1 "
Water sufficient to make,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four hours. On the third or fourth day after the eruption has disappeared, give a small dose of the Compound Powder of Jalap or Scammony.

When the patient is very feeble give the following:

Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 drachms.
Tincture of Opium,	30 minims.
Camphor Mixture,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls every three or four hours.

Or this:

Muriate of Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Distilled Water,	9 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful every three or four hours.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When the attack is mild, Aconite and Pulsatilla given in alternation (dose, four globules) every two or three hours, will generally be all that will be required. If there is trouble with the stomach give an occasional dose of Ipecac or Belladonna. When the throat is sore, dry, and painful during swallowing; thirst and spasmodic cough; also when there is congestion of the head with high fever, restlessness and delirium.

Aconite and Bryonia should be given in alternation (twelve globules dissolved in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful at a dose) every two or three hours, when there is violent dry cough, with shooting pains in the chest, indicating bronchitis or pneumonia.

Ipecac and Bryonia in alternation every half hour or hour, if the eruption does not come out well, or strikes in suddenly, with paleness, and sickness at the stomach. Euphrasia — when the eyes are inflamed and watery.

Rhus Tox. should be given in alternation with Bryonia, when there are typhoid symptoms, as the tongue dry and red, skin hot and dry, and delirium. If in addition to these symptoms there should be intense thirst, restlessness, brownish diarrhœa, give Arsenicum and Rhus in alternation, a dose every hour or two.

For running at the ears with earache after measels give Pulsatilla, Sulphur or Mercury. For swelling of the glands of the neck give Belladonna, Mercury, Rhus, Arnica. For burning and itching of the skin give Sulphur, Arsenicum.

During an epidemic of Measles, it is recommended to give a dose (four globules) of Pulsatilla every night, which will either prevent an attack or make it much milder.

Administration of Remedies.—When the dose is not mentioned with the remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

NOTE.—If the Measles is malignant, showing symptoms of putrid fever, such as a dark livid rash, mixed with dark red spots, great debility, the eruption coming and going, a competent physician should be called.

Scarlet Rash.

This is a different disease from scarlet fever, although sometimes mistaken for it, and also for measles. The eruption of scarlet rash consists of minute grain-like elevations, which can be easily felt by passing the hand over the surface, while the eruption of scarlet fever is perfectly smooth.

Causes. — Children of any age are liable to it, although it is found oftener in infants. It may be caused by irritation of the stomach or bowels, by sudden changes in the weather, by the sud den suppression of perspiration, by the use of cold drinks when the body is heated, and by violent exercise. It is not contagious.

Symptoms. — The eruption is generally preceded by chilliness, alternating with heat, weakness, heaviness and fullness of the head, restlessness, heat and dryness of the skin, loss of appetite, etc. These symptoms disappear as soon as the eruption shows itself, which will generally be about the third or fourth day. Scarlet rash may be distinguished from scarlet fever by the facts, that in scarlet fever the eruption is of a bright red or scarlet, and is spread uniformly over the surface ; in scarlet rash the eruption is much darker, being sometimes almost purple, is spread over the body in irregular circular patches, and on being pressed with the finger, leaves no white imprint. In scarlet fever we have a sore throat, and in scarlet rash none. Scarlet rash may be distinguished from measles by the fact that in the latter we have symptoms of catarrh, such as running at the nose, eyes, etc.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

In ordinary cases the only remedy necessary is Aconite, which may be given in alternation (turn about) with Coffea, when there are irritability and restlessness.

If there are nausea and vomiting, give Ipecac or Pulsatilla.

In case the rash suddenly disappears give Ipecac and Bryonia in alternation (turn about) every half hour, or hour, a dose, at the same time covering the patient well.

If there appears to be congestion of the head with drowsiness,

give Opium. If there be sudden startings, blood-shot eyes, and fullness of the head, give Belladonna.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

Generally but little, if any, treatment is required. In severe cases confine the patient to the house, put him on spare diet, and give the following:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	1½ ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 drachms.
Syrup,	2 "
Camphor Mixture,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

If there is an acid state of the stomach give an occasional dose of magnesia, and if there is much fever, the neutral mixture. Act on the bowels with castor oil, or Epsom salts.

HYDROPATHIC.

The use of water will be found to be very beneficial in this disease. Wrap the patient in a wet sheet, and cover him well with blankets. Let him remain in this position until he is in a free perspiration, when he should be washed off with tepid water. If the first packing does not produce perspiration, the wet sheet should be repeated as often as the fever appears. In case the eruption should suddenly disappear, and the patient becomes weak, restless, and irritable, it is well to sponge him all over in cold water, and wrap him, without being dried, in woolen blankets, and give him plenty of cold water to drink. He will by these means be thrown into a perspiration, and the eruption will reappear.

In regard to diet, all rich, highly seasoned and greasy food should be avoided, and he should be allowed only light food, such as wheat or rice flour gruel, milk and water, sago, tapioca, or toast water.

Scarlet Fever, (Scarletina.)

This is a contagious fever, generally accompanied by rash and sore throat. There are three varieties: Scarletina Simplex, or Simple Scarlet Fever; Scarletina Anginosa, where both the throat and skin are involved; and Scarletina Maligna, where the sore throat is the prominent symptom sometimes called malignant sore

throat. These different forms, however, are all derived from the same source. Scarlet Fever is more prevalent in the spring and fall. The only disease with which it is likely to be confounded is Measles, and in the article on Measles will be found a description of the difference between the two diseases.

The malignant sore throat, may be caught from a patient who has mild scarlet fever; and mild scarlet fever may in like manner be contracted from one who is laboring under malignant sore throat. These forms graduate insensibly towards one another. — (Watson). It often happens that scarlet fever in one case is so mild as hardly to confine the patient to the house, while in other cases it may prove fatal in a few days, or even a few hours.

Scarletina Simplex. — Commences with chilly sensations and shiverings, hot skin, headache, nausea, and a slight soreness of the throat. On the second day an eruption of fine, red points makes its appearance — first on the face and neck, and soon covers the whole body. The eruption begins to fade on the fourth or fifth day, and generally disappears by the seventh or eighth day of the disease. The epidermis, or scarf skin, peels off in large flakes from the hands and extremities, and in scales from the face and body.

Scarletina Anginosa. — The symptoms are much more strongly marked in this variety than in the preceding. The premonitory, or first symptoms continue longer, and the rash may not show itself until the end of the second, or not even until the third day, and appears more in the form of large scarlet patches. The chilliness is marked, the throat is very sore, and the throat and tonsils are both intensely red and swollen. Swallowing is difficult, as the tonsils swell rapidly, and almost block up the entrance to the throat. There is severe headache, the eyes are swollen and red, and there is stiffness of the neck and jaw. The heat of the skin is very great, the skin appearing to be almost red hot. Should the eruption extend to the stomach, lungs, or brain, the symptoms become more severe, and the case assumes a very grave aspect. If the case terminates favorably, the eruption begins to disappear about the sixth or eighth day.

Scarletina Maligna. — This is a highly dangerous disease. The symptoms are about the same as in the last form, but soon assume the appearance of typhoid, producing great weakness and prostration. The inflammation of the throat is very great from the start, and ulcers form, which may destroy the soft parts of the throat. The eruption appears in irregular patches, sometimes disappearing, and again appearing. The glands of the neck are greatly swollen, and the nostrils are stuffed and swollen. There is an acrid, burning discharge from the nose, and throat, which excoriates the lips and nose. The tongue is dry, and of a dark mahogany color. The pulse is weak, and the heat of the skin is below the standard of health.

The appearance of the tongue in Scarlet Fever is characteristic. At the beginning of the disease it is covered with a thick cream-like coating, and the edges are of a deep red color. After the first two or three days the tongue cleans off, and presents the appearance of a piece of raw flesh. There are certain diseases which sometimes follow an attack of Scarlet Fever which are almost as dangerous as the Fever itself. Among these are inflammation of the internal ear, from which there is a purulent discharge, which may render the patient entirely deaf; scrofulous swelling of the glands of the neck; chronic inflammation of the eyes. The most dreaded result, however, is dropsy, which may affect the whole body, or only the head or chest. It is generally caused by the patient taking cold during convalescence, hence too much care cannot be exercised when the cuticle is peeling off. This period of convalescence is the most dangerous of the whole disease, for the parent thinking the child is recovering, relaxes her vigilance, allows the child to go into a cold room, permits the fire to go out, or is guilty of other gross carelessness. From this exposure the patient takes cold, becomes drooping, languid, feverish and restless. The skin is dry and hot, the peeling off is arrested, and swelling makes its appearance in the face, which soon extends to the hands and feet, and finally to the whole body. No matter how slight an attack of Scarlet Fever may have been, the patient

should not be allowed to leave his bed for fifteen days, nor his room for four weeks from the commencement of the disease. His life may depend on the strict observance of this rule.

Causes.—Scarlet Fever may be propagated by contagion, or prevail as an epidemic. It is recommended by Dr. Hood, in his work on "Scarlet Fever," to saturate cloths in chlorine water, and hang them on chairs in the room of a person sick of the disease. This destroys the infusoria, and the danger of the disease spreading is much less than it otherwise would be.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The milder forms of the disease require but little treatment. Keep the patient in a well-ventilated room, place him upon spare diet, and sponge the surface of the body occasionally with tepid water if the heat of the skin is great. Some physicians recommend very highly, instead of the sponging with tepid water, the inunction of suet. Dr. West, in his work on "Diseases of Children," speaks of having practiced this means with great success. It has the effect to remove that pungent heat much more effectually than water, renders the skin supple, and does not require to be repeated more than twice in twenty-four hours. Inunction is performed as follows: Take suet or fat bacon, and rub the patient with it from head to foot (except the face and scalp) morning and evening. Instead of bacon, Dr. Meigs, in "Diseases of Children," recommends the following ointment:

Glycerine, - - - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Ointment of Rose Water, - - -	1 ounce.

This inunction should be commenced as soon as the disease is recognized, and continued during the whole course of it. During the stage of convalescence, or when the skin is peeling off, apply it in the morning, and give the child a warm bath in the evening, rubbing him well with a soft towel.

Bandages, wet in cold water, should be applied to the throat when it is very sore and inflamed. The bandage should be renewed every few moments until the throat symptoms are better. Instead of inunction, sponging the surface with a weak solution of saleratus or ley water, will allay the irritation. In case the eruption should disappear suddenly, and it is evident that it has "struck in," the Hydropathic treatment recommended by Dr. Mundle will be found very excellent. It is as follows: "In case the Scarlet Fever strikes in suddenly, the patient is sponged off in cold water, all

over; and if spasms had ensued, cold water is dashed over him in larger quantities until the spasmodic action ceases; he is then wrapped, without being dried or rubbed, in woolen blankets, if possible, and as much cold water given internally as he can drink. In most cases a general perspiration will ensue, the eruption reappear, and the patient is saved."

To properly regulate the diet is a very important part of the treatment. Ordinarily the patient will care little for food of any kind, especially at the height of the fever. When, however, the patient desires something to eat, he may be allowed rice flour or arrow-root gruel, tapioca, farina, toast water, ice water, or flax seed tea. A very refreshing drink is made by adding strawberry, raspberry, or other fruit syrup, to cold water. When the lips and teeth become covered with scabs or crusts, they may be removed with warm milk and water. As he grows better, and convalescence progresses, he may be allowed gruels, milk toast, and very light broths. If digestion is good he may be permitted to have soups, tender, digestable meat, etc. Too great care, however, cannot be exercised in attending to the diet. Because the patient loudly complains that he is not allowed sufficient to eat, do not yield to his entreaties.

It is of the utmost importance that he should not be allowed to go out too soon, or be exposed in any way. It is better that flannels should be worn next the skin, for a long time after the attack.

As a preventive to Scarlet Fever, Belladonna is recommended by physicians of all schools. Its virtues were first made known by Hahnemann, the founder of the Homeopathic School of Medicine. There is no doubt, but that it has the power to either prevent, or very much modify an attack. The best form in which to take it is the homeopathic globule, of which take four, once a day, for several weeks, or so long as you may be exposed to the disease. If this form cannot be procured, take a drop of the tincture every other day. If it does not altogether prevent an attack, it will certainly make it much milder.

HOMEOPATHIC.

In the treatment of this disease the remedy of the greatest importance is Belladonna. It is to be given in all forms, and stages of the disease, and in the simple form will, generally, be the only one required. The symptoms calling for it are as follows: Dry, burning fever; quick pulse, great thirst, dry, red, or whitish-coated tongue; throat and tonsils, dry, inflamed and swollen; difficulty of swallowing; beating of the arteries of the neck; face hot, red, and bloated; dizziness, fullness, and pressure in the head, with shooting pains, which are aggravated by motion; loss of appetite, and

nausea and vomiting; violent cough; dry, burning heat of skin; starting from sleep; great agitation, and tossing about; scarlet eruption on the face, and over the whole body. In severe cases the Belladonna may be given as often as once an hour, until the symptoms are better. In mild cases, a dose may be given every two or three hours.

If the fever is high, pulse rapid, and full. dry heat, head hot, great agitation, give Aconite in alternation (turn about) with Belladonna every hour. When the patient is better under this treatment during the day, but the symptoms increase at night with restlessness and sleeplessness, give Coffee and Belladonna, every hour alternately (turn about) until the patient is composed.

When there is great drowsiness and tossing about, tongue very dry, swelling of the glands of the neck, skin shining on the face, head thrown back, and almost constant delirium, give Rhus Tox. and Belladonna every hour alternately.

Mercurius may be given in alternation every hour, with Belladonna, when there are ulceration of the tonsils, swelling of the glands of the neck, great quantity of saliva running from the mouth, and offensive breath. If no improvement takes place in twelve hours, give Nitric Acid the same as Mercury. If, however, the symptoms continue to grow worse, after having given the Nitric Acid six or eight hours, and the discharge from the mouth is very offensive, give Arsenic and Lachesis, alternately every hour, a dose until the patient is better. Opium may be given when the breathing resembles snoring; starting or constant delirium; face puffed and red; burning heat of skin, with or without perspiration.

When the eruption strikes in, or the skin assumes a livid bluish hue, give Bryonia and Belladonna in alternation (turn about) every half hour. If these afford no relief give Ipecac or Camphor.

Sulphur is a valuable remedy, and should be given (an occasional dose) when the skin begins to peel off. When the symptoms calling for Belladonna do not yield promptly to that remedy, give an occasional dose of Sulphur.

If symptoms of croup appear, give Aconite and Hepar Sulphur, a dose every hour, alternately.

For Earache, after Scarlet Fever, give Pulsatilla, a dose every one or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. If this affords no relief, give Belladonna and Hepar Sulphur in alternation.

For running from the ears, (otorrhœa) give Pulsatilla, a dose every six hours, for three or four days; when, if not better, give Calcarea, or Silicea, in the same manner. If after the disease the child shows symptoms of dropsy of the brain (head hot, extremities cold, sleeps with eyes half open, vomits on moving), give Bryonia

and Hellebore, alternately (turn about) every two hours, until the symptoms are better.

When the whole body swells give Belladonna and Hellebore, alternately every two hours, and afterwards Bryonia, Rhus, or Apis Mellifica.

When, before the eruption comes out, there are convulsions, give Belladonna and Cuprum in alternation, a dose every fifteen or twenty minutes.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give one teaspoonful at a dose, every half hour, hour, or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

In mild cases, confinement to the house in cool fresh air, taking diluent drinks, as flax seed tea, and a light diet, with the following mixture will be all that is necessary:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1½ ounces.
Compound Infusion of Roses,	5 "
Cinnamon Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls every three hours.

When there is difficulty in swallowing, throat and tonsils are inflamed and swollen, pulse full and bounding, skin hot and dry, give an emetic of the following:

Pulverized Ipecac,	10 grains.
Sulphate of Zinc,	5 "
Simple Syrup,	2 drachms
Water,	1 ounce.

Follow this with warm water until free vomiting is produced. This prescription may be given to a child of six years or over. Dr. Rush recommends that the emetic be combined with a cathartic, as follows: To five grains of Calomel, add one of Tartarized Antimony, or five of pulverized Ipecac. Emetics should always be employed during the disease, whenever the symptoms grow worse, or there is sickness of the stomach. To promote the action of the skin, the following will be found good:

Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Veratrum Viride,	20 drops.
Pulverized Gum Arabic,	1 scruple.
Soft Water,	2 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every half hour. Muriatic Acid is a good remedy. Put forty-five drops in a tumbler of sweetened water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour or so.

As a gargle for the throat, use a solution of chloride of lime, one ounce to the pint.

If the child is too young to gargle, swab out the throat with a rag tied on a stick. Use about twice a day. It will do no harm if the child should happen to swallow a little of it. It is also a good plan to sponge the child night and morning with the same solution. Another excellent gargle is as follows:

Compound Infusion of Roses,	½ pint.
Dilute Muriatic Acid,	½ drachm.

Mix.

When the symptoms are as in the second form, give the following:

Citric Acid,	1 drachm.
Bicarbonate of Potash,	4 scruples.
Nitre,	2 "
Cinnamon Water,	2 ounces.
Water,	4 "

Mix. Dose. two tablespoonfuls every four hours. When there is considerable weakness, the following may be given alternately (turn about) with the above, every four hours:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	2 ounces.
Carbonate of Ammonia,	3 scruples.
Simple Syrup,	½ ounce.

Water sufficient to make half a pint. Take a tablespoonful at a dose.

As a disinfecting agent and a drink, the following may be used: Put twenty grains of chloride of potash in a quart bottle, and add one drachm of hydrochloric acid, and cork tightly. Let the mixture stand about half an hour, and then add gradually one quart of water. Shake the mixture well at each addition of the water, to make the water absorb the gas. Add three ounces of syrup of orange peel. This may be drank by the patient as often as he desires.

In the malignant form of Scarlet Fever, when there is great prostration; the eruption strikes in, and the skin assumes a purple or mahogany color; the tongue is deep red, or dark brown, and the ulcers in the throat become putrid, the treatment must be tonic. Administer an emetic, and if the bowels are costive, a cathartic, as Castor Oil. Then give the following:

Sulphate of Quinine,	18 grains.
Tincture of Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	1 drachm.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2 ounces.
Water,	2 "

Mix. Dose, two teaspoonfuls in a wine glass of water three times a day, to a child six years old.

The following will also be good:

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Ether,	1 "
Spirits of Camphor,	1 "
Laudanum,	20 drops

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three or four hours, or oftener if required.

The following gargle may be used:

Chlorate of Potash,	½ ounce
Strong Hydrochloric Acid,	40 drops.
Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

Wine whey, or Madaira wine with milk, may sometimes be used.

For the dropsy which sometimes follows an attack of Scarlet Fever, give a tepid bath every day, and the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root, in doses of a teaspoonful every two hours, in catnip or balm tea, until free perspiration is induced, then lengthen the intervals.

The following mixture is recommended by Condie (Diseases of Children):

Calomel,	12 grains.
Nitrate of Potash,	1 drachm.
Digitalis,	4 grains.

Mix, and make into twelve powders, and give a powder every two, three or four hours.

When there is pain in the ears, and other indications of inflammation, Condie recommends the following:

Prepared Chalk,	36 grains.
Calomel,	12 "
Ipecac,	4 "
Extract Hyosciamus,	6 "

Make into twelve powders and take one every night at bedtime, and during the day, some mild aperient, as Sulphate of Magnesia. If there is a discharge from the ears, syringe them out, frequently, with tepid barley water. If the discharge is dark colored and offensive, use a weak solution of Chloride of Soda, or a decoction of black oak bark

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In mild attacks but little treatment is required. Give, during the cold stage, warm drinks of Catnip, Pennyroyal, Sage, or Saf-

fron teas. If the stomach is irritable, and the vomiting is frequent, give Soda Water, or Spearmint tea. Sometimes a mustard plaster applied over the stomach will relieve the vomiting. The following treatment is highly recommended as being very successful: On the first appearance of the symptoms, generally sore throat, give to a grown person from sixty to eighty grains of Jalap. The dose must be reduced according to the age of the patient. At night, give from a teacupful to a pint of strong red pepper tea, according to the age of the patient, and the violence of the symptoms; the next day give about half the quantity of Jalap, as the day before, and the pepper tea again at night. On the third day, if there is any soreness of the throat remaining, give a dose of Salts, which will generally effect a cure.

It is well, as a general rule, to commence the treatment with an emetic of the Compound Powder of Lobelia, or for very young children, the Compound Tincture of Lobelia. Of the Powder, take half a teaspoonful in warm water every twenty minutes until vomiting is produced. Of the Tincture give half a teaspoonful in molasses and water, every fifteen minutes, until it operates. This emetic may be used for three or four days in succession, so long as the fever remains severe. Prof. John King recommends as a means to moderate the fever, one fluid drachm of the Tincture of Gelseminum, mixed with six drops of Tincture of Aconite. Give six or eight drops in a teaspoonful of water every hour, until the relaxing symptoms of the medicine appear.

The following is a useful gargle:

Chlorate of Potash,	½ drachm.
Muriate of Ammonia,	½ "
Glycerine	1 ounce.
Water,	3 ounces.

Use every two or three hours. If the child is too young to swallow, apply it to the throat with a swab.

Another good gargle is to take half a pint each of vinegar and water, hot, add one teaspoonful of Blood Root, and let it stand for six or eight hours before using.

Lemon juice will sometimes be found very useful for the sore throat. Cut the lemon in two, fill one half of it with powdered loaf sugar, and let the patient suck it as long as may be necessary.

In the malignant forms, when typhoid symptoms manifest themselves, the following may be used:

Sulphate of Quinine,	1 scruple.
Elixir of Vitriol,	1 drachm.
Tincture of Black Cohosh Root,	12 drachms.
" " Belladonna,	1 "

First dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir of Vitriol, and then add the Tinctures of Black Cohosh Root and Belladonna. To a child six years old give five drops, and to an adult fifteen to twenty drops, in a teaspoonful of water, every hour, from midnight to 12 o'clock of the following day.

When putrid symptoms show themselves, the throat may be gargled with equal parts of yeast and milk, sweetened with honey, or with yeast alone.

When the face is much swollen and inflamed, a valuable application is raw cranberries, pounded fine. These have been used with great success.

For discharges from the ears, use an injection of an infusion of Golden Seal, or if the discharge is putrid, a weak solution of the Chloride of Soda.

For the dropsy sometimes following an attack of Scarlet Fever, the treatment of Prof. John King may be used, as follows:

Nitre, - - - - - - - -	10 grains.
Cream of Tartar, - - - - - -	20 "
Infusion of Parsley Root, - - - - -	12 ounces.

Mix. Dose, for a child from five to eight years of age, a tablespoonful every hour. Continue its use until the swelling has disappeared, and there is a free discharge of urine, when give freely of an infusion of Parsley Root, or Haircap Moss. The following tonic may be used at the same time: Take of Gentian Root, Colombo Root, Sweet Flag Root, Golden Seal Root, Cayenne Pepper, of each, in coarse powder, a heaping teaspoonful; add these to one pint of good Sherry Wine, and after it has stood for a few days, take from a teaspoonful to a wineglassful three or four times a day.

Chicken Pox, (Varicella.)

This is a disease characterized by an eruption of numerous transparent vesicles, or little bladders. At one time it was considered to be one variety of small pox, but it has been proven that it is in no way related to it. It is contagious.

Symptoms. — The eruption is preceded by chilliness, flashes of heat, pains in the head, thirst and restlessness; generally, however, we have but very few premonitory symptoms. After this the eruption makes its appearance, but without that regularity which marks small pox, appearing first either on the face or back, or any other part of the body, while the eruption of small pox always appears on the face first. In small pox we always have a swimming

in the head, and a severe backache. The pustule of chicken pox appears at once in the form of a bladder, while that of small pox, in the form of a point like the head of a pin. The pustules of chicken pox never have a dent in the center as do those of small pox, while the fluid contained in them is clear, and does not become yellow as in small pox; about the fourth or fifth day the pustules of chicken pox begin to dry away, and are formed into scabs, and fall off, seldom or never leaving a scar.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Spare diet, cooling drinks, and a gentle aperient, as the following:

Sulphate of Magnesia, - - - -	1 ounce.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, - -	3 ounces.
Distilled Water, - - - - -	3 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

If there is considerable fever, give small doses of Antimonial powder, with the Acetate of Ammonia and Nitre mixture given under "Scarlet Rash,"

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

About all that will be necessary, is to give the patient freely of Pennyroyal, Sage, Saffron, or Catnip tea. If the bowels are confined, open them with a Seidlitz powder. Sponge the surface of the body with saleratus water, and confine him to the house.

HOMEOPATHIC

For the fever and headache, give Aconite and Belladonna, alternately, (turn about).

If there is aching of the bones, and bilious symptoms, give Bryonia and Rhus, alternately.

For restlessness and nervous excitement, disturbed sleep, etc., give Coffea. If there is a painful discharge of urine give Cantharides, or Conium, or both alternately.

If the eruption is very severe, give Tartar Emetic.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours. If there be fever, headache, restlessness, etc., a dose may be given every hour.

Small Pox, (Variola.)

This is a very loathsome and offensive disease, preceded by a fever lasting three or four days, followed by an eruption which is at its height in about eight days. It is very contagious. There are two varieties — the *distinct*, where the pustules are perfectly separate from each other, and the *confluent*, where they unite, or run together. The severity of the disease depends a great deal on the eruption; the fewer the pustules, the milder the disease. The disease has been divided into four stages, which are as follows:

Symptoms. — First or Febrile Stage. — This stage generally commences from nine to fourteen days after exposure. The patient usually first complains of a chill, more or less severe, which is followed by intense fever, with quick pulse, coated tongue, loss of appetite, thirst, often nausea and vomiting, *severe pains in the head and small of the back*, and general aching and soreness.

There is nothing at this stage by which it can be distinguished from other fevers, unless it is the violent back ache. The head symptoms are sometimes severe. There is great restlessness and irritability; the light hurts the eyes, the head swims, the mind wanders, the patient is flighty, and sometimes there are convulsions.

Second, or Eruptive Stage. — About the third day, the eruption begins to make its appearance in the shape of small, bright red specks, about the size of pin heads; and at this time the fever begins to subside. The eruption first appears on the face, then on the neck, breast and body, and lastly on the arms and legs. This stage lasts about three days, and during this time, the papulæ or pimples gradually change to vesicles, or little bladders, which are filled with a watery like fluid. As the eruption appears on the skin, we may have a severe inflammation of the throat, with tenderness and swelling of the glands of the neck.

Third, or Suppurative Stage. — The vesicles now increase in size, and change to the pustular form (containing matter.) The fluid becomes whitish, and finally yellowish, and is contained in cells,

like an orange. On top is a little dent, and the skin around the pustules is red and inflamed. This change takes place from the fourth to the sixth day of the eruption. The pustules increase in size, become hard and distended, and as large as a split bean. At this stage the face is very much swollen, and there is a burning and distended feeling which is very painful. There may be soreness of the mouth, with salivation. As the eruption appears first on the face, so the pustules on the face at this stage are at their height, while those on the breast are filling, and those on the limbs are still growing; thus the burden is divided, which otherwise would be unbearable. The pustules upon the face begin to turn about the eighth day, and those upon the feet two or three days later. At this period there is a peculiar and disagreeable odor given off from the body of the patient, by which a person familiar with the disease can generally recognize it. It is in this stage, about the eighth or ninth day of the disease, that there appears what is called the *secondary fever*, which depends for its severity on the extent of the disease, and the vital energies of the patient. In the *distinct* variety, it generally declines with the pustules.

Fourth, or Stage of Desiccation. — This is the stage of decline. About the eighth or ninth day of the eruption, or the eleventh or twelfth of the disease, the pustules on the face are seen to become brown and dryish on the top, or some of them burst, and the matter oozes out and forms a crust. From this time the process of *desiccation* or drying up, goes rapidly forward, the swelling of the face subsides, and the scabs begin to fall off the face about the fourteenth or fifteenth day of the disease. It is not until three or four days after the scabs form on the face, that they are formed on the ankles and wrists. After the crusts or scabs have fallen off, there is left a peculiar appearance of the skin; it is a purplish red stain which gradually fades away, or, in severe cases where the ulceration has eaten through the true skin, there is left a depression, or, as it is said, the patient is "*pitted*." The whole course of the disease occupies from two to three weeks.

The above description is of a regular and favorable course of the

disease, when the pustules do not run together. When, however, the disease is *confluent*, or the pustules form one mass, the danger and duration of the disease are much increased. In this form, the fever is more intense, and increases from the first appearance of the eruption, to the period of maturation, or the third stage. Convulsions, delirium and stupor are more frequent; the eyelids swell so that by the fifth day the patient cannot see; the throat is very sore, and greatly swollen, and the inflammation may extend the whole length of the windpipe, and cause death by suffocation. The fever does not cease on the appearance of the eruption, but continues to increase in severity, and is attended with delirium, stupor, hemorrhages or bleedings, bloody urine, dysentery, or it may at once prove fatal.

Cause. — The cause of this disease is undoubtedly contagion. Any one, unless protected by vaccination or a previous attack of small pox, is liable to the disease, on exposure. Vaccination does not always protect, for a person may have the varioloid (the mild form of small pox) even after having been vaccinated. The time which elapses from the exposure to the disease, to the appearance of the first symptoms, is from nine to twelve days.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The room in which the patient is confined should be large and airy. Care must be taken that it be well ventilated, moderately cool, and dark. The clothing of the patient and the bed linen should be changed every day or two. Wash the eyes frequently with rose water, or slippery elm water, especially when the matter flows into them from the pustules. Lotions of cold water, milk and water, or weak lead water, may be applied to the face when much inflamed. The nostrils may be kept open by passing a well oiled camel's hair pencil into them several times a day. If the symptoms indicate that the small pox is to be of the confluent variety, the hair should be cut short on the first appearance of the eruption, and in any case it is best that the hair should be cut, for as matter flows from the pustules, the hair becomes thickly matted and forms a disgusting mass, at the same time it diminishes the amount of eruption on the scalp, and the tendency to brain disturbances. A great point in the treatment of small pox is to prevent the pitting, and for this purpose many different means are

recommended. A preparation used with great success in the "Children's Hospital of Paris," is made by mixing together 25 parts of mercurial ointment, 10 parts of yellow wax, and 6 parts of black pitch. Another plan is to open each pock, as soon as it becomes vesicular (bladder like) with a lancet, and apply a stick of nitrate of silver brought to a very fine point, or a very strong solution, applied by means of a probe, or knitting needle. Tincture of Iodine is recommended very highly, applied freely by by means of a camel's hair pencil, over the whole affected surface. Dr. Stokes of Dublin recommends flax seed poultice, spread on some soft material, and covered with oiled silk, or gutta percha. The use of the poultice must be continued from an early period in the disease, to the period of desiccation or drying up. Probably the most effective means is that recommended by Dr. Bennett of Edinburgh. It is a plaster. made of three parts of carbonate of zinc, and one part of oxide of zinc, mixed in a mortar with sufficient olive oil to make a thick paste. This must be thickly spread on the face, and renewed whenever any is rubbed off. Whatever is used must be applied not later than the third day of the eruption.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

At the commencement of the disease give an emetic of the compound powder of lobelia, if to an adult, given in doses of half a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, until free vomiting is produced; or if in the case of a child, the compound tincture of lobelia, given in doses of from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, in molasses and water, every fifteen minutes. If the fever symptoms are severe and the patient is costive, give an injection of tepid water, and administer a seidlitz powder; the powder may be repeated in four or six hours, if the first dose does not operate well. For the sickness at the stomach, give warm spearmint or pepper mint tea with a little saleratus dissolved in it; also, an infusion of Marshmallow root, and peach leaves, and a mustard poultice applied over the abdomen. The body may be frequently bathed with warm weak lye water until the appearance of the eruption. For the great pain in the head and back, apply mustard poultices to the spinal column, and the ankles and soles of the feet, and bathe the head in vinegar and water. For the sore throat, and to assist in removing the phlegm from the throat, give the following:

Bloodroot,	1 ounce.
Lobelia Seed (pulverized),	1 "
Ipecac,	2 ounces.
Cayenne,	½ ounce.
Whiskey,	1 quart.

Let them stand a week. Dose, a teaspoonful or two occasionally. A good gargle is a decoction of Sage and Hyssop with Borax and Honey. If the primary or secondary fever is very severe, give fifteen or twenty drops of the tincture of Black Cohosh, every two or three hours.

After the eruption has appeared, the following may be used with excellent effect: to 1 pint of boiling water, add 1 ounce of powdered Black Cohosh root, and give one or two tablespoonfuls every three hours, warm; continue this until the pustules begin to dry up. When the pustules do not fill well, and are flabby, give wine whey, or milk punch freely; if they disappear and strike in, give teaspoonful doses of the compound tincture of Virginia Snakeroot, or the infusion of Black Cohosh in larger doses. If malignant symptoms appear, and there is a putrid diarrhœa, give a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and half a teaspoonful of Nitre, mixed, three or four times a day; also, equal parts of hop yeast and sweet oil, in tablespoonful doses.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For the first or febrile stage, the treatment is as follows.

Aconite. — Especially during the chill and fever, and when there is severe pain in the head, full pulse, delirium, and intolerance of light. Belladonna may be given in alternation (turn about) with it, especially for the headache and delirium.

For the severe backache, with pains in the bones, and general soreness, give Bryonia and Rhus-Tox alternately (turn about). For the nausea, give Tartar Emetic.

If the patient becomes insensible, and there is stupor, and snoring-like breathing, give Opium. If there is great restlessness, irritability, and sleeplessness, give Coffea and Belladonna in alternation (turn about).

Treatment of the Second, or Eruptive Stage. — If the delirium for which Belladonna was given has not disappeared, give Stramonium, especially if the eruption does not come out well.

If, however, the symptoms of this stage are not severe, give Tartar Emetic, and Thuja in alternation (turn about).

For the hoarse rattling cough, give Tartar Emetic or Ipecac.

Treatment for the Third, or Stage of Suppuration. — If the fever is considerable, and particularly if the throat is sore, and the saliva is abundant, give Mercurius.

When the skin between the pustules becomes livid, or dark brown, and the pustules flabby, give Arsenicum. If the pustules become black, and the patient is very weak, showing typhoid symp-

toms, give Rhus-Tox, in alternation with Arsenicum. Muriatic acid is also good for the same symptoms.

If there is diarrhœa, give China in alternation with the Arsenicum.

Treatment of the Fourth, or Stage of Desiccation. — At the beginning of this stage, give a dose of sulphur every night. If the diarrhœa still continues, give Mercury, every three or four hours.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

For the fever preceding the eruption, give the following emetic:

Tartar Emetic,	1 grain.
Ipecac Powder,	1 scruple.
Syrup,	1 drachm.
Mint Water,	10 drachms.

Mix. Give at one dose.

After giving the emetic, give the following purgative:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Extract of Liquorice,	1 scruple.
Compound Infusion of Senna,	5½ ounces.
Tincture of Senna or Jalap,	3 drachms.
Spirit of Sal Volatile,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls.

The fever may be controlled by the following saline aperient:

Rochelle Salt or Tartar of Potash,	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Peppermint Water,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful every three or four hours. This will also keep the bowels moderately open.

After the eruption is fully developed, and the *secondary* fever appears, give the following:

Spirits of Mindererus.	2 ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every three hours.

Keep the bowels open with the following:

Calcined Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix. Take at one dose, and repeat as often as necessary.

If the patient is harassed with a cough, especially at night, the following may be given, recommended by Dr. Condie:

Mucilage of Gum Acacia,	3 ounces.
Syrup of Squills,	1 drachm.
Spirits of Nitric Ether,	3 drachms.
Wine of Ipecac,	1 drachm.
Camphorated Tincture of Opium,	1 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

If the symptoms, such as pain in the head, flushing of the face, and delirium, indicate trouble in the brain, blood must be drawn from the arm, leeches applied to the temples and back of the neck, and the feet put into a mustard bath; at the same time give a cathartic, as calomel and jalap, or an infusion of Senna.

When the eruption does not come out freely, and the patient complains of great irritability of the stomach with frequent vomiting, and oppression of the chest, put him in a warm bath, or put bottles of hot water at his feet, and cloths wrung out of warm water over his stomach.

For the sore throat the following may be used as gargles:

Chlorate of Potash,	¼ ounce.
Strong Hydrochloric Acid,	40 drops.
Water,	1 pint.

Mix. Use several times a day.

Or,

Compound Infusion of Roses,	½ pint.
Dilute Muriatic Acid,	½ drachm.

Mix.

If there is diarrhœa, it may be checked with the following:

Chalk Mixture,	5½ ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	3 drachms.
Tincture of Catechu,	3 "
Laudanum,	20 minims.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls every four hours.

The diet in small pox may consist of water, ice cream, lemonade, oranges, roasted apples, stewed prunes, strawberries, gruels, dry toast, etc. The fruits and ice cream should not be allowed if there is diarrhœa. Animal food should not be used until the patient is fully recovered in *every respect*.

As a preventive against this disease, vaccination must be employed. It is a duty which every person owes to himself, and to his family, and friends. It is the only safeguard against this terrible and loathsome disease. It is well when the first symptoms of

small pox appear, for the person to be vaccinated, for it may very much modify the attack.

Note — In this disease (Small Pox) it is best to call in a *competent* physician, especially if it is of the *confluent* form.

Varioloid.

This disease is only a mild form of small pox, and the treatment for both is the same. A person who has been vaccinated may take the varioloid, but it will be very mild.

II. — Chronic Eruptions.

Irritation of the Skin, (Itching — Pruritis.)

This is an eruption of a fine rash under the skin, and colorless. It produces a very disagreeable and distressing itching, which is sometimes almost unbearable. The severer form is accompanied by a sensation of creeping ants, or the stinging of insects. It lasts sometimes for months and years, and is generally caused by exposure to extremes of heat and cold, some particular kinds of food, etc.

General Treatment.

Wash well, every evening before going to bed, with water and castile soap, and allow it to dry in. Brandy or alcohol, may be used in the same manner. An ounce of lemon juice in a pint of water, or vinegar used in the same proportion, will be found useful; also, water and spirits of camphor. The diet should be carefully regulated, and all stimulants avoided.

Homeopathic.

Pulsatilla. — If the itching is worse in bed, or when near a fire, particularly after scratching. A dose (six globules) every night and morning.

Ledum Palustre. — If the itching commences after going to bed, and shifts from one part to another, and the eruption resembles flea bites. Give in the same manner as Pulsatilla.

Mercurius. — When the itching continues during the whole night,

and bleeds easily after scratching. It is well to give this remedy and Causticum on alternate evenings.

If there is great burning with the itching, give Bryonia and Rhus, alternately (turn about) every four hours, a dose, (six globules). Give these remedies for two days, and then Hepar Sulphur, a dose morning and evening. If not better in a week, take Carbo Vegetabilis, a dose morning and evening.

Nux Vomica and Arsenic in alternation, will sometimes benefit.

When it occurs in old people, give Opium and Secale, a dose (six globules), on alternate evenings.

When it is caused by the heat of summer, give Lachesis and Lycopodium on alternate evenings.

Silicea and Sulphur are good for obstinate cases. Other remedies are Thuja, Graphites, Petrolum, Calcarea Carbonica, Sepia, Conium.

ALLOPATHIC.

Erasmus Wilson recommends the following:

Dilute Pyroligneous Acid,	½ ounce.
Camphor in Powder,	½ drachm.
Rose Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

The following will also be found good:

Carbonate of Soda,	1 drachm.
Hydrocyanic Acid,	½ "
Distilled Water,	8 ounces.

Mix.

Two drachms of the Sulphate of Potash to a pint of water may also be tried.

In obstinate cases the following may be used:

Corrosive Sublimate,	2 grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia,	2 "
Rose Water and Almond mixture, of each,	4 ounces.
Hydrocyanic Acid,	½ drachm.

Mix. This should not be used on children, and being poisonous, should be kept out of the way.

Chilblains.

Chilblains are troublesome inflammatory swellings, which appear generally on the heels and feet, and are caused by exposure to cold. They are red or purple, and cause great discomfort by the intense itching, tingling and smarting. Whenever a part of the

body is frost-bitten, even slightly, it must be brought back to its natural state of warmth, very slowly, and gradually, and in this way chilblains may to a great extent be avoided.

TREATMENT.

When they first appear, one of the following may be used:

Compound Camphor Liniment,	6 drachms.
Soap Liniment,	6 "
Tincture of Cantharides,	½ ounce.

Mix. Apply morning and evening.

Collodion,	1 ounce.
Venice Turpentine,	½ "
Castor Oil,	2 drachms.

Mix. Apply morning and evening.

Sometimes powdered starch rubbed on the affected part by the hand, will allay the intolerable itching. Petroleum, or coal oil, is an excellent application. Saturate a cloth with it, and bind it on the affected part. In obstinate forms of the disease, the following is recommended:

Olive Oil,	5 ounces.
Venice Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Yellow Wax,	½ "
Alkanet Root,	2 drachms.

Mix. Boil them together, and strain; then take

Balsam of Peru,	1 drachm.
Camphor,	5 grains.

Mix these, add them to the warm mixture, and stir constantly until cool. Spread this balm on cloths and apply it to the chilblains.

Chilblains may be prevented from breaking, by covering them with the common soap plaster.

When the inflammation and swelling are considerable, and blisters are formed, the following, called Devergier's Ointment, will be beneficial:

Lard,	1 ounce.
Acetate of Lead,	5 grains.
Extract of Opium,	3 "
Creosote,	10 "

Mix. Use morning and evening.

Equal parts of Lime Water and Petroleum, will also relieve these cases. After the blisters have broken, poultice them with bread and milk, or flax seed, for several days; afterward, dress the

surface with an ointment composed of equal parts of the ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, and simple cerate, spread on lint, or soft cloth.

Some simple applications for chilblains are as follows:

1. One ounce of Sulphate of Zinc, dissolved in a pint of water. Bathe the affected part several times a day.
2. One ounce of the Muriate of Ammonia, dissolved in half a pint of cider vinegar. Use as the first one.
3. Compound soap Liniment, two ounces; and Tincture of Cantharides, one ounce. Mix them, and use as above.
4. Vinegar and Alcohol, each, half a pint; Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce. Mix, and use as the others.

Ringworm, (Herpes Circinnatus.)

This disease is characterized by an eruption of little vesicles, (bladder-like) in the form of a ring, the center retaining its natural color. It is attended with a slight pricking, and itching sensation. These vesicles gradually dry up, and are succeeded by thin scabs, which in time, fall off, leaving the skin red. The disease may appear on any part of the body, but is generally found on the neck, and face. It is caused by exposure to cold, damp, improper diet, fatigue, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Attention should be paid to the diet, avoiding all stimulating articles of food. Keep the parts clean, and a tepid bath occasionally, will be beneficial. It is well to open each vesicle with a needle, and allow the contents to escape; this will often allay the itching.

ALLOPATHIC.

In severe cases use some mild aperient, as Sulphur and Magnesia, or, Sulphur and Bitartrate of Potass. The smarting, itching and burning, may be relieved by a lotion of Acetate of Lead, with a little alcohol, or the use of the Acetate of Lead Ointment. The juice of the green rind of walnuts, tincture of galls or a strong solution of the Acetate or Sulphate of Copper, are applications recommended by Condie.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following ointment is recommended by Dr. John King:

Bayberry Tallow,	½ ounce.
Sweet Gum,	½ "
Mutton Suet,	1 "

Melt together, and strain.

The following is said to infallibly cure:

Take Tobacco leaves and boil them, and add vinegar and strong lye to the liquor: wash the eruption several times a day. Castor oil frequently applied is said to be a certain cure.

Balsam of Peru mixed with an equal quantity of tallow, may sometimes cure.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Sepia may be given in doses of six globules morning and evening. If at the end of a week this does not cure, give Rhus Tox, and Sulphur on alternate days; a dose, (six globules.) After having tried these remedies for ten days or two weeks, and there is still no improvement, give Calcarea and Causticum on alternate days, or give one alone, a dose every evening.

Other remedies are, Graphites, Silicia, Nitric Acid, Mercurius. These may be given, the same as those mentioned before.

Tetter, (Herpes.)

Tetter may be divided into the *dry* and the *moist*. Of the *dry* variety *dandruff* may be taken as an example. It is characterized by the production of very small white scales or scurf, and is found on the face, head, breast, hands, feet, and at the bending of the joints. It more frequently affects the hairy scalp.

Moist tetter includes the following: *eczema*, which consists of an eruption of small, watery pimples, on various parts of the body, and closely crowded together. When these pimples are broken, the fluid spreads over the sound skin, causing the disease to spread. If left to themselves, these pimples dry up and form a crust.

Another variety is *pemphigus*, which is an eruption of bubbles, containing a watery fluid, like those raised by a blister. They vary in size from a split pea, to half a walnut shell. They rise up very rapidly, break, and leave a raw surface which soon heals.

Shingles is another form of *moist* tetter. An attack of this disease is generally preceded by a slight fever for two or three days, followed by an eruption of small, transparent pimples, filled sometimes with a colorless, and sometimes with a brownish fluid. It appears on the face and extremities, but generally on the body, where it takes the form of a belt, or zone, surrounding it.

There are other varieties of tetter, but I have thought it best to mention only these few, for most diseases of the skin should be treated by a competent physician.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The first thing to be considered in the treatment of these affections, is *cleanliness*. Without strict attention to this point, the treatment of these diseases is much more difficult, than it otherwise would be. A prescription of castile soap and water, is very necessary, and important in some cases. The diet should also receive attention. All rich, stimulating, and highly seasoned food, should be avoided, and nothing but plain, nourishing food be taken. An occasional warm bath will be found very beneficial, as well as the sulphur vapor bath.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A good treatment for *shingles*, is to regulate the bowels with some mild cathartic, as magnesia; then let the patient use freely a decoction of Burdock, Yellow dock, and Sassafras root, for a few days, or administer the compound syrup of Yellow dock. Sponge the body at night with warm saleratus water. The ointment of Bayberry tallow given under "Ringworm," will be beneficial, or the following:

Oxide of Zinc,	3½ ounces.
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Sulphate of Morphia,	1 scruple.
Oil of Roses,	10 minims.

Reduce all to a fine powder in a mortar, then add the following, which have first to be melted together.

Olive Oil,	1 pound.
White Wax,	2 ounces.
Spermaceti,	5 ounces.

Stir until cold.

For the *eczema*, the following may be used: take two ounces

each of yellow dock root, and blood root; wash, and put them in half a pint each of alcohol, and vinegar; let it stand for a week or ten days before using. This preparation should be applied once or twice a day, and also the following ointment, applied as often:

Fresh Butter,	4 ounces.
Venice Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Red Precipitate,	3 drachms.

Mix.

For *pemphigus*, the following ointment may be used:

Oxide of Zinc,	1 drachm.
Spermaceti Ointment,	1 ounce.

Mix. Apply at night.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For *shingles*, it is well to commence the treatment with Aconite, especially when there are fever, languor, headache, etc. After having given a few doses of this, give Rhus-Tox, a dose (six globules) every three or four hours.

If there be nausea and vomiting, give Tartar Emetic.

When matter forms in the vesicles give Hepar Sulphur, the same as Rhus.

When there is a burning sensation in the vesicles, with dry skin, thirst, etc., give Arsenicum.

When the eruption becomes ulcerated, the following remedies may be given: Mercurius, Sepia, Lycopodium, Sulphur. Give a dose of one of these remedies every three or four hours, for two days, when, if there is no improvement, change to another. *Dandruff* requires one of the following remedies: Dulcamara, Sepia, Sulphur, Silicia.

Eczema, requires, Rhus, Graphites, Calcarea, Lycopodium, Sulphur, Dulcamara.

Pemphigus requires, Carbo veg., Rhus, Sulphur, Graphites, Mercury, Lycopodium.

When the itching is violent give Nitric Acid, Phosphorus, Graphites; when the itching is increased by warmth, give Clematis; when worse in the evening, give Alumina and Staphysagria.

Administration of Remedies. — Take a dose (six globules) of the remedy chosen, morning and night, for two weeks. If there is no improvement at the end of that time, choose another remedy, and give in the same manner.

ALLOPATHIC.

For moist tetter, as *shingles*, *eczema*, and *pemphigus*, the following treatment may be adopted:

If the patient is old or feeble give the following:

Bicarbonate of Soda,	½ ounce.
Compound Infusion of Gentian,	4 ounces.
Tincture of Colombo,	1 ounce.
Syrup of Orange peel,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

At the same time use the following application:

Elder flower ointment,	1 ounce.
Oxide of Zinc,	1 drachm.

When the system is in good condition, the following may be used:

Blue Pill,	1 scruple.
Compound Rhubarb Pill,	2 scruples.

Mix. Divide into twelve pills, of which take one or two for a dose until they operate. At the same time take the following:

Decoction of Sarsaparilla,	½ pint.
Hydriodate of Potash,	25 grains.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

The following lotion may be used:

Spirit of Wine,	2½ ounces.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Mix. Use several times a day.

When the crusts begin to come off, use this:

Sulphate of Zinc,	½ drachm.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

For *dandruff* the following lotion may be used:

Solution of Potash,	2 drachms.
Hydrocyanic Acid (diluted),	½ drachm.
Almond mixture,	½ pint.

Mix. Use once or twice a day.

If, after using this for some time, and there is no improvement, use the following:

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury,	1 part.
Spermaceti Ointment,	2 parts.

Mix.

In chronic eruptions of this character the following may be used with benefit:

Prepared Sulphur,	1 scruple.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	10 grains.
Compound Powder of Jalap and Ginger, each	5 grains.

Mix. Take a small portion twice a day.

Itch, (Scabies — Psora.)

This is a contagious, eruptive disease, found generally in those of uncleanly habits.

Cause. — It is caused by the presence of a very minute insect, called the Acarus Scabies. This insect when placed upon the skin, immediately sets to work, and burrows himself a habitation beneath the epidermis, or scarf skin. Of course the wandering about of this intruder, causes an intense itching, which, James the First remarked, was fit only for Kings, as the luxury of scratching was so great.

Symptoms. — As a general thing, this eruption appears first on the wrists, and between the fingers. It may, however, extend over the whole body, but never appears on the face. The eruption consists of small, pointed vesicles, filled with a transparent fluid. These vesicles at first, are of a pale rose or pinkish color. The vesicles are soon broken by the fingers, or clothing, when the fluid forms a thin scab. It may be known from other eruptions, by its form, by the intense itching, and by its never appearing on the face. The itching is worse at night, being increased by the warmth of the bed.

TREATMENT.

For this disease about the only remedy which will cure, is Sulphur ointment. This destroys the insect, and the cure is effected. Use as follows: milk of Sulphur one part, and lard two parts. Mix thoroughly, and rub well into the skin. Other preparations are as follows:

Sulphur,	2 ounces.
Carbonate of Potash,	2 drachms.
Prepared Lard,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Sulphur,	1 ounce.
Borate of Soda,	1 drachm.
Muriate of Ammonia,	1 "
White Precipitate of Mercury,	2 scruples.
Prepared Lard,	2 ounces.

Mix. (Green.)

Whichever of these is used, (and I would recommend simply sulphur and lard,) the patient must anoint himself from head to foot, and to the ends of his fingers; rub it well into the skin before a fire, dress himself in socks, drawers, and flannel shirt, and remain in bed for thirty-six hours, in which time apply the ointment twice. At the end of this time, cleanse the skin thoroughly in a warm bath. If this means is not effectual, pursue the same course again.

In mild cases the sulphur vapor bath, taken once or twice a day, will readily relieve.

Milk Crust, (Crusta Lactea.)

This disease occurs more frequently during the time of cutting the first teeth than at any other, and appears on the forehead, cheeks, or scalp. The eruption consists at first of red blotches, on which soon appear small, yellowish, or straw colored pustules, and which are sometimes attended with severe itching. These may spread over the whole face and scalp, and the patient present a disgusting appearance. At the end of three or four days, these pustules burst, and discharge a sticky fluid, which forms crusts of a whitish-yellow or greenish color. The fluid, as it discharges from the surface beneath, causes the crust to constantly grow thicker, and also spreads over the surrounding skin, thus extending the disease. When the crusts are removed, the surface is seen to be red and inflamed, and studded with little points, from which the fluid constantly oozes. The general health of the patient remains good, unless it be that he grows cross and irritable from the itching. In cases occuring in children with fair hair and pale, delicate skin, the glands of the neck, and behind the ear, are apt to swell, and become hard and tender.

The crusts usually begin to fall off, in from two to four weeks, leaving the surface red, shining, and tender, which is liable on the slightest irritation to form a new crop of pustules, and thus prolong the disease for months, and perhaps years. No permanent marks are left upon the skin, by even the severest forms of the disease. The hair in this disease may come out, but it will grow again, as the hair bulb is not destroyed as in tinea capitis, or scald head. In washing the head, tar soap is the best to use.

TREATMENT — HOMEOPATHIC.

When the disease first appears, and the itching is severe particularly at night, give Aconite, either alone or in alternation (turn about) with Chamomilla, a dose every two hours.

Sepia may be given in many cases with good effect.

Rhus-Tox, may be given when Aconite fails to relieve the itching. It is well to give this remedy and Sulphur together. Give a dose, (six globules) of Sulphur at night, and Rhus-Tox, a dose (six globules), at morning and noon. Continue this treatment for several weeks. If diarrhœa makes its appearance stop the Sulphur, and give the Rhus, three times a day.

Calcarea Carb. may be given when the eruption is dry.

If the eruption is moist, the discharge profuse, and smells badly, give Lycopodium.

Other remedies are, Arsenicum, Croton-Tiglium, Petroleum, Mezereum, Hepar Sulphur, Graphites, Nitric Acid, Antimonium Crudum.

Use nothing externally but milk and water, slippery elm water, or glycerine.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and when the disease first appears, give a teaspoonful every three hours. As the child improves, give it two or three times a day, unless other directions are given with the remedy. If preferred, give three globules dry upon the tongue.

ALLOPATHIC.

In mild cases, it is well to administer magnesia in doses of two or three grains once a day. A mixture of sulphur and cream of tartar will also be beneficial. In severe cases give Calomel, in doses of from one to two grains, sufficiently often to act freely on the bowels.

As applications, use thick cream, spermaceti ointment, ointment of rose water, or glycerine. The watery solution of opium is a good application to allay the irritation. The following may also be used for the same purpose:

Borate of Soda,	10 grains.
Rose water,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 drachms.

Mix. Use two or three times a day.

The following may also be used with benefit in some cases:

Hydrocyanic Acid,	2 drachms.
Sugar of Lead,	15 grains.
Alcohol,	4 drachms.
Water,	7 ounces.

Mix. Use once a day.

Cazenave recommends the oxide of Zinc mixed with fifteen parts of starch, to be used, having first washed the parts with weak lye, and dried.

Condie recommends that after the inflammation has entirely subsided, the ointment of the nitrate of Mercury, diluted with one-third portion of lard, be used as an application.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following may be used to purify the blood: tincture of Black Cohosh, and tincture of Shrubby Trefoil, of each, three ounces; mix. Give from five to twenty drops, according to the age of the child, in a teaspoonful of sweetened water. If a tonic is required, add to each dose two or three drops of the tincture of Muriate of Iron. As an ointment use the following:

Mutton Tallow,	1 ounce.
Oxide of Zinc,	1 drachm.
Tincture of Camphor,	2 drachms.
Glycerine,	1 drachm.

Mix. Apply two or three times a day.

Scald Head, (Tinea Capitis, Favus.)

Scald head is a contagious, eruptive disease of the scalp, characterized by small ulcers at the roots of the hairs of the head. It commences in the form of small red patches, in the middle of which, is a small yellow pustule, and each pustule will generally be found pierced by a hair. These pustules break, and form thin scabs, and in the center of each scab, is a depression. These scabs becoming joined to others soon form large patches. The crusts gradually accumulate, and become hard. When the crusts are removed, the surface is left red and shining. If the disease continues for any considerable time, the hair falls out, and seldom or never re-appears. If it does, it is of a lighter color, short, and unhealthy. The smell given off from the scalp is disgusting, especially in severe cases, and where cleanliness is not included in the treatment. Vermin also gather under the crusts, and are a source of great annoyance. Being a very contagious disease, children affected with it should not be allowed to use the same brush and comb, the same covering for the head, or the same towel, or sleep in the same bed as others.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Cleanliness is of the greatest importance in this disease. The hair should be cut as short as possible, and during the course of the disease, all unhealthy hairs should be pulled out with a pair of small forceps, or tweezers. The diet should be carefully regulated, avoiding all stimulating and rich food.

ALLOPATHIC.

Remove the crusts with a simple poultice, as bread and milk, or a wash of two or three drachms of subcarbonate of potassa to a pint of water. After this apply night and morning, the ointment of the nitrate of mercury, or the ointment of the iodide of potassium, in the proportion of one drachm of the potassium to two ounces of lard. Wash the parts well with Castile soap and tepid water before applying the ointment. "When there is much discharge, apply two or three times a day, a solution of two or three grains of sulphate of zinc to an ounce of water; if there is no discharge, an ointment composed of one drachm of powdered sulphate of zinc to an ounce of lard, or a lotion of two drachms of bicarbonate of potash to a pint of water; or if these fail, two drachms of the sulphuret of potash, two drachms of white soap, and half a pint of lime water." If any of these applications produce an irritation, they must be discontinued, and poultices and tepid washes be used.

An ointment well recommended is as follows:

Pulverized Sulphate of Copper,	10 grains.
Extract of Spanish Flies,	5 "
Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix. Use once a day, after thoroughly washing, with Castile soap and water.

Sometimes the following ointment will produce excellent results:

Acid Nitrate of Mercury,	1 drachm.
Water,	4 ounces.

Mix. Apply with a camel's hair pencil, every other day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Cut the hair closely, and apply a slippery elm poultice, until the scabs are loosened and come off. Before applying the poultice, wash the head with Castile soap and water. After removing all the crusts and washing the head, apply the following ointment:

Sulphate of Zinc,	1 ounce.
Woodsoot,	1 "
Sulphur,	½ "
Lard,	6 ounces.

Mix. Apply night and morning.

Keep the bowels open with an occasional dose of magnesia or castor oil. Another ointment, highly recommended, is made by taking green rye when six or eight inches in height, and simmering it with fresh cream, until the leaves are crisp. Sulphur ointment will sometimes effect a cure.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Sepia may be given, a dose (six globules) three times a day. Continue this for two or three weeks, when, if no improvement takes place, give Calcarea carb.; if the eruption is *dry*, a dose, (six globules) morning and night. Continue this two weeks and then give Sulphur if there is still no improvement. If the eruption is *moist*, give Rhus or Lycopodium, a dose twice a day, followed by Sulphur. If the discharge from the eruption is excoriating, making sores wherever it touches, give Arsenicum and Rhus, on alternate days, three times a day.

A good wash for the head is bran water. As an application, Nitric acid, in the proportion of twelve drops to four ounces of water, may be used. Whatever remedy is given internally, it is well to use the same one as an application ; make it by dissolving twelve or fifteen globules in half a tumbler of water.

Other remedies than those already mentioned are as follows: Dulcamara, Staphysagria, Hepar Sulphur, Antimonium Crudum, Graphites, Bryonia. These may be used in the same way as the others, when they fail in producing the desired effect.

Corns.

Corns are a thickening of the scarf skin caused by pressure, or friction, from wearing tight or badly fitting shoes.

TREATMENT.

Soak the feet in warm water, or in weak lye water ; this softens the corn so that the hardened surface may be removed with the finger nail, or a pen knife. After cutting away the hardened surface, a small white spot will be seen, which is the center of the corn. Dig this out carefully, without causing pain, or bleeding, and cover the sound part, with either a piece of soft buck skin with a hole in the centre, a piece of sponge with a hole, or successive layers of sticking plaster, each piece having a hole cut in the center. If there is much irritation, touch it every two or three days with a pointed stick of nitrate of silver.

Soft corns between the toes may be cured by applying two or three times a day, lint or cotton, moistened with tincture of camphor. A piece of cotton should be worn for a long time, until the parts are thoroughly recovered.

There are many preparations used to remove corns, some of which are as follows: A leaf of ivy, soaked with vinegar, and bound on the corn; lint, or cotton soaked in a fluid compound of Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce, dissolved in four ounces of water. Make a thick paste with white lead and linseed oil, and enough powdered bloodroot to color it; spread on a piece of thin leather, apply to the corn, renewing every three or four days. Take Nitric Acid, and Muriatic Acid, of each, half an ounce; Red Sanders, Opium, Muriate of Ammonia, of each, one drachm. Cut slightly around the corn and touch it with the stopper of the vial in which is the mixture (having first moistened the cork by shaking the vial.) Make a powder of Savine leaves, two ounces: Verdigris, one drachm; Red Precipitate, two ounces; mix, and bind on the corn over night. Take Tartaric Acid, Muriatic Acid, and water, of each, one ounce, and add a lump of mutton tallow; apply to the corn by means of a stick, several times, carefully cutting away the hard portion with a knife. A preparation, called "Sir Humphrey Davy's Solvent," is as follows: Potassa two parts, Salt of Sorrel one part; reduce these to a fine powder, mix, and apply a small quantity with a bandage, to the corn, for several nights in succession. Strong Acetic Acid is however about the best application that can be used. It is necessary, however, to effect a cure, and have it remain permanent, that boots or shoes should not be too tight, and should fit well.

Warts.

These are so common that no description is necessary, almost every one having had more or less experience with them. The applications for removing them are almost as numerous as the warts themselves — some of which are here given.

Take equal parts of Muriate of Ammonia, Cayenne, and Blood Root, all finely powdered; mix, and form a plaster with a little tallow and beeswax melted together. Cut a hole in the centre of a piece of sticking plaster, so that the wart may project through, apply it to the wart, and then put on the other plaster. Continue the use of this plaster from day to day until the wart is killed.

Carbonate of Soda, one ounce; water, one pint; mix, and wash the warts three times a day.

Concentrated Acetic Acid is an excellent application, as well as Nitric Acid, and Nitro-Muriatic Acid. Remove the wart as fast as it becomes hard.

A saturated solution of the Bichromate of Potassa has been successfully used; it should be allowed to touch no other part but the wart.

Manganic Acid will destroy them rapidly.

A mixture of equal parts of Nitre and unslacked lime, with sufficient vinegar to form a thick paste, is good.

The bark of the common willow, burned to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied frequently will sometimes remove them.

Tie a strong thread around the wart, and draw it tighter from day to day.

CHAPTER II

Fevers.

FEVER may be said to be a general term, under which are included several forms of disease; and is one of the most common, and frequently, one of the most complicated complaints, to which the human body is liable. It is present in all acute diseases to a greater or less extent. A fever which commences as a simple or common one, may be allowed to run on, until it becomes an intermittent, or a typhoid. It affects the system generally, and is rather a symptom of disease, than a disease in itself.

Causes. — The causes which excite fever are numerous, some of which are as follows: Great physical or mental exertion, grief, anxiety, want of proper food, clothing, or exercise; miasmata (the poisonous substances arising from decaying animal or vegetable matter,) extremes of heat and cold, sudden changes in the weather, injuries, inflammations, stimulating food and drinks.

Symptoms. — The patient generally first complains of a sense of weariness, and languor, soreness of the flesh, heaviness and fullness of the head, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, which are soon followed by great heat, thirst, chilliness, nausea and vomiting. These symptoms are found in fevers generally. A description of the different kinds of fever, will be found in the pages following:

Common, or Ephemeral Fever.

This is the simplest form of fever, and may last for only one day, or continue for a week or more. Under proper treatment however, it seldom continues for more than three or four days.

Causes. —Cold, extreme fatigue of mind or body, unhealthy food, excess in eating or drinking, etc.

Symptoms. —Chilliness with heat, sickness at the stomach, with perhaps vomiting, loss of appetite, languor, followed by fever, thirst, furred tongue, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should remain in bed, abstain from animal food, taking nothing but gruels, broths, etc.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite is generally about the only remedy required in this disease. Dissolve twelve globules in half a cup of water, and give a teaspoonful of the solution every two or three hours, until free perspiration takes place.

If there are sudden startings, flushed face, and other symptoms indicating that the head is more or less affected, Belladonna may be given in alternation (turn about) with Aconite

ALLOPATHIC.

Some mild aperient, as Magnesia or Epsom Salts, may be given, or the following mixture:

Rochelle Salt or Tartrate of Potash,	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Peppermint water,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Follow this with

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	1½ ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 drachms.
Syrup,	2 "
Camphor Mixture,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or six hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Give a simple emetic, as equal parts of Lobelia and Ipecac, teas of Chamomile flowers, Boneset, Mayweed, or powdered Mustard in warm water. Put the patient to bed, and place around him hot bricks, or bottles of hot water, and have him drink freely of teas of Catnip, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Sage, Saffron, or Balm.

General Inflammatory Fever.

This fever comes on in the regular form of fever, followed by severe chills, and with the ordinary symptoms of heat and languor, restlessness and wandering pains in the back, head and limbs. This is soon followed by redness of the face, great anxiety, throbbing of the temples, great heat of the skin, thirst, tongue coated

with a white fur; breathing rapid, and sickness at the stomach and sometimes vomiting; skin dry, hot, and more or less derangement of almost all of the functions of the body. This disease may run its course in about two or three weeks, but if it does not cease about that time, it is apt to run into Typhoid fever.

Causes. — Overloading of the stomach with fat and indigestible food, irregular habits, checking perspiration suddenly, violent emotions of the mind, and injuries to the body, dwelling in damp and ill-ventilated houses, and intemperance generally

TREATMENT — ALLOPATHIC.

As costiveness is frequently the cause of this fever, the bowels should be emptied with one of the following:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	2 drachms.
Freshly roasted Coffee in coarse Powder,	2 scruples.
Hot Water,	4 ounces.

Mix, and boil them three minutes, strain, and take a teacupful every three hours, for immediate effect. A cupful may be taken every morning to keep the bowels open.

Or this:

Rhubarb,	10 grains.
Calcined Magnesia,	½ drachm

Mix. Take the whole of this at one dose.

If more active purgatives are required, use the following:

Compound Extract of Colocynth,	½ drachm.
Extract of Jalap,	15 grains.

Mix. Make 12 pills. Dose, two or three pills, until an active operation is produced. As a cooling drink, the following may be taken:

Cream of Tartar,	½ ounce.
Fresh Lemon-peel bruised,	4 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	4 "
Boiling Water,	3 pints.

Mix, and after standing awhile, strain

If the inflammation is situated in the head, cold water should be applied freely.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Cold water should be frequently used, sponging the body for a few minutes at a time until the fever is subdued. If the head is

much affected with pain and delirium, three or four leeches should be applied to each temple and cloths wet in cold vinegar and water should be applied to the head. This last may be sometimes used instead of the leeches.

To increase the secretions and loosen the bowels, Ipecac, in doses of 1 or 1½ grains dissolved in a little warm water or molasses, may be given once in two hours.

To clear the bowels, a powder composed of the following may be used:

Powdered Podophyllin, - - - -	1 grain.
Leptandrin, - - - - - - -	4 grains.
Cream of Tartar, - - - - - -	1 teaspoonful.

Senna and Epsom Salts may also be used for the same purpose.

As it is necessary to cause perspiration, warm baths should be used, or the feet should be soaked in warm water, the patient drinking freely of teas of Sage, Balm, Boneset, Pennyroyal, or Flax seed. These measures will generally relieve the fever. When there is want of sleep, a pillow of hops laid under the patient's head, or a strong tea of hops, will be beneficial. In the latter stage of this fever, when the stomach is irritable, it is safer to use sometimes, instead of medicines, injections, and these may be composed of a tablespoonful of common salt dissolved in a pint of warm water, or molasses and water, and when nourishment cannot be retained in the stomach, a broth of milk and water gruel may be given by injection.

The diarrhœa which sometimes follows this fever, may be checked by injections of warm water, in which are put 15 or 20 drops of laudanum; sometimes small doses of Rhubarb and Magnesia will be found to be effectual.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Should always be given from the commencement. If after having given the Aconite for six hours, the symptoms still continue, give Belladonna, in alternation (turn about;) especially when the head is hot, with violent pains in the front part, face red, and eyes sensitive to light, restlessness or drowsiness, with great thirst and delirium.

Bryonia. — If with the other symptoms of fever, there are swimming of the head, constipation and a sense of weight on the stomach, and pains in the limbs and the small of the back.

Other remedies which may be used when the lungs are affected, are, Bryonia, Tartar Emetic, and Phosphorus.

If there is a tendency to Typhoid, then give Rhus in alternation with Bryonia.

For the diarrhœa, give either of the following remedies: Mercurius, Arsenicum, Ipecac, Chamomilla, Veratrum.

The diet in this disease should be very light from the first. Give nothing but broths and cooling drinks. It does no harm for the patient to drink all the cold water wished for, and sometimes it is beneficial.

The following articles may be used as a diet: Barley-water, toast-water, arrow-root, apple-sauce, and, as the patient gets better, beef tea or chicken broth, and light wine now and then. The patient should be careful about taking solid food until thoroughly recovered.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Nervous, or Typhoid Fever.

This fever sometimes begins abruptly with a chill, although generally the fever comes on gradually, so that its commencement is not noticed. The patient may complain for quite a long time, of weariness and general uneasiness, and now and then a headache. The skin may be somewhat heated and face flushed, tongue slightly coated and appetite diminished. These symptoms may continue for several days or a week, and then a chill sets in, which will last from six to eight hours, and sometimes for one or two days. As soon as the disease is formed, this chilliness ceases, and the patient exhibits the ordinary symptoms of fever, such as quick pulse, heat and dryness of the skin, flushed face, shooting pains in the forehead, roaring in the ears, no appetite, thirst and general weakness. There may be constipation or diarrhœa. The passages will be yellowish or greenish, sometimes mixed with blood. There will be a pinching pain in the bowels. The pain in the bowels is increased by pressure over the right side.

As the disease progresses there will be delirium, which may be very strong. The tongue becomes dry and of a brownish color; the patient is either very restless or lies in a stupefied condition.

Generally at this stage, an eruption makes its appearance, consisting of small red spots coming out on the abdomen, and in some cases extending over the limbs; and also, at the same time, by looking

closely, little vesicles containing watery fluid, will be seen on the neck and upper part of the chest.

If the disease continues, the tongue becomes quite dry, with a brown or black coat, and the teeth are covered with a black substance, also the lips and gums. The heat of the body sinks below the natural standard. Perspiration may take place, which is very offensive. The abdomen swells and becomes drum-like. The patient, lying on his back, often slides towards the bottom of the bed; and there may be twitching of the muscles of the face, picking at the bed-clothes, and mutterings. He may rise from his bed and try to escape. The bowels and urine are now discharged without the patient being able to prevent it, or there may be a suppression of the urine, in which case it is necessary that it should be drawn off with an instrument.

As the disease progresses, the extremities become cold and clammy, and the whole surface of the body is bathed in a clammy sweat. Hiccough occurs; the countenance looks pinched, and the patient gradually sinks away.

Causes. — This fever is undoubtedly contagious — may be carried from one person to another. One attack will generally ensure a person against having another. It is produced either by over-exertion of body or mind, excesses of any kind, bad air and water, living among a crowded population, in filthy streets, and small apartments.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be placed in a well-ventilated room, the bed being frequently shaken up and the cover straightened. It is necessary to protect the projected parts of the body, such as the hips and the lower end of the spinal column, from pressure, to prevent bed-sores. If, however, these parts should become tender or dark-colored, or present a very white appearance, weak tincture of Arnica may be applied, and the pressure removed from the parts by soft pillows or by covering the parts with plasters.

Attention to the diet is of great importance in this disease. In the first stages it should be very light, consisting of liquids which may also serve the purpose of drink, such as gum arabic water, barley water, toast water, weak solution of sago, tapioca, or arrow root, oatmeal or Indian meal gruel; the juice of sweet

grapes and oranges may also be allowed, taking care not to swallow any of the solid substance; as drinks, cold lemonade, or ice-water may be used. About the second week, when the patient becomes very weak, sago, tapioca, or arrow root, made with three parts of water and one of milk, thick gruels, or panada, flavored with nutmeg, and sometimes with wine, may be given. It is a good plan to give a wineglassful of one of these preparations every two, three, or four hours, according as the strength of the patient requires it. In some cases, milk will be found very beneficial, giving a tablespoonful every hour or two: and if the stomach be irritable, mix it with an equal part of lime water. If the patient becomes exceedingly low, it will be well to give beef tea, milk punch, or egg beaten up with wine.

Care should be used to examine the bladder frequently, as it is liable to become filled with water, which is necessary should be drawn off. When the fever is very high, the surface of the body may be bathed in cold water frequently, and the patient should be allowed plenty of cold water to drink, also ice to eat.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the early part of the disease, if there are nausea and vomiting, give a mild emetic, as the compound powder of Lobelia. If there is constipation, the following may be used.

Black Root,	2 drachms.
Rhubarb,	1 drachm.
Boiling Water,	½ pint.

Let the root stand in the water for an hour or two; strain and give a tablespoonful every hour, until an operation is produced. Care should be used that the bowels should not be moved too freely.

During the fever the body may be bathed frequently with warm lye water and cold water applied to the head. If there is delirium, mustard plasters should be placed to the feet, and along the spinal column. The diarrhœa may be controlled by one of the following remedies:

Tris-Nitrate of Bismuth,	3 grains.
Turpentine,	15 drops.
Peppermint Water,	2 drachms.

Mix. Take at one dose.

Tannic acid may also be given in doses of one or two grains repeated every hour; or oil of Turpentine in doses of 6 or 8 drops repeated every hour or two. If the stomach is not able to bear them they should be given by injections. For the pains in the bowels, and swelling of the abdomen, a poultice of hops or lobelia,

renewing frequently, and not allowing them to get cold. Sometimes oil of Turpentine, added to this, may be beneficial. These applications should be continued, until pressure can be made without pain, or until the patient becomes very prostrate. If the patient becomes very low and weak, the following may be given:

Sulphate of Quinine, - - - - -	20 grains.
Elixir of Vitriol. - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Tincture of Black Cohosh Root, - -	14 drachms.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir of Vitriol, and then add the tincture of Black Cohosh. Give this in doses of twenty drops in cold water, every hour.

If the patient is very nervous and irritable, instead of the above, the valerianate of Quinine may be given in doses of ½ grain every hour or two, in an infusion of hops and scull-cap.

During the fever to promote perspiration, an infusion of Marshmallow root and peach leaves, or an infusion of Haircap moss, may be given. When the patient becomes very low, saturated tincture of prickly Ash-berries may be used as an injection. For an adult, a tablespoonful of the tincture added to an equal portion of ale or porter or brandy and water, or mutton or beef tea may be used. If the patient cannot retain it, a compress of linen should be used to hold it in the bowels for a considerable time

HOMEOPATHIC.

If at the commencement there is headache, giddiness, chilliness, aching in the back and limbs, with a slight cough, with or without diarrhœa, sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, give Bryonia and Rhus-Tox, alternately, (turn about) a dose every two hours.

Make the patient go to bed, and if restless, give one or two doses of Coffea or Belladonna. As soon as the patient perspires, and these symptoms disappear, the patient gets better. If, however, the disease progresses and the symptoms become worse, Aconite should be given, especially when the pulse is full, and skin hot and dry, with violent thirst. This should be given alternately (turn about), with Belladonna, if with the above symptoms there are severe headache, sensitiveness to light and noise, and starting in the sleep.

If the symptoms increase in violence, give Bryonia and Rhus, again, alternately.

The other remedies are as follows:

Arsenicum. — The skin dry and yellowish, the eyes sunken, face shrunken, hollow and pale, cold sweat on the forehead, lips dark and dry and cracked, teeth black, and covered with an accumulation of filth, abdomen swollen, breathing short and quick, voice

low and muttering, burning heat at the pit of the stomach, nausea and vomiting, especially after eating or drinking, extreme prostration, and loss of strength.

Phosphoric Acid. — Great weakness, the patient lying constantly on his back, talking in a random way, picking at the bed-clothes, with a fixed look, and eyes hollow and glassy.

Bryonia. — Face red and swollen, breathing difficult and short or sighing, lips brown and dry, mouth dry and coated with a yellowish fur, fullness and oppression in the head, worse on movement, buzzing in the ears, dryness in the throat, constipation.

Opium. — When there is great dryness, with breathing-like snoring, low mutterings, discharges from the bowels and bladder passing away involuntarily.

Lachesis. — May be given for these same symptoms, especially if the tongue is dry and red, and shining as if varnished.

Hyosciamus. — When the face is hot and red, eyes sparkling, twitching of the muscles, furious delirium, the patient having a desire to escape.

Carbo. Vegetabilis. — This may be given in alternation with Arsenicum, when the following symptoms are present: countenance pinched and sunken, face pale and dingy or yellow, eyes sunken and glazed, cold sweat, discharges from the bowels putrid and offensive, heavy pressing or drawing pains in the head, rattling in the throat, cramp-like or burning pains in the stomach and bowels; bowels swollen, and tender on pressure.

Rhus-Tox. — This remedy is appropriate in all stages of the disease, especially when the patient is stupid, and there are shooting pains in the head, dry burning heat, stiffness of the neck, with wandering pains which are increased by motion, diarrhœa, with chilliness and dizziness; dryness of the throat, pressure in the eyes, and sensibility to light and noise. If at any time the patient is sleepless, give Coffea and Belladonna alternately (turn about); every hour a dose.

If the skin is cold and clammy, and there are clammy sweats, give Camphor, which should be alternated with Coffea if the patient becomes restless.

After the fever is broken and the patient begins to recover, either China, Mercury, or Sulphur, may be given.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

Frequent spongings with water, cold or warm, according to the feelings of the patient, should be used. If there is diarrhœa, it may be restrained with a little brandy; or the following:

Dover's Powder,	½ drachm.
Prepared Chalk,	1 scruple.

Mix, and divide into 12 powders. Give a powder every two or three hours, as necessary.

If the bowels are costive, give an injection of warm water; or the following mixture may be taken:

Castor Oil,	1 ounce.
Yolk of an egg.	

Mix these, and add

Simple Syrup,	½ ounce.
Peppermint Water,	1 to 2 ounces.

Mix, and take at one draught. Or this:

Rhubarb,	10 grains.
Calcined Magnesia,	½ drachm.

Mix, and take at one dose, in Syrup or Molasses.

If the head is hot, the hair should be cut, and the head then kept cool by sponging with ice water, or vinegar and water, and leeches should be applied to the temples.

If there is sleeplessness, give 25 or 30 drops of Laudanum.

To reduce the fever, and produce perspiration, from 3 to 10 drop doses of the Tincture or fluid extract of Veratrum Viride, every hour until the fever subsides.

Where the bowels are much swollen, poultices of hops or linseed meal may be used. If the mouth is foul, a weak infusion of black tea may be given.

If there is bleeding from the bowels and great weakness, let the patient have wine and broth. When the fever runs low, Quinine should be given in moderate doses. A good stimulating drink is made, by dissolving one drachm of Chloride of Potash in a pint of water, which may be taken as the patient desires.

As a stimulating mixture, the following may be used:

Decoction of Bark,	7 ounces.
Compound Tincture of Bark,	6 drachms.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2 "
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonsful, three times a day. Or this:

Tincture of Orange Peel.	4 drachms.
Tincture of Laudanum.	2 "
Bicarbonate of Soda.	2 scruples.
Infusion of Calumba, sufficient to make	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, three times a day.

Note. — It is not advisable that Typhoid fever be treated by any one but a competent physician.

Brain Fever, or Inflammation of the Brain.

This is known by different names among medical men, but the one term, Inflammation of the Brain, includes all the different forms of it.

Causes. — Persons who are of full habit, short neck and rich blood, are more liable to attacks of this disease than others; the exciting causes are blows, falls upon the head, exposure of the head to the direct rays of the sun or intense artificial heat, long continued and hard study, cold, fatigue, intemperance, violent exercise, excessive anger, driving in of eruptive diseases, sometimes caused by disease of the bones of the ear, fractures of the skull, and want of sleep. It often occurs during Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, and affections of the bowels.

Symptoms. — It may come on gradually, or very suddenly; more commonly, however, the former. Where it is gradual in its approach, the patient is troubled, for some considerable length of time, with uneasiness, depression of spirits, wakefulness, dizziness, ringing in the ears, poor appetite, anxiety, sadness and irritability, singing and noises in the head, frightful dreams, trembling of the limbs, nausea, vomiting, eyes bloodshot and very sensitive to light.

As the disease progresses, the patient has more or less of chill and constant headache, which sometimes is exceedingly severe. These are followed by violent fever, hot and dry skin, anxious expression of countenance, face flushed, pupils of the eyes contracted almost to the size of a pin-hole, pulse very rapid and hard, breathing quick, skin hot and sometimes moist, tongue clammy and covered with whitish fur. Vomiting sometimes occurs from the commencement, and this is one of the most characteristic symptoms. The patient is very delirious.

As the disease progresses, the delirium passes into stupor, from which the patient is aroused with difficulty. The pupils of the eyes, which were contracted, are now dilated and the eye loses its brightness. Sometimes there is squinting, and the countenance has a vacant look. Liquids lie in the mouth without being swal-

lowed, or are allowed to run from it. The patient picks at the bed-clothes and grasps at the air. The hearing is very much diminished, and all the senses are more or less blunted. The breathing is deep, slow and sometimes snoring. The urine is very scanty, and is sometimes retained without the consciousness of the patient, in which case it is necessary that the bladder should be emptied. Convulsions may ensue at this stage, instead of the great excitement. The patient shows signs of weakness and exhaustion; the pulse becomes feeble, frequent, and thread-like, countenance pale and sunken, and the skin is covered with a cold and clammy perspiration. The urine passes away without the knowledge of the patient, who dies in a state of profound insensibility.

This is the more regular course of the disease, but it may vary, and in many instances some of these symptoms may be absent.

In some cases the attack is preceded by convulsions, on the cessation of which, the patient may either be conscious or remain in a stupid condition. The disease may last from twenty-four hours to seven or eight weeks, but the average is about four or five weeks.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Cold water or ice should be applied to the head, and the diet should be light, as in all fevers. The patient may be allowed toast-water and barley water, lemonade or orange-juice, all of which should be given in small quantities. During recovery, the diet should be carefully regulated and the bowels and bladder watched.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Cold water is of first importance. It should be applied to the head regularly, and the head should not be allowed to become hot. It is better to use cold water than ice.

Aconite — When the patient has high delirium, burning pains in the head, particularly in the forehead, face red, eyes bloodshot, skin hot and dry. If, after six hours, there is no improvement, Belladonna should be given in alternation (turn about) with Aconite, and especially when the following symptoms are present: great heat of the head, face red and bloated, violent beating of the arteries of the neck and temples, dryness of the mouth, tongue and throat; swallowing difficult, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, sensitiveness to noise and light; eyes bloodshot and brilliant, with

a wild expression, violent delirium, diarrhœa, shooting pains in the head, low mutterings and convulsions.

Hyosciamus. — Stupor, loss of consciousness, delirium, sudden starting, singing and muttering, smiling, picking at the bed-clothes, desire to escape, involuntary discharge of urine.

Stramonium. — Face red, staring look in the eyes, sleeping natural, but with twitching and tossing about.

Bryonia. — Constant inclination to sleep, sudden starting from sleep, and delirium, starts, sighs and screams, burning and shooting pains in the head, and cold sweat on the forehead.

Bryonia may be given when Belladonna and Aconite seem to be indicated, but do not afford relief.

Opium. — Drowsiness with heavy breathing, eyes half open, confusion and giddiness after waking, chilliness or indifference to everything. If at any time during the disease, the patient is very restless and sleepless, Coffea and Belladonna may be given in alternation (turn about,) a dose every hour. While these remedies are being given, the others should be discontinued.

Other remedies are Zincum, Apis Mellifica, Rhus-Tox, Lachesis, and Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy, in twelve teaspoonsful of cold water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

It is of great importance that the treatment should be begun promptly and early. When the pulse is full, bleeding should be resorted to, and continued until it goes down. When the blood cannot be taken from the arm, twelve or more leeches should be applied to the temples and the back of the neck. The head should be shaved, and cloths wet in cold water or ice-water applied to it; or powdered ice in a bag laid upon the head. A full dose of Calomel should be given at this stage, from five to ten grains, with an equal quantity of Jalap. Blisters and mustard poultices should be applied to the calves of the leg. If there is any objection to Calomel, the following may be given:

Pulverized Gamboge, - - - - -	12 grains.
Pulverized Scammony, - - - - -	12 "
Elaterium, - - - - - - - -	2 "
Croton Oil, - - - - - - - -	8 drops.
Extract of Stramonium, - - - -	3 grains.

Mix. Make into twelve pills. Dose, one pill every hour, until an operation is produced.

After the stage of excitement, when the patient becomes weak, and the pulse feeble, countenance pale, and extremities cold, wine or other stimulants should be given, and blisters should be applied to the back of the neck or behind the ears.

If the patient is sleepless, two grains of Acetate or Muriate of Morphine, dissolved in four ounces of water should be given, a tablespoonful every two or three hours, until sleep is procured.

To keep the bowels open after the first dose of Calomel has been given, the following may be used:

Calomel,	6 to 8 grains.
Ipecac,	4 "
Prepared Chalk,	½ drachm.
Digitalis,	3 grains.

Make into twelve powders. Give sufficient quantity to keep the bowels well open.

If this remedy should cause frequent vomiting, from one-third of a grain to a grain of Extract of Hyosciamus should be added to each dose.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the symptoms first appear, bathe the feet in warm water, to which has been added a little Saleratus or Ashes. This should be done two or three times a day. Apply cold water to the face, head and neck. Open the bowels with a mixture composed of equal proportions of Mandrake root and Cream of Tartar, with a little cloves added. A teaspoonful of this should be given every hour, until an operation is produced. Jalap and Cream of Tartar may be given, if the Mandrake root cannot be procured. This should be continued, a dose every morning and evening, until the patient is past danger. Mustard poultices should be applied to the back and neck and over the stomach.

To promote perspiration, use equal parts of Lobelia and Blood-root and Wine of Ipecac, given in equal doses, once an hour. If the tinctures cannot be procured, these three articles may be given in powders, in doses of from six to ten grains. If the headache is severe, warm poultices of hops mixed with vinegar should be applied, and if the patient is restless and unable to sleep, he may drink freely of hop tea.

When the patient becomes stupid, and is aroused with difficulty, Carbonate of Ammonia may be given with a little ale or porter, to which is added one-fourth of a grain of Calomel, and half a grain of Sulphate of Quinine. This may be repeated as often as required. The patient may be allowed to drink lemonade, water that is made acid with a little Cream of Tartar, or Spearmint tea, with a little sweet Spirits of Nitre in it.

Remittent or Bilious Fever.

This disease resembles Intermittent fever, being produced generally by the same causes. In Intermittent fever, however, the paroxysms return at certain times, and in subsiding leave the patient free from all symptoms of fever, while in Remittent fever, the fever only abates, and is irregular in the time of its appearance.

Causes. — It is undoubtedly caused by malaria, (poisonous substance arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.) It is more likely to attack persons of weak digestion, or those who are of intemperate habits. Overloading the stomach, anger, fear, or taking cold, also cause it.

Symptoms. — It is usually preceded by weakness, lowness of spirits, yawning and stretching, loss of appetite, more or less of pain in the head, and flashes of heat and cold. These symptoms may continue for several days, before the disease is fully developed. The coldness gradually increases until it is a well marked chill. This chill is succeeded in a few moments, by flashes of heat, and in the course of two or three hours, the whole surface of the body becomes hot. The patient complains of pain and sense of fullness and weight in the head, pain in the back and limbs, particularly in the calves of the legs, great weakness, hurried and difficult breathing, face flushed, heat and dryness of the skin, nausea, vomiting, and thirst. The pulse is full and frequent, bowels are costive, and tongue covered with white fur.

This fever may continue from eight to twelve, or even twenty-four hours, when the skin becomes moist, the pulse falls, and the patient drops into a refreshing sleep.

In severe cases, however, the skin may continue hot and dry, the patient will be restless, and the fever will rise again in the course of a few hours.

One of the most peculiar features of this disease, is the yellowness of the skin, and the white of the eye. This makes its appearance from the third to the fifth day of the disease, and sometimes at the commencement. The yellow matter may be thrown out on

the surface, so that it will stain a white handkerchief yellow, when rubbed on the skin.

The disease may continue for a few days, or may last for two or three weeks, and may terminate in a real Intermittent or Typhoid fever, unless the patient should recover. About the period of convalescence an eruption appears on the lips, which is regarded as a favorable indication.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The diet should be of the lightest kind, such as gruels, light bread, black tea and toast, coffee without milk or sugar. The patient may be allowed to hold ice in the mouth, and for drink, lemonade, apple-water, or water flavored with current or blackberry jelly. A beverage very acceptable sometimes is made from weak molasses and water, with a little lemon juice, and a piece of toast with ice.

As the disease continues, Gumarabic water or barley water may be used.

If the patient becomes very weak, and typhoid symptoms arise, beef tea, milk punch or wine and egg, may be allowed.

During recovery, bread and butter, toast, boiled rice, meat broths, soft boiled eggs, oysters, and boiled chicken or birds may be allowed. The apartment should be cool and free from light. The linen should be often changed, and the room ventilated daily, and purified frequently by burning sugar, or sprinkling the room with lavender water, aromatic vinegar, or other disinfecting agents.

ALLOPATHIC.

Before the fever is fully developed, it is well to give an emetic as follows:

Pulverized Ipecac,	1 scruple.
Pulverized Cayenne,	10 grains.
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix, and take at one dose.

Or this,

Tartar Emetic,	1 grain.
Ipecac Powder,	1 scruple.
Syrup,	1 drachm.
Mint-water,	10 drachms.

Mix, and take at one dose.

Follow this emetic by a cathartic, as follows:

Rochelle Salts,	2 drachms.

Bi-carbonate of Soda,	2 scruples.
Water,	½ pint.

Mix. To this mixture, add twenty-five grains of Tartaric Acid. Take the whole while effervescing.

Or this,

Powdered Senna,	½ ounce.
Powdered Jalap,	10 grains.
Powdered Cloves,	10 grains.

Mix. To be taken at one dose in sweetened water.

If the bowels do not yield to these medicines, give the following:

Senna,	½ ounce.
Manna,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Cardamon or Fennel Seed,	2 drachms.
Boiling water.	1 pint.

Mix. Dose a wine glass full every two hours, until an operation is produced.

If the disease is fully developed, the patient may be sponged all over two or three times a day, with cold or warm water, according to his feelings, and one of the following drinks may be given:

Cream of Tartar,	½ ounce.
Fresh lemon peel, bruised,	4 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	4 "
Boiling water,	3 pints.

Mix, and after standing a while strain.

Or this,

Citric Acid,	½ drachm.
Bi-carbonate of Potassa,	½ "
Lemon Syrup,	1 ounce.
Water,	6 "
Epsom Salts,	1 "

Mix. Dose two tablespoonsful every four hours if necessary.

To reduce the fever, give from three to ten drops at a dose, of Tincture or Fluid Extract of Veratrum Viride, or the compound powder of Ipecac and Opium.

During the remission of the fever, or when the fever is off, the following may be given:

Quinine,	1 scruple.
Elixir of Vitriol,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir, and add of Tincture of Black

Cohosh 14 drachms. Dose, 20 drops in a little water, once an hour.

Or this,

Sulphate of Quinine,	12 grains
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid,	24 drops.
Syrup,	1 ounce.
Peppermint water,	1 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful once in two or three hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the hot stage, when the fever is on, the body should be frequently bathed with warm weak lye water, and the following preparation given internally:

Tincture of Gelseminum,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Aconite,	20 drops.

Mix. Dose, twenty drops in a teaspoonful of water, every half hour or hour.

After the fever is subdued and the remission occurs, one of the following may be given:

Sulphate of Quinine,	14 grains.
Water,	1 ounce.
Sulphuric Acid,	14 drops.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour during the remission.

Or this:

Sulphate of Quinine,	20 grains.
Elixir of Vitriol,	1 drachm.

Mix, and dissolve the Quinine; add

Tincture of Black Cohosh root,	7 drachms.
Tincture of Gelseminum,	7 "

Mix. Dose, 20 drops every half hour or hour, in a little water.

If the bowels are constipated and the tongue is coated dark, with yellowness of the eyes and skin, the first dose of the above mixture may be preceded by a mixture of one-fourth of a grain of Podophyllin and one grain of Leptandrin, which may be repeated every six hours, until the bowels have been acted upon.

If, however, there is diarrhœa, the following may be given:

Geranin,	2 grains.
Sulphate of Morphine,	⅛ grain.

Take at one dose, and repeat every two or four hours, until the frequency of the discharges is diminished.

If there is pain in the abdomen, and tenderness over the stomach

with nausea and vomiting, omit the preparations of Quinine and allow the patient to drink freely of an infusion of peach leaves and marsh-mallow root. Apply mustard poultices over the stomach and bowels and along the spinal column.

Calumba root made into a tea, is very valuable in this disease, and may be given for the vomiting, which is sometimes very troublesome. Sometimes the vomiting may be stopped by equal parts of milk and lime-water. For the headache, vinegar and water may be applied to the head, by cloths. If the patient is very wakeful, a pillow of hops may be used, or hop-tea may be drank.

If, after the fever is broken, the patient still remains weak, and does not gain strength rapidly, some tonic will be required as the following:

Take Golden Seal, Juniper berries, Prickly Ash bark, Wild Cherry bark, each, coarsely bruised, one ounce; Podophyllin and Tansy, of each half ounce. Pour two pints of boiling water on these, cover them and let them steep on the stove for an hour; when cold, add two pints of whiskey and one of molasses; allow the mixture to stand for a few days when it will be fit for use. Dose, a tablespoonful, three or four times a day

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — High fever, pulse rapid, tongue coated with yellow fur, bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting of bitter or greenish matter, headache, worse on talking.

Bryonia. — Especially suitable in summer, in hot and damp weather, tongue dry and coated white or yellow, thirst, bitter taste in the mouth, desire for acids and wine, vomiting after drinking, chilliness or heat, with dizziness, which is worse, after drinking. This may be given in alternation with Rhus-Tox.

Pulsatilla. — Tongue coated white, bitter taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, chilliness, with languor.

Nux Vomica. — Constipation, with frequent and ineffectual efforts at stool, rheumatic pains in the head and body, bitter and foul taste in the mouth.

Arsenicum. — Colic, or burning pains in the stomach and bowels, sensitiveness of the stomach to pressure, burning pains in a small spot in the stomach, great weakness, and desire to lie down, vomiting after drinking or motion.

Chamomilla. — Bitter taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting of green, bitter or sour liquid, restlessness, oppression in the stomach.

Mercury. — Tongue coated white or yellowish, and moist, sensitiveness at the pit of the stomach and bowels, which is worse at

night, restlessness, drowsiness in the day-time, and sleeplessness at night.

China. — Loss of appetite, loathing of food and drink, chilliness and shuddering after drinking, diarrhœa of undigested food. This may be given in alternation with Phosphoric Acid.

Colocynth. — Vomiting or diarrhœa after eating, colic, and cramps in the calves of the legs.

Tartar Emetic. — Constant sickness at the stomach, with desire to vomit, slight vomiting and diarrhœa. This may be given in alternation (turn about) with Bryonia.

Veratrum. — Tongue dry and coated yellow, vomiting of bilious matter, with diarrhœa, fainting after stool, cutting pains in the bowels.

Cedron. — Chilliness towards evening, followed by fever, with great wakefulness and vomiting of bile.

Administration of Remedies. — Give six globules of the selected remedy every two, three, or four hours, or dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose.

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague.

This disease is characterized by paroxysms of fever which occur at regular intervals, and by the complete absence of fever between the paroxysms. Each paroxysm consists of three distinct stages, which regularly follow one another: 1st. The Cold Stage; 2d. The Hot Stage; 3d. The Sweating Stage.

There are several varieties of this disease. The Quotidian, where the paroxysm occurs every twenty-four hours, or every day; the Tertian, where it occurs every forty-eight hours, or every other day; the Quartan, where it occurs every seventy-two hours or every third day. There are other varieties mentioned by authors, but the symptoms and treatment are about the same as those of the foregoing. The period from the end of one paroxysm to the commencement of another is called the intermission or apyrexia; while the period from the commencement of one paroxysm to that of another, is called the interval.

Symptoms. — The *Cold Stage* is generally preceded by feelings of languor, debility, uneasiness, stretching, yawning, pains in the back, head, and loins. These symptoms continue for a time, and are succeeded by a sensation of chilliness, especially in the limbs; these increase until they extend over the whole body; the features, and the surface of the body, generally, becomes pale and shrunken, and presents the rough appearance called goose flesh. There is sometimes a sensation as if little streamlets of ice water were trickling down the back; the patient experiences shiverings and tremblings, and shudders run through the body; the teeth chatter, and the bedstead is sometimes shaken with the violence of the chill; the breathing is rapid and laborious, pulse feeble, and the tongue dry and white; blueness of the lips and nails; sometimes nausea and vomiting. This stage may last from ten minutes to three or four hours; on the average, however, about an hour.

Hot Stage — As soon as the chill begins to abate, flushes of heat begin to pass over the body, and are rather agreeable than otherwise. The coldness finally ceases and is succeeded by a dry, burning heat; the countenance is flushed, the eyes sparkle, and the mouth is dry and parched; the temples throb, and there is intense headache; the pulse is usually full and strong; the urine is scanty and high colored. This stage may continue from two to eighteen hours, or more.

Sweating Stage. — Perspiration makes its appearance on the forehead and extremities, and soon spreads over the whole surface of the body. The symptoms of fever, and the pains gradually subside, the pulse falls, the mouth becomes moist, and the patient frequently falls into a calm sleep, and awakes feeling almost as well as usual.

In some cases these stages may be reversed, or one or more of them may be absent, or if they are all present, only a few of the above symptoms may be recognized.

The Quotidian fever usually commences in the morning; the Tertian, at noon; and the Quartan in the afternoon. Ague occurs generally in the spring and autumn, and the autumnal agues are the most severe.

Causes. — The principal, if not the only, cause of intermittent fever is marsh miasma or malaria, arising from the decay of vegetable matter. The time which elapses from the exposure to the malaria to the occurrence of the fever is variable. The attack may not occur for months, and then be brought on by the system becoming weakened, by damp weather, exposure to the heat of the sun, over exertion, a cold bath, or even a dose of purgative medicine. This miasma wafted by the winds, adheres or clings to the leaves of trees — hence it is a good plan to surround the house with groves of trees. Fires destroy the poison.

The effect of ague, when the disease has continued for a long time, or been improperly treated, is to cause enlargement of the liver, (gall cake,) of the spleen, (ague cake,) dyspepsia, dropsy, diarrhœa, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be removed to a dry habitation, in a district free from malaria. The clothing should be warm, the food plain, and intemperance in either eating or drinking should be strictly forbidden. During the cold fit, give warm drinks, as barley water, weak tea, hot lemonade, toast water. Place heated bricks or bottles of hot water to the feet and along the body.

During the fever remove some of the bed-clothes, so that unnecessary perspiration may not be excited. At the close of the sweating stage, rub off the body with warm towels, and change the linen. Ice water may be allowed as a drink during the hot stage. Flannel should always be worn next the skin by persons subject to this disease.

ALLOPATHIC.

Before the paroxysm the bowels should be evacuated with the following mixture:

Senna,	3 drachms.
Epsom Salts,	½ drachm.
Manna,	½ "
Fennel Seed,	1 "
Boiling water,	1 pint.

Let the mixture stand for one hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, one teacupful, every three or four hours, until it operates.

In the cold stage give hot drinks, administer hot foot baths, and apply bottles of hot water along the body.

In the hot stage give the following:

Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Wine of Ipecac,	1 "
Spirits of Nitric Ether,	1 "

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every hour, unless the narcotic effects are decided, when it may be given at longer intervals. It is well sometimes to give the tincture of Veratrum Viride in doses of five drops alternately (turn about) with the above preparation. During the sweating no medicine need be given.

In the intermission, however, is the time when the disease is to be successfully dealt with.

As soon as the hot and sweating stages have passed, commence with the following mixture:

Sulphate of Quinine,	16 grains.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid,	½ drachm.
Simple Syrup,	2 ounces.
Peppermint Water,	2 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours. For children, 2 scruples of liquorice may be added to the above preparation, to disguise the taste. Discontinue the medicine during the paroxysm, and use the treatment before mentioned. When the disease is once broken, give the above mixture three times a day for about two weeks.

Another good preparation is as follows:

Quinine,	20 grains.
Elixir of Vitriol,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir, and add Tincture of Black Cohosh 12 drachms. Dose, fifteen or twenty drops, in a little water.

The web of the spider has been recommended by Dr. Condie and others, made into pills of five to ten grains, with syrup or mucilage, and given in the intermission, every two, three or four hours.

Another mode of treatment is to give an emetic before the paroxysm is expected, so that it may be in full operation when the cold stage begins. About the best is a decoction of boneset, (*Eupatorium Perfoliatum,*) taken warm in doses of a large cupful. The patient must be in bed, and will be thrown into a profuse perspiration, which will generally ward off the expected chill.

When there is danger of a relapse, after the chills have been once broken, it is well to continue the use of the Quinine in doses of four or five grains, daily, for several months. Wood (Wood's Practice) recommends an infusion of wild cherry bark, in a dose of a wine glassful, four times a day. An infusion of wormwood is also recommended, to be given twice or three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the cold stage let the patient drink freely of warm teas of Catnip, Pennyroyal, Boneset, Virginia Snake Root, or weak Red Pepper tea.

In the hot stage, he may be allowed cold lemonade, currant jelly water, etc. Mustard poultices may be applied over the stomach and bowels, if there is pain, with nausea and vomiting. The following may be given at the same time:

Powdered Rhubarb,	12 grains.
Saleratus,	5 "
Sulphate of Morphia,	1-15 of a grain.

Take this at one dose in peppermint water. It may be repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes if necessary.

In the sweating stage no treatment is necessary, unless there is great weakness, when warm brandy or whisky toddy may be given.

In the intermission the system must be strengthened to resist a return of the ague. The Sulphate of Quinine is the most extensively used for this purpose. The following is an excellent prescription recommended by Dr. Baum, of Louisville:

Sulphate of Quinine,	14 grains.
Sulphuric Acid,	14 drops.
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix the Quinine with the water and add the acid.

Dose, one teaspoonful every hour in a little cold water, between the paroxysms. 30 drops of Laudanum and 30 drops of Sulphuric Ether, taken in a little water before the chill comes on, will sometimes prevent an attack.

The following are some preparations which are highly recommended, and may be found useful in different cases:

1.—Quinine,	12 grains.
Extract of Dandelion,	1 scruple.
Oil of Black Pepper,	10 drops.

Mix, and make into twelve pills, and take one every hour on the well day until the twelve are taken.

2.—Sulphate of Quinine,	1 scruple.
Sulphuric Acid,	20 drops.
Paregoric,	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Quinine in the acid and add the Paregoric. Mix, and give a teaspoonful every hour for six hours.

3.—Sulphate of Quinine,	8 grains.
Extract of Stramonium,	1 grain.
Sulphate of Morphia,	1 "

Mix well, and divide into four doses, and take one every hour, commencing four hours before the expected chill.

4.—Take a nutmeg and burn or char it; pulverize it, and add an equal quantity by weight of burnt alum; divide into three powders. Clear the bowels with a dose of Salts, or Castor Oil, and give a powder when the chill comes on.

5.—Take one ounce each, coarsely powdered, of the following: Prickly Ash bark, Wild Cherry bark, Dogwood bark, Black Cohosh root, Black root, or Culver's root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cider, five pints. Let them steep for about twenty-four hours, and give two tablespoonfuls, three times a day.

6.—One pint of sweet milk, and one large tablespoonful of ground ginger; mix, heat over the fire, and drink when the chill is about to come on. Repeat this on each recurrence of the chill.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nitric Acid is recommended by Prof. N. F. Cooke, of Chicago, for the treatment of this disease. Mix twelve drops of the chemically pure acid, with four ounces of distilled water. Give a teaspoonful every three hours, without regard to the paroxysm. When at last there is no recurrence of the chill (as for instance, if the last chill was on Tuesday, and there is no chill on Wednesday or Thursday,) give the acid three times a day for a week or ten days. Then lengthen the intervals to twice a day for two weeks. Then once a day for another. Then every other day for another. When this treatment is ineffectual, the Professor recommends minute doses of Quinine, given as follows:

The doses should be $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain each, and the most agreeable form is the $\frac{1}{2}$ grain sugar-coated pill. If this cannot be procured, the powder may be used. Commence giving the Quinine after the sweating stage has ceased, and give a dose every two hours if the ague is quotidian, (every day,) and every three hours if the ague is tertian, (every other day.) Continue the medicine until the symptoms of the next chill appear, and then stop. After the paroxysm, give the medicine as before, and continue this treatment, until the chills are broken. During the paroxysm give whatever remedies seem to be indicated. Aconite, if there is great febrile (fever) excitement. Belladonna, if the head symptoms are prominent. Bryonia, if there is great aching of the bones, etc.

When the chills have at last been broken, give the Quinine in the same doses, for several weeks, as is recommended for Nitric Acid.

Other remedies which may be given as they seem indicated, are as follows:

China.—Yellowish color of the skin and face; during the chill, bilious vomiting, redness of the face, palpitation of the heart; during the intermission, cough, yellowish countenance, weak eyes, confusion of the head, dizziness, thirst, uneasy sensation in pit of stomach, constipation, general debility. Thirst before and after the shivering, or during the sweating stage, short cough, very little, if any, thirst during the cold or hot stages. Knorre has cured quotidian fevers, when there are dizziness, pale and cold hands and feet, vomiting of mucus during the chill, pains in the head, sides, and pit of stomach, dry and jarring cough, and drowsiness during the fever, which is long and violent; confusion of ideas and drowsiness during the paroxysm and intermission; anxiety; discouragement; great activity of the mind; sometimes delirium. (Marcy and Hunt.) Great weakness and debility; patient looks pale, and there is a want of vitality. Sweat even during the intermission. Dropsy, chills in part of the body, with heat in the

head, terminating in fever mingled with chills, and thirst, and followed by sweating; fever without chills, with great thirst and profuse perspiration.

Arsenic.—Face puffed and of an earthy color, or sunken and yellowish; skin feels hot and burning during the fever; face red during the fever, but pale and sunken during the intermission; trembling of the limbs during the sweating stage; tongue bluish, white or bright red; chills and heat alternate; burning pains in the stomach, and sharp pains in the limbs, back, head and chest during the fever; during the sweating stage, heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears; between the cold and hot stage, languor, drowsiness, thirst, nausea, vomiting and hiccough; perspiration during sleep. Hartlaub recommends it for chills without thirst, followed by fever with or without thirst, and then by perspiration; before the chill, dizziness, pains all over the body, stretching and yawning; during the chill, pains, stretching and yawning, nausea and vomiting, oppression of the chest; during the fever, delirium, pain in the head, dizziness on rising, bitter taste in mouth, aching pain in region of the liver; during the intermission, pale countenance, white tongue, cold clammy sweat, no appetite, swelling of the abdomen, great weakness. Attacks generally come on in the morning or evening. Fever with flashes of heat, and great aching of the bones.

Nux Vomica.—External heat, with internal chilliness, or internal heat, with external chilliness. During the chills, hands, face, skin and nails are bluish and cold; yawning and stretching; one or both cheeks red; profuse sweat with an acid smell; first stage preceded by external and internal cold, and yawning; chills at night, or in the morning; during the hot stage, headache, dizziness, nausea, thirst. Shaking chills with thirst, followed by fever with thirst, and perspiration; motion, during the fever or sweat, causes chills. During the intermission there are headache, loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, pain in the stomach after eating, constipation, much thirst, weakness.

Ipecac.—Before the cold stage, stretching and lassitude, with cold sweat on forehead. Slight chills followed by great heat, or severe chills followed by slight heat; chills increased by heat being applied externally; thirst only during the chill; oppression of the chest; nausea and vomiting. During the intermission, food tastes bitter; loss of appetite; vomiting after eating; sleeplessness.

Bryonia.—Before the cold stage, dizziness, headache, and languor; first stage comes on with severe chills and trembling, and heat in head; second stage, with heat and chills alternating, afterwards great heat and thirst; spasmodic cough; shooting pains in side and abdomen; after the heat, great sweat, oppression of the chest, with dry cough, tendency to sweat night and morning; dur

ing the intermission, constipation, thirst, yellowish complexion, and night sweats.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum. — Slight chills come on before the commencement of the first stage, dizziness, heaviness and ringing in the head during the cold stage; partial chills in the back and extremities; hot stage commences with slight chills, alternating with flushes of heat, until the fever becomes general; nausea and vomiting of bilious matter at the conclusion of the chill; chill begins at nine o'clock in the morning; aching pains in the bones; throbbing headache during the chill and heat; thirst several hours before the chill, continuing during the chill and heat; little or no perspiration; tenderness of the abdomen on pressure; constant inclination to sleep; night sweats.

Cedron. — Paroxysms come on at 8 o'clock in the evening, preceded by depressed spirits, pressing headache, and dullness of senses; mouth dry, great thirst; cramps, with tearing and contracting pains in arms and legs, and cold sensation in hands and feet; palpitation of the heart; chills and shiverings. These symptoms continue for one or two hours, and are followed by a sensation of dry heat, and then a profuse perspiration, full and quick pulse, and red face; in the intermission cold and pale; thirst and desire for warm drinks. (Marcy and Hunt.)

Pulsatilla. — Long chill, little heat, and no thirst. Symptoms of dyspepsia. Chills commence with vomiting. Chills and heat return at the same time each day. During the chill, paleness of the face, headache with heaviness; sometimes vomiting of mucus, and oppression of the chest. During the heat, headache, redness of the face, bloated appearance, sighing, complaining, anxious breathing, nausea, diarrhœa, followed by sweat, fainting spells; in women, stoppage of the menses. During the intermission, headache, seething of the blood, palpitation of the heart, moist cough, and inclination to weep.

Natrum Muriaticum. — Violent headache during the chilliness and heat, with dimness of sight, amounting almost to partial loss of consciousness; pains in the bones, yellowish complexion; fever blisters on the lips; thirst during the chill, but more during the heat; slight chilliness with yawning and stretching, without thirst, followed by high fever with thirst, then perspiration with drowsiness and sleepiness. (Pulte.)

Ignatia. — For nervous intermittents, especially when caused by fright. Thirst only during the chill; pain in the bowels during the chill. The fever begins in the afternoon, and lasts all night. The least noise increases the sufferings of the patient.

Veratrum Album. — External chill, and cold sweat, particularly on the forehead, and internal heat; great thirst, especially during the chill and sweating; watery vomiting and diarrhœa; corpse

like color of the face; cramps; delirium; great anxiety; quick collapse of the strength.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two or three hours, continuing the medicines during the paroxysm.

Yellow Fever.

This disease is characterized by yellowness of the skin and vomiting of a dark fluid. It prevails generally in warm climates, and a temperature of 79 or 80 degrees, continued for two or three months, has been thought necessary for its production. It appears generally, in the latter part of summer or the commencement of autumn, and disappears only on the appearance of frost.

Causes. — Decaying animal and vegetable matter and crowded population. The exciting causes are too free use of animal food or stimulants, irregular habits, mental anxiety, depression of spirits, fear and grief, exposure to the air and hot sun.

Symptoms. — The symptoms at first are dizziness, pains in the back and limbs, chills, nausea, headache and sensation of faintness.

Second Stage. — After the above symptoms have continued a few hours, a reaction occurs. The face is flushed, skin hot and dry, eyes red and brilliant, violent pains in the head, back and limbs, distress at the stomach, breathing rapid, vomiting of acid, bilious matter, mouth and throat dry, with great thirst and sometimes delirium, tongue covered with a pasty white coat, with red edges, and the mouth is sometimes sore, so as to render swallowing difficult. The patient complains of a feeling of weight or oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the stomach is very irritable, throwing off everything that is swallowed.

After these symptoms have continued for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, the patient becomes easier, except the distressed sensation in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting.

This stage continues for a few hours, and there may be slight perspiration, after which the former symptoms return in an aggravated form. The stomach now becomes extremely painful, burning

and sensitive. The vomiting is violent and incessant, with great thirst, and the fluids which are thrown from the stomach are of a dark color. The skin and eyes become yellow, and the patient is restless and wandering. The pains in the head, back and limbs are less violent than before, and the pulse, tongue and skin may be very natural.

This stage may continue from twelve to forty-eight hours, when the last stage sets in, and this stage is characterized by vomiting of a greenish, yellowish, brownish or claret colored substance, which is called black vomit. The temperature of the skin falls below the natural standard; the patient rapidly becomes weak; the pulse sinks; the tongue becomes dry, black and shriveled; the breathing irregular and laborious; cramps seize the bowels, and the calves of the legs; the countenance becomes pinched, and loses its life-like expression; the extremities become cold; diarrhœa, sweats, and hemorrhages, or bleeding, occur, and convulsions finally end the scene.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

At the commencement of the attack, an emetic of the compound powder of Lobelia may be given, after which the bowels should be emptied with the following, which has been highly recommended:

Vinegar and Castor Oil, each,	½ wineglassful.
Salt,	1 teaspoonful.

Mix, for a dose, and repeat every hour until it operates.

To allay the fever, cold water may be applied to the surface of the body, and it is recommended that the patient be placed in a tub, or some other convenient vessel, and large streams of cold water poured on the neck and body until the face becomes pale, after which the patient should be rubbed briskly and placed in a warm bed. During the cold stage of the disease, apply a large blister over the stomach, and give the following:

Podophyllin,	1 grain.
Leptandrin,	2 grains.

Mix in a mortar with 10 grains of white sugar, and take at one dose; repeat it every four hours. This will allay the vomiting.

If the chill continues for a long time, put the patient into a

warm bath, in which mustard should be mixed, and teas of spearmint, peppermint, catnip or sage should be drunk to induce perspiration.

Sulphate of Quinine may be given in doses of from 4 to 6 grains every hour or two. Lemonade and cider vinegar should be drank freely. If the stomach cannot retain this preparation, the following may be given by injection:

Sulphate of Quinine,	12 grains.
Tartaric Acid,	12 "
Lemonade or Lemon juice,	1 ounce.

Mix, and use for an injection; repeat every hour or two if necessary.

Dr. Nott, of Mobile, recommends creosote to be given during the fever; after the bowels have been opened, 20 drops of creosote to 6 ounces of spirit of Mindererus, with alcohol enough to dissolve the creosote. Give a tablespoonful every two hours. Sponging the skin with cold water and vinegar, will relieve the heat and dryness. Mustard poultices may be applied along the spinal column.

During the stage of remission or collapse, Quinine should be continued; oil of turpentine has also been found useful in this stage of the disease. Give 10 or 15 drops with 2 or 3 grains of Capsicum in Lemonade or other acid drink, every hour or two.

If the patient is very much prostrated, the following may be given:

Brandy,	4 ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine,	½ drachm.

To which one or two ounces of Oil of Turpentine may be added, if necessary. Give a tablespoonful every half hour or hour.

As the patient recovers, great care must be taken to prevent a relapse. The diet should consist of prunes, tamarinds, or apple water, with a little wine. Strong beef tea, Indian meal gruel, boiled rice and other light articles of food may be used. As a tonic, the cold infusion of Virginia Snake-root or an infusion of Shrubby Trefoil may be given.

HOMEOPATHIC

When the first symptoms appear, Ipecac should be given immediately, especially when there are dizziness, chills, pains in the back and limbs, uneasy sensation in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting.

Belladonna.—Redness and bloated appearance of the face; eyes bright, red and sparkling, or fixed and glistening; tongue, whitish, yellowish, or brownish; dry, burning heat; sharp darting pains in

the head with throbbing painful heaviness, and cramp-like pains in the back and limbs, pressure, cramp-like pains in the stomach, inclination to vomit, or violent vomiting during the remission, melancholy, dejection. When reaction comes on, great agitation and continual tossing and anguish.

Bryonia. — Skin yellow, eyes red or dull, glassy or watery, tongue dry and covered with white or yellow coating, severe pain in the stomach, with vomiting, particularly after drinking, burning thirst, pain in the back and limbs, headache aggravated by motion, eyes painful on motion, sense of fullness and oppression at the stomach and bowels, anxiety, with dread and apprehension, loss of memory.

Rhus-Tox. — Skin dry and yellow colored, eyes glazed and sunken, tongue dry and black, lips dry and brownish, pulse quick and small, delirium ; stupor with snoring-like breathing, constant motion, distressing pain or burning in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, lower extremities paralyzed, spasms in the bowels, colic, diarrhœa, difficulty of swallowing, or pain in swallowing, intellect dull and clouded.

Arsenicum. — Face yellowish or bluish, eyes pale and sunken, body cold, with cold and clammy perspiration, nose pointed, lips and tongue brown or black, pulse quick, weak, small and frequent or trembling, great debility, dull throbbing or shooting pains in the head, burning or sharp darting pains in the stomach or the region of the liver ; limbs stiff, frequent discharges from the bowels and straining, or the discharges are painless and without the knowledge of the patient, oppression at the chest, with rapid and anxious breathing, cramps in the calves of the legs, drawing and cramp-like pains in the bowels, sensations as if a weight was pressing upon the bowels, weakness of memory, stupidity and loss of consciousness.

Aconite. — Suitable in first and second stages where there are burning, dry skin, eyes red and sensitive to light, face red, lips and mouth dry, sensation of great heat, thirst, pains in the temple, forehead or side of the head, dizziness on rising, great heat and irritability of the stomach, short and quick breathing.

Nux Vomica. — Skin yellow, especially around the nose and mouth, eyes inflamed, dark circle around the eyes, tongue coated white or yellow, or dry, cracked and brown with red edges, burning pains in the stomach, vomiting of acid or bilious matter, violent hiccoughs, dizziness, pains in the head, trembling of the limbs, desire for beer, brandy or other stimulants, discharges of bloody or bilious matter from the bowels, coldness and cramps in the legs, great anxiety, fear of death, loss of consciousness, and delirium with muttering.

Mercurius. — Yellow color of the skin, eyes red, blood vessels

injected, tongue coated with thick white fur, or dry and brown mucus, great inclination to sleep or restlessness from nervousness, sense of fatigue, rapid loss of strength, violent vomiting of mucus and bilious matter, burning pains and tenderness of the stomach, coldness of the arms and legs with cramps.

Veratrum. — Face yellowish or bluish, cold, and covered with cold perspiration, eyes dull, yellowish and watery, lips and tongue dry, brown and cracked, hiccough, coldness of the hands and feet, discharges from the bowels, loose, blackish and yellowish, trembling, cramps in the feet, hands and legs, great loss of strength, difficulty in swallowing, and intense thirst, vomiting of green bile or mucus, or black bile and blood, cramps in the stomach, bowels and limbs.

Sulphur. — Face pale or yellowish, pulse hard, quick and full, dizziness and sharp pains in the head, itching or burning pains in the eyes, roaring in the ears, pains in the back and loins.

Administration of Remedies. — Give six globules at a dose, or dissolve twenty globules in half a tumbler of water, and give a dose every half hour, hour, two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

The bowels should be opened with 10 grains of Calomel, and the following should be given:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Extract of Liquorice,	1 scruple.
Compound infusion of Senna,	5½ ounces.
Tincture of Senna or Jalap,	3 drachms.
Spirit of Sal Volatile.	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, two to three tablespoonsful. This should be repeated every hour, or half hour, if necessary.

Instead of the Calomel, the following may be used:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Cream of Tartar,	1 "
Pure Water,	1 pint.

Mix, a wineglassful at a dose.

During the chill, the feet should be put in a mustard bath, giving drinks of Peppermint, Pennyroyal, or Sage teas. During the remission, or stage of calm, give stimulants, and induce perspiration by warm drinks and tincture of Veratrum Viride, or the following:

Sulphate of Quinine,	12 grains.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid,	24 drops.
Syrup,	1 ounce.
Peppermint water,	1 "

Mix. Give a teaspoonful every hour.

During the third stage, brandy should be freely given, continuing the preparation of Quinine. If there is pain and chilliness at the pit of the stomach, twelve leeches should be applied, and after their removal, a poultice should be applied to the stomach. The Acetate of Morphine sprinkled over the stomach after it has been blistered, will sometimes allay the irritation.

For the pain in the head, leeches should be applied to the temples and back of the neck, and also cloths wet in cold water.

The effervescing draught of the United States Dispensatory will be found good to allay the irritation of the stomach, and stop the vomiting.

For the great prostration and feebleness, the following may be given:

Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Chloride of Potash,	2 drachms.
Laudanum,	1 drachm.
Cinnamon or Peppermint water,	12 ounces.

A tablespoonful should be given every hour.

CHAPTER III.

Affections of the Mind.

Hypochondria.

THIS is a state of the mind which is caused by debility of the nervous system, and which is generally associated with dyspepsia. It is known by several other names, as Low Spirits, Vapors, and the Blues.

Causes. — This may be caused by anything which lowers the tone and energy of the nervous system, as close and severe study, intemperate habits, excesses in eating and drinking, late hours, great mental anxiety, long continued evacuations, the suppression of customary discharges, or too free indulgence in coition.

Symptoms. — There is general languor and listlessness, want of energy, inactivity. The patient is affected with pains in the chest and abdomen, especially under the false ribs. The countenance has a melancholy expression, and the patient is continually dwelling upon his symptoms, imagining that he cannot live, speaking constantly of his health, and believing himself laboring under some disease or complication of diseases. He is troubled with dyspeptic symptoms, constipation, dizziness, pains in the head, poor digestion, tongue coated, complexion sallow, or dingy, cold feet and disturbed sleep. He, perhaps, will retire to his bed and remain there a week or more, imagining that he is troubled with some violent disease; and making light of these troubles, will always affront him more or less. This state of mind may continue until visions and persons are seen, together with objects which have no existence, and imaginary noises will be heard. There is a desire to be constantly taking medicine for some ailment or other. The hypochondria is generally worse in the morning, and gets better towards the afternoon and evening.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Great care should be taken in the treatment of these cases. The patient should not be laughed at, or reasoned with, as such a course only has a tendency to aggravate the disease. The mind must be diverted from gloomy subjects and apprehensions, and turned to objects which are new and interesting. The patient's lamentations should be attended to, as though based upon some genuine malady. Daily exercise in the open air should be enforced, as gunning, fishing, riding; the associates should all be of a cheerful disposition, and endeavor to impress their cheerfulness upon the patient's mind. The invalid should go to bed early and sleep on a hard bed, rise early and exercise in the morning air when the weather is suitable. Cold water bathing should be frequently resorted to, followed by a brisk rubbing. The diet should be light, nutritious and generous, avoiding fats and acids, liquors, tea and coffee.

The stomach should not be overloaded, and the food should be well masticated. Indigestion, dyspepsia, and the other diseases which arise, should be treated according to their several indications.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica. — Ill-humor, aversion to life, unrefreshing sleep, dullness in the head, with aching pains or sensations as of sticking a pin in the brain, constant desire to lie down, great exhaustion after walking, constipation of the bowels, disposition to, or presence of Piles.

Sulphur. — Lowness of spirits, anxiety about one's affairs, health, and salvation, restlessness, anxious impatience, bodily and mental indolence, absence of mind, fullness and oppression of the stomach, constipation.

Calcarea Carb. — Lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep frequently, anxiety, with palpitation of the heart, apprehensions of illness or misfortune, insanity and disease, dread of death, inability to think or perform mental labor. [This follows well after Sulphur.]

Aurum Muriaticum. — Unrefreshing sleep, frightful dreams, dread of some impending calamity, loss of ambition and energy, constant disposition to dwell on imaginary diseases.

Natrum Muriaticum. — Lowness of spirits, weeping and gloomy forebodings about the future, aversion to life, ill-humor, inability to perform mental labor, headache with want of appetite, indigestion after eating.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, give six globules every other evening for two weeks. If there is no improvement then, select another remedy.

ALLOPATHIC.

If there is costiveness, cracked wheat should be eaten, or if this does not answer, give the following:

Pulv. Rhubarb,	2 scruples.
Bi-carbonate of Potassa,	1 scruple.
Extract of Nux Vomica,	5 grains.

Mix. Make into 20 pills. Dose, one pill twice a day.

A teaspoonful of calcined magnesia, or an infusion of thoroughwort, will often answer an excellent purpose.

If there is debility, one of the following may be given:

Fluid Extract of Senna,	1 drachm.
Compound Fluid Extract of Gentian,	½ "
Fluid Extract of Ginger,	½ "
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.	½ "

Mix, and take at one dose, in a wineglassful of sweetened water.

Or,

Aloes,	1 ounce.
Gentian,	1 "
Orange peel,	1 "
Juniper berries,	1 "
Anise-seed, bruised,	1 "
Gin,	1 pint.

Mix, and let the mixture stand for two weeks and then strain. Dose, one tablespoonful twice a day. In case of fainting, with a sensation of dying, motherwort tea, with a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor, may be given.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the bowels are costive, they may be kept regular by a mixture of Rhubarb two parts, Bi-carbonate of Potassa one part, of which from three to fifteen grains may be taken at a dose, as may be deemed necessary.

If there is a tendency to a sour stomach or other dyspeptic symptoms, magnesia and prepared chalk, or ten grains of Rhubarb, with about a tablespoonful of magnesia, should be taken once a day.

As a tonic, the following may be used:

Sulphate of Quinine,	1 drachm.
Leptandrin,	1 "
Tartaric Acid,	1 "
Alcoholic Extract of Black Cohosh, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix, and divide into four grain pills; take a pill three times a day.

Hysteria or Hysterics.

This is an affection peculiar to females of a nervous or nervous-sanguine temperament, with cheerful, lively and ardent dispositions and vivid imaginations. It takes its name from the Greek word meaning the womb, and was supposed to be caused by some irritation, arising from diseases of the generative system.

Causes. — Delicate, nervous temperament, confinement in close and over-heated apartments, the reading of exciting works of fiction, and attending theatrical exhibitions, tight lacing, want of exercise, want of sleep, excessive fatigue, luxurious living. The exciting causes may be violent mental emotion, such as anger, rage, grief, fright, disappointed love, the sight of disagreeable objects, or the smell of disagreeable odors, indigestion.

Symptoms. — An attack of hysterics is generally preceded by low spirits, and it occurs in paroxysms of greater or less duration. It is found more commonly among widows and the unmarried, than the married, and the paroxysms are more likely to occur about the period of menstruation than at any other time. Generally, preceding or during the attack, there is a sensation as of a ball ascending from the left side of the abdomen to the throat, causing a sensation of strangulation. The patient cries and laughs alternately, or gives vent to sobs and floods of tears, wringing the hands and tearing the hair. Sometimes the body and limbs are violently convulsed, and the patient may struggle, so as to require the strength of several persons to hold her. The head is thrown back, and there is delirium or loss of consciousness. These are a few of the symptoms which occur in this disease.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be placed in a draught of fresh air, and the dress loosened, so as to allow free circulation and breathing. The head and face should be washed freely with cold water, and sometimes a bucket of cold water thrown over the patient, will bring the spasm to an end.

ALLOPATHIC.

During a spasm, the fluid extract of Valerian may be given—a

large teaspoonful in a wineglassful of sweetened water, which should be frequently repeated; or a drachm of the freshly powdered Valerian root, divided into four powders, of which may be given one at a dose. If the jaws are set, and can not be opened, take two pieces of ice, about as large as an egg; wrap them in the corners of a napkin, and press one on each side of the jaws, which will generally cause the muscles to relax. A teaspoonful of Sal Volatile, Ether or Assafœtida may be given, if convenient. Snuff applied to the nostrils, will sometimes relieve. If the fit continues for some considerable time, an injection composed of half an ounce each of Spirits of Turpentine, Castor oil and Tincture of Assafœtida, with a pint of gruel, should be administered. During the interval between the attacks, endeavors must be made to remove the exciting cause, whatever it may be, such as irregular menstruation, costiveness, or deranged digestion. The bowels should be kept free, without resorting to violent means. If there is great weakness, one of the following may be given:

Valerianate of Zinc,	8 grains.
Tincture of Valerian,	2 drachms.
Orange Flower Water,	3½ ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every six hours.

As a tonic, the following may be used:

Infusion of Gentian,	5½ ounces.
Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia,	½ drachm
Compound Tincture of Cardamon,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonsful two or three times a day.

Or this:

Sulphate of Iron,	1 scruple.
Pulverized Aloes,	2 scruples.

Mix, and make into twenty pills.

Dose, one pill twice a day. If there be tenderness over the spine, Croton oil liniment should be applied, until there is considerable irritation.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following mixture will be found useful in severe cases:

Skunk-cabbage Root,	½ ounce.
Skull-cap,	½ "
Ladyslipper root,	½ "
Lobelia,	½ "
Capsicum,	2 drachms.

Alcohol,	1	pint.
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	1	"
Ether and Ammonia, each	4	ounces.

Mix, and let stand two weeks, frequently shaking it.

Dose, one or two teaspoonsful, as often as required.

In the interval of the paroxysms, the bowels may be loosened with one of the following mixtures:

Aletridin,	12	grains
Senecin,	12	"
Sulphate of Quinine,	6	"

Mix, and divide into twelve pills.

Dose, one pill three times a day.

Or:

Extract of Belladonna,	1½	grains.
Sulphate of Quinine,	6	"
Alcoholic Extract of Black Cohosh,	18	"

Mix, and divide into twelve pills.
Dose, one pill three times a day.

A pill composed of extract of May-apple root, with a little Quinine, or powdered Cloves, may be taken every night, or every other night. It is well to give a gentle emetic once a week, composed of equal parts of Lobelia and Ipecac, with Pennyroyal tea.

If the patient is feeble, a powder composed of Spikenard, Gentian, Chamomile Flowers, with a little Cloves or Nutmeg, in wine or spirits, may be given.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When the attack arises from costiveness, and is attended with a bitter or sour taste in the mouth, fullness and pain in the stomach, nausea, weakness, headache, dizziness, Nux Vomica and Sulphur should be given—Nux Vomica at night, and Sulphur in the morning.

Pulsatilla, *Sabina*, *Silicea*. — If the attack is caused by the derangement of the generative organs.

Ignatia, *Hyosciamus*, *Belladonna*, and *Coffea*. — If the attack has been caused by any violent mental excitement, as anger or fright.

Administration of Remedies. — During the paroxysms, of the selected remedy, give a solution of twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water.

Dose, a teaspoonful every ten or fifteen minutes.

In the intervals of the paroxysms, six globules every twelve hours will be sufficient.

Melancholia or Melancholy.

Melancholy is a variety of insanity, under the influence of which the patient is low-spirited, peevish and whimsical, or labors under a belief of guilt of some great crime, committed against heaven or man. The appetite is variable, voice feeble, pulse low, and sleep imperfect. The treatments for this will be almost the same as for Hypochondria, to which refer.

Mania.

Mania, or Insanity, is a derangement of the intellect, which produces various effects on a patient. The symptoms of it are so numerous and diversified, that it is impossible to give any description of them.

Causes. — The causes are numerous, among which may be enumerated, blows upon the head, blows upon the spine, apoplexy, paralysis, violent mental emotions, as great anger, jealousy and fear, religious excitement, sexual excesses, and dyspepsia.

Treatment. — Treatment should not be undertaken by any but a competent physician, or by an institution which is conducted for the benefit of the insane.

CHAPTER IV.

Affections of the Head.

Congestion, or Determination of Blood to the Head.

MANY persons are affected by what is known as rush of blood to the head. It is a symptom of over-fullness of blood in the system, or of deranged circulation, and may also be a symptom of tendency to apoplexy.

Causes. — This may be caused by a disease of the heart, by debility arising from hemorrhages, indigestion, costiveness, and mental labor.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the bowels are costive, give a preparation of Salts, or Salts and Senna, or Castor oil. If the case is serious, the feet and legs should be placed in hot water, and a mustard poultice applied to the bowels. After relief has been obtained, the bowels should be kept regular, the feet warm, and the skin in a healthy condition. Diet should be plain and simple. The following will be found excellent to relieve the difficulty:

Tincture of Belladonna,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Stramonium,	½ "
Tincture of Bloodroot,	1 "

Mix, and take twenty drops once a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The patient must abstain from all spirituous drinks, coffee and tea, and should wash frequently in cold water.

Aconite. — Is the first remedy to be given for the headaches, especially when there is pain above the eyes as if the head would burst, particularly when stooping or coughing.

Belladonna. — Either alone or in alternation with Aconite, if the symptoms are more on the right side of the head, or if there is violent pressure on the forehead, which is increased by motion, stooping, noise, and light, together with buzzing in the ears.

Opium. — If the attack is caused by fright, or if caused by drinking cold water, when heated, with the following symptoms: dizzi-

ness, buzzing in the ears, stupor, with sweat pouring from the head; also to be used in those cases where constipation is long continued, and very obstinate, and the patient has no desire for a stool.

Coffea. — When the attack is caused by great joy, or in children, by teething, sleeplessness, and agitation.

Nux Vomica. — When caused by intense study, or drinking of liquors, or by violent anger; when there is a painful feeling in the head while walking or moving, pressure in the temples, eyes dim, bowels constipated, with ineffectual desire to evacuate, symptoms worse in the morning or in the open air.

Bryonia. — Painful pressure in the temples, or a sensation as if everything would fall out of the temples while stooping, and the nose bleeding without relief.

Rhus-Tox may be given for the same symptoms.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, to one-half hour or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be given:

Spirit of Mindererus, - - - - -	2 ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, - - - - -	1 ounce.

Mix, and take a teaspoonful three times a day.

A dose of some gentle physic, as Castor oil, Salts, or Salts and Senna, should be taken at night, and the following in the morning:

Rochelle Salts, - - - - - -	2 drachms.
Bi-carbonate of Soda, - - - - -	2 scruples.
Water, - - - - - - - -	½ pint.

Mix.

To this mixture, add,

Tartaric Acid, - - - - - -	35 grains.

Take the whole while foaming.

Vertigo or Dizziness.

This is generally owing to fullness of the blood-vessels of the head, and may be a symptom of dyspepsia, hysteria, apoplexy, or epilepsy.

Causes. — The causes generally are disordered stomach, profuse

evacuations, too free indulgence in ardent spirits and narcotics, as opium, or falls and blows on the head.

Symptoms. — The patient is suddenly seized with a sense of swimming in the head, everything appearing dim, and as if turning around, causing a staggering and liability to fall. The attack lasts but a few moments.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC

Aconite. — Giddiness with nausea and vomiting, clouding of the eyes, with loss of consciousness.

Pulsatilla — Stomach disordered, with nausea and vomiting, distaste for food, dizziness from looking up.

Arnica. —Dizziness from over-eating, or during meals, with nausea, dimness of sight and red face.

Nux Vomica. — Vertigo during or after a meal, or while walking in the open air, when stooping or thinking, worse in the morning or evening, together with a sensation while lying on the back, as if turning around, with falling, fainting and loss of consciousness.

Opium. — From fright, with trembling, dimness of the sight, the dizziness worse on rising and obliging the patient to lie down again.

Mercury. — Vertigo worse in the morning or evening, with dimness of sight on raising the head, with desire to lie down.

Bryonia. — May be given for the same symptoms, especially when there is a feeling of congestion when stooping and rising again.

Ipecac. — Vertigo when waking, with tottering and staggering.

Belladonna. — Sparkling before the eyes when moving, increased by stooping, with partial loss of consciousness.

Antimonium Crudum. — Nausea and vomiting, aversion to food, disorder of the stomach. This may be followed by Pulsatilla.

Sulphur. — Vertigo in the morning or at night, or when ascending an eminence, or after a meal.

Administration of Remedies. — Give six globules of the selected remedy every two, three or four hours. This will generally relieve, or another remedy is necessary.

ALLOPATHIC.

If the vertigo is caused by dyspepsia, attention should be given to the diet. If there is costiveness open the bowels with cold water injections or some physic, as follows:

Castor Oil,	1 ounce.
Peppermint Water,	2 ounces.

Simple Syrup,	½ ounce.
Yolk of an egg.	

Mix, and take at one dose.

Or this,

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Cream of Tartar,	1 "
Pure Water,	1 pint.

Mix. One wineglassful twice a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the vertigo is caused by a disordered stomach, a purgative such as powdered May Apple may be given, or teas of pennyroyal, peppermint, sage or balm.

Apoplexy.

This word is derived from two Greek words, meaning to strike or knock down. This affection is characterized by sudden loss, more or less complete, of consciousness and voluntary motion, without the circulation or breathing being suspended. It is produced by pressure upon the brain.

Causes. — Whatever will cause a determination of blood to the brain, such as violent exercise, intemperance in eating and drinking, the use of narcotics, sudden and great mental emotion, such as fear or anger, luxurious living, excess in use of stimulants, want of exercise, suppression of nose-bleeding, excess of study, general debility, weakness, whether arising from insufficient food, or great bodily or mental labor, sickness or old age. It may also be caused by diseases of the heart and arteries, and diseases of the lungs, and may be inherited. Persons with large heads, short necks and red, bloated faces, are more liable to attacks.

Symptoms. — Although the attack sometimes comes on suddenly, it is generally preceded by symptoms which foretell its approach. Among these are great desire for sleep — sleep unrefreshing and broken by dreams, or long and heavy — with laborious and deep breathing, constant dull pains in the head, with a sense of weight and heaviness, giddiness, frequent fits of nightmare, aching pains in the brain, veins of the forehead large and swollen, arteries of the

neck and temples throbbing violently, head hot, with ringing and buzzing in the ears, specks flying before the eyes, cramps in the legs at night, constant inclination to sigh, loss of memory, irritability of temper, legs and feet feeling numb, falling of the upper eyelid, unsteadiness in walking, irregularity in diet, voracious appetite, with constipation and other dyspeptic symptoms.

When the patient is attacked, the face is usually very high colored, the speech becomes embarassed, the hearing impaired, and there is falling down suddenly, together with deprivation of consciousness, and more or less of sensation or motion.

In other cases, the patient may suddenly be attacked with pain in the head, become pale, sick and faint, vomit and fall down in a semi-conscious state, the pulse being feeble, when a convulsion may take place. This condition of stupor may last from a few minutes to several days, and if a fatal result does not take place, the recovery will be gradual.

On recovery, it will be generally observed that the muscles on one side of the body are more or less paralyzed, and these paralytic symptoms may disappear in a few hours or days, or continue for months or years. The mind is sometimes weakened and memory rendered defective.

Apoplexy may be distinguished from epilepsy, by the absence of convulsions in the former. In epilepsy there is usually foaming at the mouth, with gnashing of the teeth, and noise resembling the barking of a dog. In that affection, the breathing is very loud and snoring.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be removed to a cool, airy place. The clothing about the neck should be removed, the head elevated, or held between the knees, a stream of cold water poured upon the head and neck, and the soles of the feet may also be pounded.

ALLOPATHIC.

A purgative should be immediately administered, consisting of ten or fifteen grains of Calomel. If the patient can not swallow, two or three drops of Croton oil may be rubbed on the back of the tongue, and an injection should be administered, consisting of two

or three tablespoonsful of common salt, with a small quantity of oil or butter in a pint of warm water; this should be repeated every two hours.

The following is a good injection:

Castor Oil,	1 gill.
Pulverized Cayenne,	10 grains.
Molasses,	1 gill.
Salt,	1 teaspoonful.
Warm Water,	1 pint.

Mix. If the patient be cold, or the pulse is small and feeble, countenance pinched, and skin bloodless, warm flannels and hot bricks should be applied to the surface of the body, and the following should be given:

Sal Volatile,	½ drachm.
Camphor Water,	1 ounce.

Mix.

If the patient is able to swallow, a purgative of an infusion of Senna with Sulphate of Magnesia, may be given. Cold water should be applied to the head by means of cloths, or bladders of ice may be applied. To prevent future attacks, the patient should use care in diet, and the bowels should not be permitted to become costive; daily bathing should be practiced, and all excitement and mental and bodily exertion should be avoided. Intoxicating drinks should be abandoned, if used, and the clothing should be warm and comfortable.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Apply cold water freely to the head and face, and place the feet and legs in warm water, to which has been added some powdered Mustard or Cayenne. If the patient does not rapidly recover, an injection composed of the following may be used:

Castor Oil,	1 gill.
Compound Tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum,	2 drachms.
Warm Water,	1 pint.
Molasses,	1 gill.
Fine Salt,	1 drachm.

Mix, and use at one injection, repeating every fifteen minutes if necessary.

A drop or two of Croton oil on a piece of sugar, may be placed on the tongue, as far back as possible.

If the attack is caused by intoxication, an emetic of Salt, Mustard or Lobelia may be given.

It is well to promote perspiration, for which purpose, Composition powder and Pennyroyal or Catnip tea may be used.

If the attack is produced by opium, the patient should be made to drink freely of strong coffee, and compelled to walk between two attendants for a long time.

After recovery, be careful in regard to diet and habits, avoiding all seasoned food, wines and liquors, bathing frequently, and taking plenty of exercise in the open air.

HOMEOPATHIC.

If poison be suspected, it must be removed by an active emetic, as Sulphate of Zinc, or by the stomach pump. If caused by opium or belladonna, use strong coffee.

Opium. — If the attack occurs in old people, attended with buzzing in the ears, hardness of hearing, redness of the face, constipation, inability to answer, difficulty of arising, breathing labored and snoring, cold sweat on the face, arteries of the temples throbbing.

Belladonna. — Face swollen, bluish or dark red, distension of the veins of the head and neck, pupils of the eye dilated and the eye bloodshot, grinding of the teeth, suppression or involuntary discharge of urine. When the patient recovers somewhat, this remedy may be given for dizziness, throbbing pains in the head, heaviness and pressure in the head, cramp-like pains in the face and limbs, roaring in the ears, constipation, aggravation of pains by movement or contact.

Coffea. — Apoplexy in nervous persons caused by violent emotions.

Aconite. — Congestion or sudden rush of blood to the head and buzzing in the ears, deadly paleness of countenance, pain in the head and vomiting, burning and throbbing pains in the forehead and temples, pupils of the eyes dilated, face swollen, red and heated, paralysis of the tongue, difficulty of swallowing.

Nux Vomica. — For persons of sedentary habits, or those in the habit of using liquor, particularly if there is headache in the right side, with dizziness — may be given in alternation with Opium.

Hyosciamus. — The patient falls suddenly, with a violent shriek, convulsive movements, and labored breathing, the attack preceded by languor and momentary loss of consciousness, disposition to sleep often, and too long, starting up from sleep in affright, body covered with profuse perspiration, frequent attacks of dizziness, face livid, mind sad and peevish, eyes red, sparkling and staring and protruding from their sockets.

Arnica. — Injuries to the head, causing Apoplexy.

Mercury. — Pain in the head, and feeling as if it would burst open, uneasiness and heaviness in the limbs, frequent paroxysms of loss of sight, buzzing in the ears. This may be used after Belladonna.

Ipecac. — When caused by overloading the stomach with rich food.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve fifteen globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, during the attack, and after the attack, every two or three hours.

Inflammation of the Brain.

For the treatment of this disease, see Brain Fever, in Chapter Second.

Sun Stroke, or Coup de Soleil.

This in some respects resembles Apoplexy. It is caused by exposure of the head to the direct rays of the sun. The person falls down in a senseless condition, and if not relieved very soon, dies.

Symptoms. — Dizziness, thirst, and sometimes falling, difficult breathing.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Remove the person to a cool, shady place, unbind any clothing about the neck, and pour cold water upon the head and neck, continuing the pouring for a long time, and steadily.

Rub the body and limbs vigorously with the hand.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

As soon as the patient can swallow, a cathartic should be used, as one half a teaspoonful of Jalap in water, or one-fourth of a teaspoonful of Cream of Tartar may be added to the Jalap. Castor Oil may sometimes be given with good effect.

For the effects remaining after the sunstroke, the following may be given:

Extract of Belladonna,	5	grains.
Alcoholic Extract of Black Cohosh,	40	"
Sulphate of Quinine,	20	"
Podophyllin,	10	"

Mix, and divide into forty pills.

Dose, three pills a day.

Or,

Prickly Ash Bark,	1 ounce
Red Chickweed,	1 "
St. John's Wort,	1 "
White Weed,	1 "
Boiling Water,	1 quart.

Steep near the fire, five or six hours. Dose, a wineglassful three or four times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — May be given, a dose every fifteen minutes.

Belladonna. — When there is a severe jerking, burning, starting pain on one side of the head, or violent oppression in the forehead, increased by motion, stooping, noise and light. This may be given in alternation (turn about) with Aconite.

Glonoine. — This is the principal remedy in this disease, and should be given, a dose every five minutes.

Camphor. — Especially if the patient is perspiring and breathing heavily, may be given in alternation with Glonoine.

Lachesis. — Also given in some cases.

Adminstration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve or fifteen globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every five, ten, fifteen minutes, or half an hour, and after the attack, continue the remedy every two, three, or four hours. Small quantities of Brandy may be given sometimes.

Persons liable to an attack should be careful of exposing themselves to the sun, and should wear either a cloth wet in cold water, or leaves in the hat.

ALLOPATHIC.

Oil of Turpentine, or a solution of Ammonia or Alcohol may be given by injection when the patient cannot swallow. The treatment for this may be about the same as in Apoplexy.

Headache.— Headache from Catarrh.

This headache is occasioned by cold in the head, and may continue for a long time after the cold has been cured. Sometimes it comes on at regular seasons, and is very apt to occur in the Spring and Fall, and during damp weather.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following snuff may be used:

Pulverized Bay Berry,	1 ounce.

Peruvian Bark, - - - - - - - 1 ounce,
Blood Root, - - - - - - - - 1 "

Mix them well in a mortar, and use several times a day.

Scotch snuff may be added to this, if preferred by the patient.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica. — Heaviness in the forehead, running of the nose, feverish heat in the head, cheeks and body.

Mercury. — This is useful, when the catarrh has assumed an epidemic form (when many people have it at the same time,) and when there are pressing pains in the forehead and over the nose, frequent sneezing, and running at the nose, with redness, and excoriation or rawness, and itching, accompanied by fever and pains in the limbs, and thirst.

Sulphur. — Sometimes relieves, when the following symptoms are present: fullness, pressure and heaviness in the forehead, stitches, and painful jerkings, especially in the left side.

Tartar Emetic. — Frequent sneezing, loss of taste and smell.

Arsenicum. — The most important remedy in this disease, and very effectual in chronic cases.

Aconite. — When there are pressing and dull feelings and heat in the forehead, worse at night, better in the open air, with running at the nose and eyes.

Chamomilla. — Jerking and tearing sensation in the side of the head, sore throat, hoarseness, and bitter taste in the mouth.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve six globules in three tablespoonsful of water, and take a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, three, or four hours, during the attack, according to the severity of the symptoms. If not relieved within a few hours, select a new remedy.

For chronic headaches, which occur at particular periods, take a dose every other evening of the selected remedy.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following liniment may be used with good effect:

Extract Aconite, - - - - - - 1 scruple.
Soap Liniment, - - - - - 1 ounce.
Compound Camphor Liniment, - - - 1 "

Apply to the forehead,

The following pills may be taken at the same time.

Iodide of Iron, - - - - - - ½ drachm.
Extract of Bark, - - - - - - 1½ "

Mix. Divide into twenty-four pills, and take two pills twice a day.

Headache from Congestion of Blood to the Head.

Symptoms. — Throbbing in the head and beating of the arteries of the neck, vomiting as the pain increases, pain also in shaking or moving the head, lying down or stooping.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Bathe the head with warm water and vinegar, and bathe the feet also with warm water, rubbing them hard afterwards. Bathe the temples and forehead with warm or cold water as the patient may desire.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Violent throbbing, humming sensation over the whole brain, forehead and face red and bloated, eyes red and sensitive to the light, pain worse in morning, on drinking, talking, or rising up, pulse full and quick.

Belladonna. — Violent aching pains as if the head would split or the brain protrude from the forehead, head hot, feet cold, a feeling as of water in the forehead, violent beating of the arteries of the neck and temples, delirium, with a red, bloated face, eyes bloodshot, with great sensitiveness to light, noise and touch, and afterwards deeply seated pressing pains, with a pale face and drowsiness, feeling worse on moving the eyes, or raising or moving the head. This may be given in alternation (turn about) with Aconite, if Aconite does not relieve.

Pulsatilla. — Pain dull and oppressive on one side only, commencing at the back of the head, or root of the nose, relieved by compression or lying down, and worse while sitting or walking, face pale, mind agitated, inclination to weep, dizziness. This is more suitable for females and persons of mild temperament.

Bryonia. — Distending pressure from within, particularly through the forehead in stooping or moving, with violent beating or stitches in the head, constipation of the bowels and bleeding at the nose.

Rhus-Tox. — Fullness in the head with burning and throbbing pain, weight in the back part of the head, with a sensation as of a fluid rolling inside ; may be given in alternation with Belladonna or Bryonia.

Nux Vomica. — Pains worse in the morning and in the open air, heaviness of the head, especially on moving the eyes and thinking, sensation as if the skull would split, bruised pain in the brain, worse on stooping or motion, rush of blood to the head.

Opium. — Constipation, with rush of blood to the head, violent tearing and pressing pains through the whole brain, and heaviness, with beating in the head.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be given

Spirits of Mindererus,	2 ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	1 ounce.

Mix, and take a teaspoonful every three hours.

When a person is liable to these headaches, a teaspoonful of the above may be taken twice a day. At night some gentle physic, as Castor Oil or Epsom salts, may be taken, and the following in the morning:

Rochelle Salts,	2 drachms.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	2 scruples.
Water,	½ pint.

Mix. To this mixture add thirty-five grains of Tartaric Acid, and take the whole while foaming.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the difficulty is caused by too much blood, treatment must be pursued to deplete the system. The patient should use cooling food and that which is easily digested, avoiding every thing that is rich and hearty. The feet and legs may be bathed in warm water, to which either ground mustard or cayenne pepper has been added.

The following may be given:

Podophyllin,	15 grains.
Gamboge,	15 "
Scammony,	15 "
Rhubarb,	15 "
Cayenne,	15 "

Make into twenty pills, adding a little extract of Mandrake or Dandelion. If Podophyllin cannot be obtained, use the same quantity of Aloes. One dose of this will generally relieve the headache, but in order to produce permanent relief, a dose must be taken every night for several weeks.

The following pills may be used with good effect:

Pulv. Cayenne,	60 grains.
Quinine,	10 "
Ipecac,	15 "
Pulv. Opium,	10 "

Make into thirty pills, and take one pill night and morning.

Headache from Rheumatism.

This only affects persons who are subject to Rheumatism. It is often produced by uncovering the head while perspiring. The pain is usually in the forehead, temples and back of the head, and is dull and aching, rather a sensation of soreness than a real pain, the head being painfully sensitive to pressure.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following pills may be taken:

Acetous Extract of Colchicum,	1 grain.
Compound Extract of Colocynth,	2 grains.
Powder of Ipecac,	½ grain.

Mix. This may be made into a pill, and taken every night. The feet may be bathed with cold water, and the head with cologne, or the following lotion may be used:

Spirits of Wine,	2½ ounces.
Or, Brandy,	¼ pint.
Cold Water, (that has been boiled)	1 "

The following liniment may be found beneficial in some cases:

Soap Liniment,	2½ ounces.
Liquor Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Laudanum,	½ ounce.

Mix. A mustard poultice applied to the back of the neck will sometimes relieve, and the following may be taken:

Compound Pill of Colocynth,	14 grains.
Ext. of Colchicum,	4 "
Oil of Caraway,	2 drops.

Mix, and make into four pills. Dose, a pill at bed time.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following liniment may be used:

Brandy,	1 pint.
Salt-petre,	1½ ounces.
Camphor,	1 ounce.
Spts. Turpentine,	1 gill.

Mix. May be applied to the head, on a flannel well ironed, until dry.

This disease should be treated as a case of Rheumatism, to which refer.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Chamomilla. — Drawing and tearing pains in one side of the head which shift about, head very sensitive to touch, covered with hot perspiration, one cheek red, with paleness of the other. Alternate with Pulsatilla in the morning, or Nux Vomica in the evening.

Colocynth, — Violent boring, drawing, cramping or aching pains, with nausea, and vomiting, worse on stooping, or lying on the back, and appearing generally in the afternoon.

Ipecac. — Pains gnawing, and tearing, and very severe, relieved by heat, and vomiting, sensation through the skull, as if the brain were bruised.

Nux Vomica. — Drawing pains in one side of the head, with a bruised sensation of the head, worse when stooping, or in the open air, and accompanied with nausea, or sour vomiting.

Pulsatilla. — Darting, tearing, jerking pains on one side only, particularly in the temples, with feelings as if the brain were lacerated.

China. — Pains at night, with sleeplessness, jerking, tearing pains, boring on the top of the head, with a bruised feeling in the brain, worse in the open air, on touch, motion, or in a draught of air, sensitiveness even to the roots of the hair.

Bryonia. — Rending, shooting pains from the neck up to the sides of the head, shivering as in fever, pains worse on motion or at night, or during changeable weather. May be given in alternation with Rhus.

Administration of Remedies. — Take six globules at a dose, or dissolve fifteen globules in half a cup of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, three, or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Headache from Constipation and Gastric Derangement.

Symptoms. — Dull weight in the head, languor and disinclination to exertion, furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, slight nausea, eyes aching when employed, loss of appetite and sometimes vomiting.

Causes. — Improper diet, eating late at night, or in short, anything that deranges the digestive organs.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

If pain comes on immediately after a meal, and has been caused by something eaten, an emetic as the following may be taken:

Pulv. Lobelia,	1 ounce.
Pulv. Blood Root,	½ "

Pulv. Seneca,	1 scruple.
Pulv. Ipecac,	6 drachms.
Pulv. Cayenne,	4 scruples.

Mix. Dose, one-half teaspoonful in warm water, and repeating every fifteen minutes, until several doses have been taken.

If the pain comes on several hours after eating, take one of the following:

Powdered Jalap,	10 grains.
Cream of Tartar,	2 "

Mix. Take at one dose in Syrup or Molasses.

Or this:

Pulv. Rhubarb,	1 scruple.
Leptandrin,	10 grains.
Calcined Magnesia,	2 scruples.
Pulv. Cinnamon,	10 grains.

Mix. Dose, three or four grains every hour.

If the system is weak and reduced, the following may be taken:

Compound Infusion of Senna,	5 drachms.
Infusion of Rhubarb,	6 "
Compound Tinct. Cardamon,	½ drachm.
Syrup,	2 drachms.

Mix, and take at one dose. This should be taken in the morning after a light breakfast.

If the system be very irritable, the following may be taken:

Tris Nitrate of Bismuth,	6 grains.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	6 "
Pulv. Cayenne,	1 "

Mix. Take at one dose, twice a day.

If the headache is caused by a debauch, the following may be taken:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	½ ounce.
Tinct. Orange peel,	1½ drachms.
Syrup of Orange peel,	1 drachm.
Tinct. of Cayenne,	25 drops.
Compound Infusion Orange peel,	5 drachms.

Mix, and take at one dose.

If the headache is caused by any derangement of the liver, give the emetic first above named, and afterwards the following:

Pulv. Rhubarb,	12 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	10 "

Aromatic Spts. of Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Syrup of Ginger,	1½ "
Spearmint Water,	10 drachms.

Mix. Take at one dose.

To relieve the liver, the following may be taken:

Leptandrin,	1 drachm.
Podophyllin,	1 scruple.
Apocynin,	1 "
Ext. Nux Vomica,	6 grains.
Castile Soap,	1 drachm.

Make into thirty pills. Dose, one pill every night.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the headache is caused by constipation, the following will be found an excellent prescription:

May apple,	1 ounce.
Mandrake Root,	1 "
Blue Flag Root,	1 "
Golden Seal Root,	1 "
Yellow Puccoon,	1 "
Prickly Ash bark,	1 "
Beef Gall,	1 gill.
Whiskey,	1½ pints.

Mix. Let the mixture stand for two weeks. Dose, a teaspoonful two or three times a day.

The following is also recommended:

Podophyllin,	20 grains.
Gamboge,	20 "
Scammony,	20 "
Rhubarb,	20 "
Cayenne,	20 "

Make into 25 pills. Use extract of Mandrake to form the pill mass.

Dose, three pills at night, and three in the morning.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica. — Brain feels sore on walking, or moving the head, pressing on the temples, eyes dull, sleeplessness, head feels heavy, worse on moving the eyes, or on mental effort, worse in the morning, in the open air, or after meals.

Pulsatilla. — Shivering, with thirst, pain on one side, patient of a mild and quiet disposition.

Bryonia. — Head feels as if pressed together from both sides, and

on stooping as if everything would fall out of the forehead, bleeding of the nose without relief, and watering of the eyes.

Opium. — Violent, tearing pains, pressing sensation in the forehead, throbbing of the temples, congestion of the head, mouth dry, thirst, inclination to sour and offensive vomiting.

Mercury. — Fullness of the head, as if it would fly apart, pain alleviated by pressing the head with the hands, the trouble worse at night, and in the warmth of the bed.

Silicea. — Beating pains from the back of the neck to the top of the head, pressing in the head as if it would split, sleeplessness, and worse in the morning when waking, or when reading, writing or thinking, together with constipation with ineffectual urging to stool. Lachesis or Lycopodium may be given in alternation, when there are pains in the head, as if being cut with knives or hammering on stooping, with congestion of the head, disposition to faint, and great restlessness.

Sepia. — Headache on jerking or moving the head, or walking, with a tendency of blood to the head, nausea, and vomiting, heaviness, and confusion, worse in the morning, and on looking at bright sunlight.

Antimonium. — Pain worse on going up stairs, and better in the open air.

Sick Headache.

This form of headache is generally of a chronic nature, and depends upon some derangement of the stomach or bowels. It receives its name from the constant nausea and vomiting which usually attend it. It usually begins in the morning, or on waking from a deep sleep, or after sleeping in a close room, or when some irregularity in the diet has been committed. At first, there is an oppressive feeling in the head, which gradually becomes dull and aching, moving from one point to another. There is a sensation of fullness and tenderness in one eye, extending across the forehead, the tongue is coated with a yellowish white fur, and there is an unpleasant clammy taste in the mouth. The hands and feet are cold and moist, and the pulse feeble. Accompanying these symptoms, there is a depressing sickness at the stomach, which is increased by sitting up, and moving about, the pain being generally relieved by vomiting.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following preparation is recommended:

Super-carbonate of Soda,	½ drachm.
Prepared Charcoal,	1 "
Paregoric,	1 "
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix, and give at one dose. This should be repeated every fifteen minutes, until relief is obtained.

Bathing the head with a mixture of spirits, vinegar, and water, equal parts, will be found advantageous.

As an emetic, the following may be used: take equal parts of Ipecac and powdered Lobelia seed, add sufficient quantity of water, and let it steep for a few moments. Give this in portions, at intervals of five or ten minutes. The patient, at the same time, should drink freely of Sage, Pennyroyal, or Composition tea. After the patient has vomited thoroughly, the following cathartic may be given:

Pulv. Aloes,	60 grains.
Castile Soap,	30 "
Gamboge,	30 "
Scammony,	30 "
Podophyllin,	30 "
Capsicum,	30 "

Make into sixty pills, with a little extract of Dandelion, or Mandrake. Dose, from three to five pills.

To act on the liver, and regulate the bowels, give a pill once or twice a day. Bathe the feet in warm water, in which have been put some ashes.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna. — Headache coming on at certain times, pains return in the afternoon and continue until after midnight, being aggravated by the warmth of the bed, or lying down, the headache stupefying, mostly in the forehead, and accompanied sometimes with loss of consciousness. There is a sensation as if the head would split, the pains being of a violent burning, rending, or shooting character, commencing sometimes gently, but afterwards increasing to a fearful intensity. This remedy may also be used for headache after taking cold, when there is a jolting sensation in the head and forehead, on stooping or going up stairs, buzzing in the ears, dimness of sight, pains extend to the eyes and nose, but mostly confined to one side, usually the right, and are aggravated by every motion, by turning the eyes, by bright light, by the slightest noise, by stoop-

ing forward, or leaning the head backwards, scalp very sore; there is alternate chilliness and heat, tongue being coated, accompanied with nausea, and loathing of food.

Ipecac. — Stitch-like pains, and great heaviness, giddiness when walking, pressure in the head, especially in the forehead, the pains affecting the bones of the skull, with coldness of the hands and feet, the tongue coated white or yellow, nausea, and vomiting. This is to be given in cases of headache which commence with nausea and vomiting, accompanied with a bruised sensation about the head. This may be given in alternation with Nux Vomica, when there are shooting pains in the side of the head, worse in the open air, and vomiting.

Hyosciamus. — If with the headache there is great sensitiveness to light, and where the pain is worse in the warmth of the bed, on lying down, or in a draught of air.

Spigelia. — Pains worse on the left side, great sensitiveness to noise, beating in the temples, which is aggravated by the least motion, even by opening the mouth; the headache appearing at regular times each morning and increasing in severity as the day wears on. This remedy may be given in alternation with Belladonna.

Aconite. — Cramp-like pain through the forehead or above the root of the nose, headache as though the brain were raised or moved about, especially upon motion; the least noise or motion is intolerable, the pain being aggravated by reading or speaking. With this sensation there is buzzing in the ears, and a feeling on the top of the head as though the hair was being pulled.

Sanguinaria. — Chilliness and nausea, great sensitiveness to the talking of others in the same room, accompanied with a fullness of the head as if it would burst, the sensation being worse on the right side, with a feeling as if the eyes were pressed outward.

Antimonium. — Dull, boring pains, especially in the bones of the head, boring in the temples and forehead, from within, outward; pains worse in the open air, accompanied with rush of blood to the head, nausea and vomiting of bile and mucus. Pulsatilla may be given where Antimonium does not relieve.

Aloes. — If the patient complains of stitches in the left temple, the headache appearing periodically.

To eradicate the disposition to sick headache, Pulte recommends that Sepia, Silicea and Sulphur should be taken, each remedy for six weeks, commencing with Sepia; for the first three weeks, take each week two doses in the evening on going to bed; for the last three weeks, one dose every week.

Administration of Remedies. — Three or four globules may be given at a dose, or, if dissolved, put twelve globules in as many

teaspoonsful of water, and take one teaspoonful at a dose. This may be repeated every fifteen minutes, half hour, hour, or two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

While the pain is intense, accompanied by nausea, give an emetic of one scruple of Ipecac, and one grain of Tartar Emetic, followed by Blue pill one scruple, Compound Rhubarb pill two scruples. Mix. Divide into twelve pills, and take one or two at a dose.

When caused by some article of food, warm Chamomile tea or a little weak brandy and water, will sometimes relieve; and a mustard poultice on the stomach will sometimes prove beneficial. As soon as anything can be borne on the stomach, the following may be taken:

Magnesia,	15	grains.
Solution of Potassa,	15	drops.
Compound Tincture of Senna,	1½	drachms.
Compound Infusion of Senna,	5	"
Syrup of Ginger,	1	drachm.
Compound Infusion of Orange peel,	½	ounce.

Mix, and take at one dose.

If the patient is weak, lacking in energy, and the tone of the system impaired generally, the following may be taken:

Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	15	drops.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid,	10	drops.
Tincture of Orange peel,	1½	drachms.
Compound Infusion of Gentian,	5	"
Syrup of Poppies,	1	drachm.

To be taken at one dose three times a day.

Nervous Headache.—(Neuralgia of the Head).

This headache occurs more frequently among females.

Symptoms. — Acute, lancinating, excruciating or darting pains, worse in the light, a feeling as if the temples were being pressed together, dizziness, with a feeling of sinking down, great despondency and restlessness, exertion, either physical or mental, impossible; dark spots floating before the eyes, head generally cool, and face pale. The pain is frequently confined to small spots, and is generally worse in the morning.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Coffea. — Pain as if a nail was being driven into the head, or as if the brain were bored and bruised, seeming to be intolerable, and driving the patient almost distracted; the patient very restless, screams, weeps, has an aversion to the open air; pain excited or aggravated by the slightest noise, even music being sufficient to produce this effect. This may be followed by Hepar Sulphur, Nux Vomica, or China.

Aconite. — For symptoms calling for the administration of this remedy see Sick Headache.

Belladonna. — Especially when the pains come on in the afternoon, and last until the next morning, and also when the pain commences gently and increases to a fearful intensity.

Ignatia. — Aching pains above the nose, relieved by bending the head forward, pressing of the head, from within outward, sensation as if a nail had been driven into the head, with nausea, dimness of sight, pale face, pain momentarily relieved by change of position; the patient is full of fear, inclined to start, impatient, and wants to be let alone.

Pulsatilla. — Tearing pains, worse towards night, accompanied by dizziness and sickness at the stomach, dimness of sight, ringing in the ears, countenance pale, yellowish, or haggard, no thirst, chilliness, palpitation of the heart, a feeling as if the brain would be torn, or as if the head were in a vice, or as if the skull would fly to pieces, especially when moving the eyes, headache after lying down in the evening, or early in the morning in bed, increased by quiet, or sitting still, and relieved in the open air, or by the pressure of a tight bandage.

Bryonia. — Fullness or heaviness of the head, with pressing or burning pains in the forehead, sensation as if everything would fall from the forehead, when stooping, tearing pains which extend to the face and temples, heat in the head and face, with red cheeks, and thirst, nausea, and vomiting, everything having a bitter taste, headache worse when moving about, or on moving the eyes.

Platina. — Headache gradually increases and decreases, roaring in the head as of water, with coldness in the ears, eyes, and on one side of the face, twitching of the eyelids, buzzing in the ears, objects appearing smaller than they really are, stupefying pressure on the cheek bones. Is useful after Belladonna.

Mercurius. — Headache as if the head would fly to pieces, with fullness of the brain, tearing sensation, especially in the left side, a pain shooting down from the teeth, stitching pain in the ears, the pain being relieved by pressing the head with the hands. This may follow Belladonna, and where both these remedies fail to give relief, give Hepar Sulphur, especially when there is a boring pain at

the root of the nose, or a sensation as if a nail were driven into the head.

Colocynth. — Violent, tearing, excruciating pain on one side of the head, pressing in the forehead, worse on stooping, or lying on the back, headache coming on every afternoon, or towards evening, and is attended with a copious flow of urine, very offensive, together with profuse perspiration smelling like urine.

Arsenicum. — Beating pain in the forehead, inclination to vomit, buzzing in the ears, weeping, and moaning, tenderness of the scalp. Cold applications relieve this pain for awhile. It is worse when within doors, and relieved on going out into the open air. This remedy may follow Pulsatilla.

Veratrum. — Oppressive headache on top or one side of the head, accompanied by pains in the stomach, and diarrhœa, nausea, and vomiting, painful sensitiveness of the hair. The pain is sometimes so severe, as to deprive the patient of reason, is worse when lying in bed, accompanied with cold perspiration, and chills. This remedy suits well after Arsenicum.

Silicea. — Pain ascends from the back of the neck to the top of the head, often caused by getting heated. Tearing pain comes on in the forenoon, stitches in the head, especially in the temples, scalp painful to contact, and the hair falling out.

Sulphur. — Headache with nausea, feeling of fullness or weight in the head, especially at the top, pain as of a hoop around the head, and throbbing, tearing pains, with heat, after arising in the morning, headache every day as if the head would split to pieces, humming in the head, hair painful to touch, or falling out.

China. — Suitable for a person sensitive to pain, of a feverish, dissatisfied disposition. This remedy will be found advantageous where there is heaviness in the head, pressing from within the head outwards, tearing pain in the temples as though the head would burst, sensation as though the brain jolted about, and hit against the skull, the scalp tender to touch, pain aggravated by contact, motion, stooping, conversation, or by a draught of air. Water, either hot or cold, as is most agreeable, may be applied to the head.

Administration of Remedies. — Give four or six globules at a dose, or dissolve twelve globules in as many teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, or two hours, according to necessity.

ALLOPATHIC.

Hoffman's Anodyne, in doses of one drachm, may be given, and sometimes Ether may be applied to the forehead, by the hand; or Cologne Water or Bay Rum may sometimes be found beneficial.

A mustard poultice may be applied to the back of the head or to the temples.

The following may sometimes be used:

Extract of Hyosciamus,	3 grains.
Pulverized Camphor,	3 "

Mix. Make into three pills, and take one when the pain is most severe.

Or this:

Tincture of Hyosciamus,	½ drachm.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Syrup of Orange peel,	½ "
Peppermint Water,	10 drachms.

Mix.

Or this

Extract of Hyosciamus,	½ drachm.
Valerianate of Iron,	1 "

Mix. Make thirty pills and give from one to three pills a day.

If the patient is weak and exhausted, a tonic should be used, as the following:

Extract of Skull-cap,	2 drachms.
Extract of Chamomile,	2 "
Extract of Boneset,	1 drachm.
Quinine,	1 "
Pulverized Cayenne,	1 scruple.
Oil of Valerian,	½ drachm.

Make into ninety pills.

Dose, one pill every two or three hours.

Compound Infusion of Gentian,	8 ounces.
Nitro Muriatic Acid,	30 drops.

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful, three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following pills may be taken:

Extract of Aconite,	½ grain.
Extract of Stramonium,	⅛ "
Valerianate of Quinine,	¼ "

Mix for one pill. Dose should be repeated every one, two or three hours, according to the severity of the attack. The patient at the same time may drink freely of teas of Skull-cap or Catnip. The following pills are also highly recommended:

Extract of Hyosciamus,	30 grains.
Extract of Valerian,	30 "
Quinine,	20 "
Cayenne,	10 "

Make into thirty pills.

If the headache is very severe and entirely of a nervous character, add to the above three grains of Sulphate of Morphine, and give one pill every three hours. After the headache is relieved, take a pill three times a day. Not more than five pills should be taken in succession within twenty-four hours, on account of the Morphine.

If the patient requires a tonic, the following may be given:

Muriated Tincture of Iron,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Bloodroot,	1 "

Mix, and take thirty drops, three times a day, in a little water.

Falling off of the Hair.

To prevent the loss of the hair, and to restore it when lost, its circulation should be stimulated from the scalp, by washing the head every morning with cold water, drying it by the friction of a rough towel, and afterwards brushing it with a stiff hair brush. The following are some preparations for the hair which will be found excellent:

Pulverized Sulphate of Copper,	10 grains.
Extract of Spanish Flies,	5 "
Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Castor Oil,	1½ pounds.
Strong Alcohol,	2½ pints.
Pulverized Spanish Flies,	½ ounce.
Oil of Bergamot,	2½ ounces.
Oil of Rose,	20 drops.

Mix, and let them stand for a few days, and filter.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin,	2 drachms
Tincture of Spanish Flies,	2 "
Castor Oil,	6 ounces.
Oil of Bergamot,	1 drachm
Oil of Cassia or Verbena,	15 drops.
Strong Alcohol,	10 ounces.

Mix.

An excellent hair tonic is the following:

Gum Benzoin,	2 drachms.
Castor Oil,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	1 quart.

Shake these well together, then add,

Oil of Lavender,	1 drachm.
Oil of Bergamot,	1 "
Oil of Cloves,	30 drops.
Oil of Rosemary,	30 "
Oil of Lemon,	30 "
Oil Neroli	30 "
Tincture of Cantharides,	½ ounce.

The following is the celebrated "General Twigg's recipe," which it is said will turn grey hair to its original color, and cause it to grow on bald heads:

Lac Sulphur,	2 drachms.
Sugar of Lead	1 drachm.
Rose Water,	8 ounces.

Mix.

The following is an excellent recipe:

Bay Rum,	4 ounces.
Tincture of Cantharides,	1 ounce.
Hartshorn,	1 "
Olive Oil,	2 ounces.

Shake well before using.

The following is an excellent preparation to promote the growth of the hair:

Palma Christi Oil,	3 ounces.
Oil of Lavender,	1 drachm.

Apply often when the hair is weak and deficient.

CHAPTER V.

Affections of the Eyes.

Falling of the Eyelid, (Paralysis) — Ptosis.

THIS may be caused by exposure to cold air, intoxication, violent mental excitement, blows on the head, exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and tumors within the brain. In this affection the muscles of the eye are generally paralyzed also, so that the eye cannot be moved, but stands perfectly still, or else is turned out towards the temple.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Mercury is sometimes used until the mouth is affected. Warm poultices applied to the eyes will be found beneficial. Rubbing the forehead, temple and eyelid with Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia has a good effect in some cases.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The remedies adapted to this complaint are, Spigelia, Belladonna, Sepia, Opium, Cocculus, Nitric Acid. This complaint should only be treated by a competent physician.

Inflammation of the Eye-Lid, and Inflammation of the Margins of the Lids.

The eyelids may become inflamed from taking cold, and other causes, and frequently the edge of the eyelid will be inflamed without affecting the whole lid.

TREATMENT — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Where the inflammation and pain are great, and the lids are swollen, hard, and red, with heat, together with a sensation of burning; there being also a copious secretion of mucus in the eye and nose.

Belladonna. — If Aconite is not sufficient, give this when

there is a feeling of burning and itching in the lid, with swollen eyelids which stick together, and bleed freely when opened, and also when the edges are turned to the outside and feel as if paralyzed.

Hepar Sulphur. — If there is a sensation of laceration or bruised feeling in the lids on touching them, with sensitiveness to the light; this may be given in alternation with Mercury, Aconite, or Belladonna.

Euphrasia. — In those cases where the eyelids are red and swollen and the margins are lacerated, with itching in the daytime, sticking together in the morning, headache, heat in the head, dread of light, profuse secretion of mucus and tears; this may be given in alternation with Nux Vomica, if the eyeball is very red, and there is burning with itching.

Mercurius. — If the swelling is hard with cutting pains, and difficulty of opening the lids, ulcers and scabs on the edges, the difficulty being worse in the morning and in the warmth of the bed, with restlessness and perspiration, burning and itching of the eyes, worse in the open air. Hepar Sulphur may be given in alternation with this.

Arsenicum. — Inflammation of the inside of the lids, with difficulty of opening the eyes; and violent, burning pains.

Spigelia. — Inflammation and laceration of the lids, biting and soreness, difficulty in raising the lids as if from stiffness, boring in the eyes, and pain in the head, worse on motion.

Hyosciamus and Chamomilla may be given in alternation when the eyelids are closed spasmodically with a sensation of heaviness or pressure.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose, four globules, of the selected remedy every two, four or six hours. Water may be applied, with beneficial effect, either cold or warm, as the patient prefers.

ALLOPATHIC.

For inflammation of the edges of the eyelids, the following treatment may be pursued: A teaspoonful of milk with a bit of fresh butter melted in it, may be used as a wash for the eyes, in the morning, when they are glued together — smearing the lids and rubbing them with the fingers gently. Afterwards a piece of soft sponge wrung out in water should be held at the eyelids for some minutes, and the eyelids are then opened without pain to the patient. When the lids are open, the matter should be removed with the finger-nail. Warm applications of Poppy heads, or Chamomile flowers, may be used once or twice a day. Poultices of bread and water with a little fresh butter, or Olive oil, inclosed in a small bag, and laid over the eyelids, will be found very useful in some cases.

The following may sometimes be used:

Sulphate of Zinc,	12 grains.
Laudanum,	2 drachms.
Distilled Water,	12 ounces.

Mix. Bathe the eye several times a day with this wash. After the heat and redness have been somewhat subdued, and the bowels have been opened with some gentle physic, as Castor Oil, or Epsom Salts, the following wash may be used:

Rose Water,	4 ounces.
Nitrate of Silver,	2 grains.

Mix, and apply once or twice a day. A small piece of dilute Nitrate of Mercury ointment (Citrine ointment) may be rubbed along the borders of the lid with a pencil brush, at night, or every other night, according to the severity of the symptoms and the effect produced.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Poultices of pulverized Slippery Elm bark minced up, with warm milk and water, will be found useful. The wilted leaves of Stramonium made into a salve with melted lard, are good in severe cases.

Inflammation of the Eyeball, (Ophthalmia.)

This complaint is generally caused by taking cold, or may be caused by injuries to the eye.

Symptoms. — The eyes are very red, lids swollen. The patient complains of a feeling of roughness of the eyes, or as if sand, hot ashes, or broken glass were under the upper eyelid. The eye becomes very sensitive to the light, and there is a sensation of heat, fullness or stiffness in the globe and edges of the eye or edges of the lids, accompanied by shooting pains through the eye. These symptoms become gradually aggravated, until the pains in the eyeballs become very acute and severe. The lids are glued together, in the morning, with matter that is poured out in the night, and there is a distressing sense of weight, with heaviness, on the ball of the eye.

Causes. — Exposure to intense heat or cold, use of the eyes by a glaring, or dim light, injuries, sudden changes of temperature.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

If there be considerable pain and headache, a purgative should be given, as the following:

Pulverized Gamboge,	12 grains.
Pulverized Senna,	12 "
Elaterium,	2 "
Croton Oil,	8 drops.
Extract of Stramonium,	3 grains.

Mix. Make into twelve pills and give one every hour until an operation is produced. Apply a poultice of Slippery Elm to the eyes, and bathe them freely with a solution of poppy leaves. A feeling of sand in the eye is generally relieved, and the inflammation abated by using a solution of Nitrate of Silver, four grains of the Nitrate to one ounce of distilled water, a large drop to be applied once or twice a day with a camel's hair brush. On first applying this there is nothing felt, but in a few moments, the eye is affected with a pricking pain which may be continued for ten minutes and then dies away. The eye afterwards will be easier, and so continue for five or six hours, when the symptoms will again return, upon which the Nitrate of Silver should be again applied. Sulphate of Zinc, four grains to an ounce of water, will also sometimes answer. When the pain and headache have passed away, a weak solution of Nitrate of Silver should be used, as the following:

Rose Water,	4½ ounces.
Nitrate of Silver,	2 grains.

Mix.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Poultices of hops or poppy leaves may be applied to the eyes. When the pain is very severe, Stramonium leaves may also be used. The following eye wash may be used:

Sugar of Lead,	½ drachm.
Sulphate of Zinc,	½ "
Common Salt,	1 "
Loaf Sugar,	1 "
Distilled Water,	½ pint.

Let the mixture stand for two or three days, and then strain through white flannel. Wash the eyes two or three times a day.

The following is an excellent eye wash:

Green Tea,	½ ounce.
Yellow Root,	½ "
Boiling Water,	1 pint.

Steep together and add one drachm of Sulphate of Zinc. When cold, strain through white flannel.

When the active inflammatory symptoms have subsided, the following may be used:

Tincture of Aconite, - - - - -	1 drachm.
Decoction of Golden Seal, - -	1 ounce.

Mix. Bathe the eye frequently with this during the day.

Another remedy is:

Golden Seal, Witch Hazel leaves, each, in powder, a drachm. Boiling water a gill. Let the powders remain in the boiling water for ten or fifteen minutes and then strain.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Cold water should be frequently applied to the eye, by means of a few folds of soft linen cloth, laid loosely over the eye and surrounding parts. A weak solution of Sulphate of Zinc, or Nitrate of Silver, may be used, in the proportion of one grain to an ounce of distilled rose water.

Aconite. — Lids red and swollen, the ball very red, pupils dilated, watering of the eyes, cheeks flushed, dread of light, pressing, stinging and burning pains in the eyes; the eyeball feels bruised and pressed into the orbit; the eyes are hot and filled with scalding tears, or very dry with stinging and smarting of the lids, pressure or sharp beating or stinging pains in the head and temples, great mental excitement.

Belladonna. — Redness, swelling and protrusion of the ball of the eye, swelling of the lids, discharge of hot scalding tears, or dryness of the eyes, flushed cheeks, throbbing of the arteries of the neck and temples; skin hot and dry, sharp pains in the sockets, extending into the brain, burning and smarting in the eyes, heaviness, pressure and throbbing of the ball and eyelids, tearing pain in the eyes from within, outward, dizziness and obstruction of vision, the pains worse on moving the eyes, with sparks and black spots before them.

Euphrasia. — When the pain is in and above the eyes, and in the head, and is also of a very pressing character. It may be used for the same symptoms as Belladonna, when Belladonna does not relieve.

Nux Vomica. — When the eyes are bloodshot, with a sensation as of sand in the eyes, tongue coated, redness of the lids of the eyes, with a stiffness and itching, and a discharge of burning tears, and headache every night.

Pulsatilla. — May be given after Aconite has subdued the worst inflammation, but there still remains severe, tearing, stitch-like pains, with great sensitiveness to light, the trouble being worse in

the afternoon and morning, and the patient being fretful, and inclined to weep.

Ignatia. — Pain is more like pressure in the eyes, which are not much inflamed, but are troubled with a copious flow of tears, accompanied with running at the nose.

Spigelia. — Aching, itching, and tearing pains, which penetrate into the head, with a sensation as if the eyeballs were too large.

Arsenicum. — Eyeball very red, and lids much swollen, tears hot and scalding, lids dry and red, sensation as if sand had become lodged in the eye, tearing, burning or stinging of the ball and lids, aggravated by exposure to the light, or on motion; weakness, weariness and tremor of the lids, great intolerance of light.

Mercurius. — Inflammation of the eyes, with burning, smarting heat and pressure, worse in the open air, sensation as of sand in the upper eyelid, fear of light, darting pain in the eyeballs, redness and swelling of the lids, pain worse on moving or touching the eyes.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose (six globules) of the selected remedy every two, four or six hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, or dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose.

Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes.

This may be caused by the active symptoms of acute inflammation having subsided, or by the system becoming reduced and weakened.

Symptoms. — The eyes look partly red and partly white, and are sensitive to light, dust and smoke, the edges of the lids are red or purple, and the eyes are glued together in the morning, and the patient is unable to use the eyes long at a time. The lids itch and tingle mostly in the morning on rising, and there is a flow of tears caused by cold air, light, wind, smoke, dust and vapors.

Causes. — Acute inflammation of the eyes, external injury, exposures to the cold, excessive use of the eyes, by strong or dim light.

eclectic and herbal.

It is well to give a cathartic once or twice a week, and apply the following ointment to the edges and inner surface of the eyelids:

Unsalted Butter, - - - - - -	2 ounces.
White Wax, - - - - - -	2 drachms.

Melt these together in a saucer, and when cold, stir in half a drachm, each, of Red Precipitate and finely pulverized Sulphate of Zinc. Mix well and apply twice a day.

The following is an excellent remedy: Dissolve an ounce of Gum Camphor and two ounces of pure Turkey oil; a few drops of alcohol must be first poured on the camphor to make it pulverize; when pulverized, add the oil and rub them in a mortar, till dissolved. Anoint the eyes with this preparation two or three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

As a local application, the Sulphate of Zinc or Nitrate of Silver may be used in weak solutions of one or two grains, to an ounce of water. The wine of Opium may be used in some cases; a single drop being introduced into the eyes, once or twice in twenty-four hours. The internal remedies are Arsenicum, Belladonna, Sulphur, Silicea, Nux Vomica, Graphites, and Phosphorus.

ALLOPATHIC.

The margins of the eyelids should be anointed night and morning with diluted Citrine ointment, which is prepared as follows:

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury,	1 part.
" " Spermaceti or Prepared Lard,	2 parts.

Mix.

Solution of Acetate of Lead, or Sulphate of Zinc, or Sulphate of Copper, may be used, in proportion of two grains to an ounce.

Chronic Inflammation from Scrofula.

This disease is chiefly confined to children under eight years of age, but is met with sometimes in adults. The most marked symptom is great intolerance of light, the lids being closed so that it is almost impossible to see the eye, the head being constantly turned away from the light. There is not much redness of the ball, but there are little spots of lymph or ulcers on the surface. If the disease is not arrested, the eyes are gradually destroyed from these ulcers. The system is feeble, languid, and the digestive organs are deranged. The treatment of this disease should be undertaken only by a competent physician.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

In the beginning of the attack, give Aconite and Belladonna, as stated under inflammation of the eye-lids and eye-ball

Dulcamara. — When the inflammation is caused by a cold, when the eyes are made worse by reading and there is dimness of sight, together with a sensation as if sparks of fire were flying out of the eyes. For ulcers or white specks on the eye balls, which remain after the inflammation is subdued, give Euphrasia, Hepar Sulphur and Silicea, each remedy, one week. A dose (six globules) of the remedy selected, every evening. When Silicea is given, a wash of twelve globules of Silicea in half a teacupful of water may be used. For specks before the eyes, give Euphrasia, Hepar Sulphur, Silicea, Calcarea Carbonicum and Nitric Acid, in the same manner.

ALLOPATHIC.

Cooper recommends the application of a blister to the back of the neck or behind the ears. This will rapidly subdue the inflammation. The eyes may be steamed with a solution of one drachm of opium to a pint of hot water, or may be bathed with the liquid. A decoction of Poppies and Chamomile flowers may also be used. After the inflammation is subdued, the eyes may be bathed with a solution of Alum, two grains to an ounce of water; or a solution of Nitrate of Silver, two grains to an ounce of water, a few drops being put in the eye, once or twice a day.

The bowels should be kept open with a mild purgative, as Mercury with chalk, or a little Rhubarb or Magnesia. Preparations of Iron, Sarsaparilla, and Cod Liver Oil, are useful to strengthen the system.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following syrup may be used to remove the scrofulous taint from the system:

Yellow Parilla root, - - - -	2 pounds.
Burdock, and Yellowdock, each, - -	1 pound.
Bark of the Root of	
Bitter Sweet, and Sassafras, each, -	½ pound.
May apple and Bloodroot, each, - -	2 ounces.

Bruise, and boil the whole in five or six gallons of water, down to one gallon; add, while hot, six pounds of sugar; strain and bottle for use. To each pint, add one-half drachm of Hydriodate of Potassa, dissolved in one or two ounces of water. Take a wine-glassful three times a day.

Sty on the Eyelid.

This is a small boil which forms on the margin of the eyelid, or on the lids. The matter forms in two or three days and the abcess bursts. A poultice of bread and milk, or linseed meal, wrapped in a thin linen cloth, should be applied to the eye, until the matter forms. After it has discharged, apply on going to bed, for two or three nights, a little diluted Nitrate of Mercury ointment. Salt and water will sometimes prevent the return of these pests. A popular remedy, said to prevent the formation of stys, is to rub a gold ring or a brass key on the incipient sty, at night. I give this for what it is worth.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla. — Is the most important remedy. Give a dose twice a day. If this does not relieve, give Mercury, in alternation with Hepar Sulphur or Staphysagria. A dose two or three times a week, of one of these remedies will sometimes prevent their appearance. Calcarea Carbonica may be given in the same manner.

Weeping, or Watery Eye.

This complaint is caused by the obstruction of the lachrymal duct, or the gland in which the tears are created. The patient's attention is first attracted by weakness of the eye, and tears gathering in the inner angle of the eye, the tears being much increased by the cold air. This may be continued for months or years, and is a source of great annoyance. Abcesses may be formed on the side of the nose, and the bones of the nose may become affected.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Fomentations of Chamomile tea or Poppy leaves, sometimes relieve. Bathing the parts with brandy and water, or pure brandy, is beneficial. The diluted Nitrate of Mercury ointment may be used in some cases, by inserting a piece the size of a hemp seed in the inside of the lid and rubbing it along the edges.

HOMEOPATHIC.

If the watery eyes arise from a general weakness of the organ, Euphrasia and Spigelia may be given in alternation, every two or three days, a dose of six globules. The other remedies are Bella-

donna, Pulsatilla, Calcarea Carbonica, Silicea and Sulphur, which may be given in the order named, a dose six globules every day. Give each remedy, from four to six weeks. The only permanent relief, however, is an operation, which should be performed by a competent surgeon.

Cataract.

Cataract is an opacity, or cloudiness of the crystalline lens, or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light. It is more common in elderly people, and is sometimes inherited.

Symptoms. — The first intimations of the approach of this disease are generally these: objects appear indistinct, and a mist is constantly before the eye. A strong light is required to read or write by. A small speck now makes its appearance, first behind the centre of the pupil, and gradually extends until it entirely obstructs the passage to the eye of rays of light.

Causes. — Frequent and long continued use of the eyes in reading fine print, writing, or looking at small objects with a strong light, congestion of blood to the eyes, from exercise in the hot sun, at furnaces, and other places where hot bright fires are kept, exposure of the eyes to irritating fumes and vapors, mechanical injuries. This complaint can only be relieved by an operation. Homeopathy, however, has remedies, which are said to relieve some cases, and they are as follows: Silicea, Graphites, Hydriodate of Mercury, Calcarea Carbonicum, Conium, and Digitalis — a dose once or twice in twenty-four hours.

Weakness of Sight, (*Amblyopia.*) — Blindness, (*Amaurosis.*)

Weakness of sight is a defect of the optic nerve which is weakened or paralyzed to a greater or less degree. If the nerve is not much paralyzed, it is Amblyopia or weakness of sight, and if it is entirely paralyzed, it is blindness or Amaurosis. In simple weakness of sight, the vision is indistinct, and this indistinctness gradually increases until Amaurosis is completely established. In some cases the loss of sight is confined to only a small part of the eye; objects appear crooked or distorted, and changed in size,

flashes of light and specks appear before the eyes. As the disease progresses towards Amaurosis, the vision is obscured by clouds and there may be some pain. In some cases there is a desire for a stronger light, and in others there is a dryness of the eyes and nostrils.

Amaurosis is distinguished from Cataract, by the dimness or loss of sight being sudden, presenting an appearance of motes or specks covering parts of the objects. In Cataract, the difficulty of sight increases very slowly, and it is compared to a mist before the eyes. In Cataract will be seen a white, curtain-like film behind the pupil, which does not appear in Amaurosis.

The signs of the approach of Amaurosis are, pain in the forehead and temples, which diminishes as the Amaurosis increases, and ceases when the blindness is complete; dimness and weakness, and cloudiness of vision, sparks and motes floating before the eyes, annoying the patient. In reading or writing, a stronger light than usual is demanded.

Causes.—The causes may be hereditary, or caused by indigestion, abuse of stimulants, suppressed discharges, gout, rheumatism, or scrofula, typhoid fevers, the use of snuff, too long continued nursing, excessive grief, over exertion of the sight, working by a very bright light, and mechanical injuries, epileptic and other convulsions, apoplexy, irritation of the bowels, from worms or other causes; fright, pressure upon the vessels of the neck, preventing a return of blood from the brain, the operation of poisonous substances, such as Belladonna, Stramonium, Opium, Lead, and Quinine.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Attention should be paid to the general state of the health. If the Amaurosis is caused by any difficulty with the digestive organs it should be rectified. The patient should avoid using the eyes especially in a strong light, keeping them shaded as much as possible at all times. All reading, writing and fine needlework must be avoided. Moderate exercise in the open air should be taken daily, and the feet bathed in warm water every night, and the

head dipped in warm or cold water every morning. The diet should be nutritious and easily digested.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dr. King recommends the following pill to be taken:

Iodine,	10 grains.
Sulphate of Morphine,	2½ "
Strychnia,	1 "

Alcoholic Extract of Cohosh, a sufficient quantity to form the pill mass.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one pill two or three times a day. If the patient is affected by the Strychnia, the quantity must be diminished. He also recommends a Compound Tar Plaster, applied to the back of the neck, extending from one side of the spinal column to the other, and down the back to about the middle of the back, and the keeping up of a discharge as long as the patient can endure it.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For simple weakness of the sight take either of the following: Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Belladonna, Calcarea, Phosphorus. These remedies should be administered each one for four or six weeks, every three days one dose in the evening, until better, or until the next remedy is to be given.

FOR COMPLETE BLINDNESS.

Belladonna. — Pupil dilated and immovable, squinting, partial or total loss of vision, sense of weight and pressure in the eyeball, throbbing and stupefying headache, objects appear double or wrong side up, or blurred or surrounded by a fog or mist, bright flashes before the eyes. This remedy is to be given when the malady is caused by inflammation and congestion of the optic nerve, or some part of the brain. It may be given in alternation (turn about) with Hyosciamus.

Nux Vomica. — Pupils contracted, spasmodic motion of the eyeball, stupefying headache, worse in the light of day, dizziness. When the blindness is sudden, without any apparent cause, give Aconite first, then Mercury, a dose every two or three hours. These may be given alternately (turn about.)

China. — Pupil dilated and sensitive, dread of light, white cloud in the eye, specks floating before the eye, general debility.

Phosphorus. — Sudden attacks of blindness during the day, black spots before the eyes, dimness of vision, the flame of the candle seems to be surrounded with a green mist, distant objects appear to be enveloped in smoke or mist.

Stramonium. — Eyes staring and glistening, sense of weight in the eyes, objects appear small, or double, sparks and specks float before the eyes, dizziness and headache; especially suitable where the blindness is caused by hysterics, epilepsy and catalepsy.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose of the selected remedy morning and night, unless other directions are given with the remedies.

ALLOPATHIC.

If there are symptoms of fullness of blood in the head, and the blindness is increased by stooping, etc., ten ounces of blood should be taken from the arm, and six leeches be applied to the temple, and the following should be taken:

Compound Senna Mixture,	1½ ounces.
Tincture Colchicum,	20 minims.

This should be preceded by five or six grains of Calomel. Repeat the Senna mixture as often as necessary to produce a complete operation of the bowels. This mixture should be given every second or third day, so that the bowels may be kept open.

If the blindness is caused by bleedings, or by long continued discharges of any kind, tonics should be used, and the bowels regulated by the following:

Infusion of Gentian,	5½ ounces.
Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia,	½ grain.
Compound Tincture Cardamon,	½ ounce.

Mix. Two tablespoonsful for a dose, two or three times a day.

Or this,

Decoction of Bark,	7 ounces.
Compound Tincture of Bark,	6 drachms.
Syrup of Orange peel,	2 "
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	1 "

Mix. One tablespoonful three times a day. Bayberry root dried and reduced to powder and used as a snuff is sometimes useful. Cayenne, one grain to an ounce of water, is sometimes good. A little should be dropped into the eye every day, to stimulate the nerve. Electro-Galvanism is a very important remedy in this disease.

The following is a good tonic to use for some cases:

Citrate of Iron and Strychnine,	1 drachm.
Syrup of Orange-peel,	2 ounces.
Soft Water,	½ pint.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Short-Sightedness, (*Myopia.*)

Short-sightedness depends upon a too great convexity of the cornea, or crystalline lens, or too great density of the vitreous humor, which causes the object inspected to be formed a little in front of the optic nerve. This affection may be inherited, or it may be brought on by close study, or by the long application of the eyes to small objects.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

If the complaint is induced by too much exercise of the eyes upon small objects, or reading, writing, sewing, painting, and the like, the cure will be very much assisted by abstaining from all these employments, and using the eyes only upon large objects at a long distance. It is a good plan in reading a book to gradually remove it from the eyes, until it can be read at the ordinary distance. Frequent exercise out of doors, walking and riding, and traveling through new and interesting scenes are beneficial.

If the disease cannot be remedied, then the patient should resort to concave glasses.

Far-Sightedness, (*Presbyopia.*)

This is caused by the humors of the eye not being convex enough; the image of the object looked at is formed beyond the optic nerve. This complaint is found more frequently in persons advanced in years, and is one of the early signs of approaching old age. This defect is to be remedied by glasses which are convex.

Squinting, (*Strabismus.*)

This affection may be either acute or chronic. In this disease, although the patient may intend to look at the same object with both eyes, one of them involuntarily turns away from the natural direction. The eye is more frequently turned inwards than outwards.

Causes.—Weak-sightedness, imperfect vision from short-sightedness, etc. It may be caused in young children from the position in

the cradle, having the light always on the same side. This may be obviated by altering the position of the cradle so that the light will be in front.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna. — If the squinting is upwards or outwards, the left eye drawn upwards, and the right eye drawn upwards and outwards. Far-sightedness, pupil contracted, then dilated and finally becoming insensible to light.

Alumina. — Squinting of both eyes, convulsions of the eyelids, paralysis of the upper eyelid, frequent stys, objects appear yellow, squinting inwards and upwards, eyes look congested and sparkling, bright, or dull and dim.

Digitalis. — Both eyes inclined inward, turn to the left side, they feel painful when turning them to the right side, and objects appear double.

Camphor. — Spasms of the muscles, ball of the eye turned upward.

Other remedies are Secale, Spigelia, Phosphorus and Sulphur.

ALLOPATHIC.

The bowels should be kept in good condition by giving occasional doses of Castor oil or salts, or salts and senna, and the diet should be carefully regulated. The defect may be overcome by requiring the patient to stand before a glass and while closing the sound eye, to look steadily at the object with the squinting eye. This should be done until the eye feels tired, when the sound eye may be opened; by doing this several times a day, the squinting eye may be taught to remain in a proper position.

The following tonics are recommended:

Strychnia,	2 grains.
Diluted Phosphoric Acid,	1 ounce.
Peppermint Water,	3 pints.

Dissolve the Strychnia in the Acid, and then add the Peppermint Water. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Or this:

Citrate of Iron and Strychnine,	1 drachm.
Syrup of Orange peel,	2 ounces.
Soft Water,	½ pint.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

In case medicine has no effect on the disease, an operation must be resorted to, in which the muscles of the eye are divided.

Foreign Substances in the Eye.

For dust that enters into the eye, washing with cold water will generally be sufficient, or with cream or milk, especially if ashes, lime or tobacco enter the eye. To remove specks, cinders and the like, the upper eyelid may be drawn over the lower one, and allowed to slide back, when the substance will be brushed off by the lower lid. For inflammation arising from injuries to the eye, a solution of Nitrate of Silver, or Sulphate of Zinc, in the proportion of one or two grains to the ounce of water, may be used.

Another good way to remove substances from the eye is to take a knitting needle and press it over the upper eyelid, and by catching hold of the eyelashes and turning the lid upward over the needle, the inner surface of the lid will be exposed, and any substance adhering to it may be removed.

CHAPTER VI.

Affections of the Ear.

External Ear and the Surrounding Parts.

BY the external ear, we mean the expanded portion, named the Pinna or Auricle, which stands out from the head, and is commonly called the ear ; and the Auditory canal or Meatus. The Pinna collects the sound, and the Auditory canal conveys it to the membrane of the Tympanum or ear drum. The rim around the outside of the Auricle is called the Hilex, and the rim inside the Hilex is called the Anti-hilex. The cavity around which the Anti-hilex curves is called the Concha, from its being hollow like a shell. The lobe or lobule is the lowest part of the ear, and is where the ear-ring is worn by the ladies.

Inflammation of the Ear, (*Otitis.*)

Inflammation of the ear is a disease common to children, but frequently occurs in adults. It is an inflammation of the tympanum. It is a very painful disease and affects the whole passage of the ear, causing it to swell up sometimes so as to entirely close it.

Symptoms. — Violent burning, beating, and itching pains deep in the ear, redness and throbbing, and sometimes the inflammation affects the brain, and delirium or convulsions may take place. It frequently follows Scarlet Fever and other diseases.

Causes. — The causes are, exposure to cold, exposing the head to a draught of air, or the inserting of foreign substances into the ear, like wads of paper and beans ; insects getting into the ear will also produce it.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

A leech or two applied to the temples or behind the ears, or a blister behind the ear will be serviceable. Poultices of Flax seed, hops, or bread and milk, may also be used. The following may be taken:

Prepared Chalk,	36 grains.
Chamomile,	12 "
Ipecac,	4 "
Extract of Hyosciamus,	6 "

Make into twelve powders and take a powder at bed-time. During the day give small doses of Magnesia, or Salts and Senna.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the inflammation is caused by exposure to cold, bathe the feet in warm water, and apply a warm poultice of hops over the ear. The pain may sometimes be relieved by dropping into the ear two drops of Sweet oil of Almonds and one drop of Laudanum. This may be used two or three times during the day. Sometimes the juice of Onion and Laudanum, equal parts, may be dropped into the ear. Or,

Oil of Sassafras,	½ drachm.
Olive Oil,	1 "
Powdered Camphor,	15 grains.

Mix, and dissolve the camphor in the oils. A few drops of this mixture, warm, may be dropped into the ear. If the pain is very severe, apply a mustard poultice behind the ear, and give a dose of Castor oil or Salts, or some other mild purgative.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Washing the ear with mild, warm suds of Castile soap, may be found beneficial. Cotton batting wet with warm oil of Almonds may be laid over the ear. Pulsatilla is a most important remedy in this complaint. It may be given, especially, when the pain is of a burning, throbbing character, and so severe as to cause the patient to be almost delirious.

Belladonna. — When the pain penetrates deep into the brain, twitching of the hands, and the muscles, and the corners of the mouth, great agitation and sensitiveness. Aconite may be given in alternation with Belladonna, if the fever is very high. Coffea may be given sometimes in alternation with Belladonna, especially when there is great restlessness. If an abscess is about to form,

which is known by the beating and throbbing pain in the ear, give Mercury, Lachesis, or Hepar Sulphur; the latter is the best remedy.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give one teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Earache, (*Otalgia.*)

This complaint should not be confounded with inflammation of the ear, as it is quite a different thing, there being no fever present, and the pain is rather of a neuralgic or rheumatic nature. The attacks come on suddenly, and are generally of short duration; the pain shoots over the head. The cause is, generally, taking cold.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is a good remedy: roast three or four garlics, and while hot, mash them; add a tablespoonful each, of Sweet oil, Honey and Laudanum. Press out the juice, and drop into the ear, warm, occasionally. Steaming the ear and the side of the head over bitter herbs, or applying a poultice of hops, will be found excellent remedies.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Palsatilla. — Is the principal remedy in this complaint; particularly if the pains are darting and tearing as if something would press out from the ears. The ear is red and hot, swollen; where there are itching and tearing pains through the whole side of the face; particularly applicable to females and persons who are inclined to be chilly.

Chamomilla. — Particularly where the pains are acute, and short as if from a knife wound, especially after taking cold or after perspiration has been suddenly checked; tearing, lancinating pains, which extend to the lobes of the ear, the patient very cross and irritable.

Belladonna. — When there is congestion of blood to the head with stitches in and behind the ear, tearing, boring, or sporting pains extending to the throat.

Hepar Sulphur. — May be given for the same symptoms as Belladonna, especially when the latter does not relieve; also when the pain is beating, throbbing or roaring.

Mercurius. — If Pulsatilla or Chamomilla do not relieve; also where the pain is tearing, extending to the cheeks, pains are worse

in a warm room, and there is a chilly sensation in the ear. The patient perspires a great deal without relief.

Nux Vomica. — When the pains are violent, of a tearing, stinging nature and extending to the forehead and temples, and down to the bones of the face.

Spigelia. — When there is a painful aching as if a nail was sticking in the ear, aching and tearing in the cheek bones.

Rhus. — Suitable when the earache is caused by taking cold.

Arnica. — When the pain returns on the slightest occasion with great sensitiveness, and noise, and pressing, and singing in, and behind the ears; more suitable for sensitive, nervous persons.

China. — Suits frequently after Arnica or Pulsatilla, especially if the pains are tearing and are felt more outside the ear, are made worse by touching the ear, singing and ringing noises in the ear.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, half hour, or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. It sometimes happens after the severe pain has been relieved by these remedies, that soreness and grumbling pains remain in the ear: for this, Sulphur, or Calcarea Carbonica, may be given, one dose night and morning.

ALLOPATHIC.

The earache may be usually relieved by dropping into the ear, three or four drops of Olive or Almond oil, with one or two drops of Laudanum. American leeches, applied behind the ear, will sometimes be found beneficial. Glycerine and warm water, each one-half teaspoonful. Mix, and pour into the ear from a teaspoon; this will sometimes relieve quickly. Or, take half a teaspoonful of warm Olive oil with ten drops of Laudanum and pour into the ear. The following will sometimes be found excellent where a tonic is required:

Citrate of Iron, - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Strychnine, - - - - - -	1 grain.
Syrup of Orange peel, - - - -	2 ounces.
Soft water, - - - - -	½ pint.

Mix. Dose one teaspoonful three times a day.

Humming and Buzzing in the Ears.

This symptom usually accompanies earache, running from the ears, and other inflammations, and should be treated as for those diseases. It is sometimes caused also, by congestion of blood to the head, from catching cold.

Hardness of Hearing, (*Surditas.*)

Deafness may be caused by some malformation of the ear, or by other causes, such as blows and falls upon the head, inflammation of the ear, paralysis of the nerve of the ear. It often follows diseases, such as Scarlet fever, Measles, sore throat; hardened wax or other substances within it, interrupting the passage of the sound, too great dryness, or too much moisture of the parts may cause it.

TREATMENT — HOMEOPATHIC.

If the deafness is caused by an accumulation of wax in the ear, it should be first carefully removed, by dropping a small quantity of warm milk or Sweet oil in the ear. For the soreness remaining after the operation, give Arnica. If there is too great dryness of the ear, or after Fever and Ague, give Carbo Vegetabilis, every night one dose. After continuing this for a week or more, if there is no improvement, give Graphites, particularly when there is a thundering or humming in the ear, especially, in the night. If no better after using Graphites, give Lachesis, Nitric Acid, Petroleum, one after another in the same manner. If the deafness is caused by congestion of the head, give Belladonna, Coffea, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, or Silicea, a dose every morning and evening, commencing with the first remedy and giving the remedy selected, three days before another one is chosen. If it follows Measles, give Pulsatilla and Carbo Vegetabilis. If after Scarlet fever, Belladonna and Hepar Sulphur. If after Small-pox, Mercury and Sulphur, a dose every other evening, alternately. If it is caused by cold in the head, give Chamomilla, Arsenic, Lachesis, Mercury, Sulphur, or Pulsatilla. If it follows Intermittent fever which has been cured by the use of Quinine, give Carbo Vegetabilis, Pulsatilla, Sulphur, and Calcarea Carbonica; each remedy one week, a dose each evening until better. If caused by the suppression of the discharge from the ears and nose, give Pulsatilla, Mercury, Belladonna, or Hepar Sulphur for two or three days, one remedy once a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

If the deafness is caused by an accumulation of wax, a small portion of Olive oil should be dropped into the ear, every night to soften it, and the ear syringed out with warm water, every day, until the wax is washed out, and the following should be applied afterwards and continued for some weeks:

Camphorated Oil,	½ ounce.
Soap Liniment,	½ drachm.

Mix, and apply on a little wool or cotton. When it is caused by taking cold, the treatment for Catarrh should be used. When caused by sore throat, inhaling the vapor of hot water with vinegar, will be beneficial; and small blisters should be applied behind the ears. If it is caused by Rheumatism, or any thing like Rheumatism, the following ointment may be used:

Acetous Extract of Colchicum,	1 scruple
Prepared Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix. A piece the size of a small pea should be rubbed around the ear every night. When the ear is very dry, the passage may be rubbed with Glycerine two or three times a week, and a small piece of fat of bacon, may be introduced into the passage, every night and taken out every morning. If there is an excess of moisture in the ear, the passage may be carefully syringed with a solution of Sulphate of Zinc, in the proportion of one grain to an ounce of Rose water, and small blisters should be applied behind the ears. When the cause is inflammation, or the formation of small ulcers in the passage, a warm poultice should be applied over the ear, and equal parts of Goulard water and Rose water, injected into the passage, will be found useful.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the deafness is caused by the accumulation of wax, the same means may be used for its removal, as mentioned under the Allopathic treatment. The following may be used in some cases:

Burnt Alum,	10 grains.
Sweet Oil of Almonds,	1 ounce.

Mix together. Put a few drops into the ear every day. At the same time inject, two or three times a day, a decoction of equal parts of White Oak bark, Beth root and Rose leaves.

When there is an accumulation of wax, a mixture of,

Sassafras Oil,	15 drops.
Glycerine,	1½ drachms.
Olive Oil,	½ ounce.

May be dropped into the ear once or twice a day, a few drops at a time.

When the ear is very dry, and there is a deficiency of moisture the following may be used:

Glycerine,	1 drachm.
Oil of Turpentine,	½ "
Linseed Oil,	½ ounce.

Running of the Ears, (*Otorrhœa.*)

This is an exceedingly troublesome and offensive disorder, and may arise from various causes. It frequently remains after inflammation of the ear, and sometimes follows Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Symptoms. — Fever, headache and intense pain in the ear, swelling of the glands of the neck. In a short time a reddish, watery discharge takes place, which gradually grows thick and mattery; the fever disappears on the appearance of the discharge.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

When the inflammation is acute, the case should be treated for Inflammation of the ear, and the ear syringed with warm water, or a decoction of Poppies. The better plan, is to pour the fluid into the ear with a teaspoon, as the syringe is likely to irritate and cause headache. When the discharge commences, the ear should be washed out with castile soap and water, and immediately after, with a weak solution of Alum, or Sulphate of Zinc, one grain to the drachm of water. Acetate of Lead, one or two grains to the ounce of water, will sometimes prove beneficial. One part of Glycerine, and five parts of Rose water, is also recommended. If the discharge is very offensive, the ear should be syringed with a mixture of two drachms of the solution of Chloride of Lime, and half a pint of water, at the same time using a solution of Nitrate of Silver, five grains to the ounce of Water. Care should be taken in the using of these applications not to check the discharge too suddenly.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The ears may be syringed out with warm soap suds, after which an infusion of Golden Seal, to which a small portion of Pyroligneous acid has been added, should be injected. The acid should be only used when the discharge is very offensive. A decoction of equal parts of Golden Seal, and Wild Indigo root, may be used in some cases, or a solution of Sesquicarbonate of Potassa.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Attempts should never be made to arrest the discharge by injections, as the consequences are sometimes most dangerous. If the running of the Ears follows Measles, give Pulsatilla and Sulphur for four days, each remedy on two successive evenings, six globules at a dose. If it follows Scarlet fever, give Belladonna, Mercury, Hepar Sulphur, and Lycopodium, in the same manner. If

it follows Small Pox, Mercury, Lachesis, Sulphur, and Calcarea Carbonica. These remedies should be given for a week or more, before another remedy is chosen. When the matter becomes very offensive, give Mercurius, Hepar Sulphur, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla or Sulphur. When the matter is bloody, Pulsatilla, Mercury and Lachesis may be given. If there is severe headache and fever present, give Belladonna and Bryonia, in alternation (turn about.) If the discharge is suddenly suppressed, and the glands of the neck, or in front of the ear begin to swell, give Pulsatilla, Mercury, or Belladonna. If the suppression is caused by taking cold, give Rhus, or Dulcamara. If after the suppression the testicles swell, give Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, or Mercury.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonsful of water, and give one teaspoonful of the solution every four hours, for a week at a time, unless other directions are given with the remedy. If it is more convenient give six globules at a dose.

Piercing of the Ear.

A simple operation for piercing the ear for the purpose of wearing earrings, and one perfectly painless when quickly done, is made use of by Dr. H. R. Stout, of Chicago. It consists of pressing the lobe of the ear against a cork, until the sense of feeling is deadened; then, without removing the cork, pass a good sized needle and thread through the lobe, and make a loop of the thread, which should be allowed to remain until the ear is well. The thread should be moved every day to prevent the hole growing up. Sometimes Erysipelas is caused by this operation, for the treatment of which see Erysipelas of the face and lips.

Foreign Substances in the Ear.

Insects sometimes get into the ear, for which drop Sweet oil into the ear which will kill the insect, and then it can be easily taken out. If a bean, or any such substance, gets into the ear, it should be very carefully removed with a hair pin, bent in the form of a hook; great care must be taken, however, not to push it further in. It is best that all such operations should be performed by an educated physician.

CHAPTER VII.

Affections of the Nose.

Inflammation and Swelling of the Nose.

THIS may be caused by any violence, such as blows, falls, cuts, etc. Arnica is the principal remedy when this is the case, a weak solution of which should be applied to the nose; it will also stop bleeding, caused by a severe blow.

Bleeding of the Nose, (*Epistaxis.*)

Bleeding from the nose is of very common occurrence, especially among young people, and seldom requires any treatment. A slight blow, or a fit of sneezing, or intense heat, is sufficient to cause it in some persons. It is owing to overfullness of the blood-vessels of the head, and is rather a relief than otherwise.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Cold applications to the forehead, nose and back of the neck should be used; pressure on the nose at the upper part, which will close the blood-vessels, is sometimes sufficient to suppress it; plugging the nostrils with grated dried beef, or with lint or cotton moistened with an infusion of Geranium, or with a solution of Sulphate of Zinc, will sometimes be found beneficial.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When the bleeding is very severe, and cannot be stopped in any other way, a piece of lint should be passed through the nostril by means of a string and drawn out through the mouth and pulled up until it presses against the bleeding vessels. A favorite remedy is to slip a piece of ice or a cold key down the back of the person; sometimes holding the hands above the head, will stop the bleeding. When it is caused by a fall, give Arnica; when it results from congestion of blood to the head, give Aconite, Belladonna, or Bryonia. When it arises from over exertion, give Rhus. If from

over-heating, lie quietly, with the head elevated, and take Bryonia and Aconite in alternation (turn about) every hour or half hour; if it occurs at night, give Rhus, Bryonia or Belladonna alternately, every evening a dose; if in the morning, Nux Vomica, or Bryonia; if it occurs during a cold in the head, give Pulsatilla and Arsenic every morning and evening, a dose of each alternately; if it occurs in children who are troubled with worms, give Cina and Mercury; in persons who are weak, or are rendered so from loss of blood from the nose, give China, a dose every half hour, or hour, or Ferrum, if China does not relieve. Clots of blood which form in the nose should not be removed until the bleeding is thoroughly stopped. Lint pressed tightly under the upper lip so as to compress the artery will frequently arrest the severest bleeding.

ALLOPATHIC.

Lint or the scrapings from a fur hat, dipped in a strong solution of Alum or Tannin, will be found useful. This should be run up into the nose as far as possible; sometimes Monsel's Persalt of Iron, one part, to ten parts of water, may be used with benefit.

Cold in the Head, (*Coryza* — Catarrh.)

This is an affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, sometimes extending into the windpipe and lungs.

Symptoms. — The catarrh usually commences with dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, oppression at the chest and difficulty in breathing, frequent sneezing, heaviness of the head, and dryness and fullness with stuffing in the nose, soreness of the throat, hoarseness, eyes more or less red and watery; in a short time a thin fluid is discharged from the nose, the cough becomes more moist and the expectoration becomes yellow and thick, the patient complains of a roughness or soreness of the throat, loss of sense of smell, dullness of hearing, hoarseness, tickling cough; the person affected is generally worse at night, with some fever and severe pains in various parts of the body, thirst, and flashes of heat alternating with chilliness. When the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the nostrils, there is sneezing, a sense of fullness and heat of the parts, with a thin, watery discharge.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite.—Is always proper in the beginning of a cold, even if there is but slight fever, also when the discharge from the nose is suppressed and is followed by a headache. Camphor is also good for the same symptoms; if there is nothing but the ordinary Spirits of Camphor convenient, one or two drops should be put on a lump of sugar, and the sugar dissolved in a tumbler half full of water, and give according to the directions.

Arsenicum. — Not much fever, heat or thirst, patient restless, particularly at night, drinks often and but little at a time, discharge acrid and corrosive, burning heat of the nose, the discharge produces a swelling of the adjacent parts, redness and watering of the eyes. Ipecac may be given if Arsenic does not relieve.

Nux Vomica. — Should be given when there is obstruction, with little if any running from the nose, but if there is running, it is in the morning, with dryness at night, mouth dry and parched without much thirst, constipation, fever and chills alternate in the evening.

Chamomilla. — When the difficulty is caused by checked perspiration, shivering, with heat and thirst, heaviness of the head, swelling of the face, and redness of the cheek, redness and inflammation of the eyes.

Mercury. — Constant sneezing, soreness of the nose, with constant watery discharge, which produces soreness of the part with which it comes in contact, swelling and redness of the nose, tearing headache, pains in the bones of the nose, Catarrh worse in the morning, offensive smell.

Belladonna. — Swelling, redness and burning of the nose, pain in the nose, aggravated by touching, throbbing pain in the head, aggravated by motion.

Hepar Sulphur. — Particularly when but one nostril is affected, burning headache, especially about the root of the nose, which is made worse by the slightest movement, Catarrh renewed by every breath of wind. Hepar should be given, especially when Mercury affords but little relief.

Pulsatilla. — Thick, green or yellowish discharge through the nose, which is very offensive, heaviness and confusion in the head; frequently towards night and in the warmth of the room, the obstruction of the nose increases, pain in half of the head, frequent sneezing, painful pressure at the root of the nose, flying pains from place to place, roaring in the ears.

Euphrasia. — Especially when the eyes are irritated and watery.

Lycopodium. — Obstruction of the nose, especially at night, sense of smell very acute, tearing pains in the forehead, dryness of the mouth, without thirst.

Silicea. — Chronic Catarrh, with severe pains in the bones of the

nose. Tartar Emetic may be given in some cases, when there is sneezing, chilliness, loss of taste and smell; sometimes when the secretion becomes suppressed, or before it has commenced, and the nose is hot and dry, a little Almond oil, or cold cream may be applied to the inside of the nose with a feather, or a camel's-hair pencil, or a vapor of hot water may be allowed to pass up the nostril, which will be found to afford some relief.

Administration of Remedies. — Where the directions are not given with the remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour or two or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. The application of water is very beneficial in this disease and may be used at the same time that the remedies are being given; the patient should be confined to a room which is not too warm, and a wet bandage should be applied around the breast and abdomen, and the patient should remain in bed, well covered, and be allowed to drink plenty of cold water to induce perspiration. After having perspired some time, take a milk-warm bath.

ALLOPATHIC.

A good way to stop Catarrh is to go to bed early, taking a half pint of some warm drink, a teaspoonful of Paregoric Elixir, or a tablespoonful of Syrup of Poppies, or a half ounce of Epsom Salts, or a Seidlitz Powder in the morning. Sometimes the following may be used:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Extract of Liquorice,	1 scruple.
Compound Infusion of Senna,	5½ ounces.
Tincture of Senna or Jalap,	3 drachms.
Spirits of Sal Volatile,	1 drachm.

Mix. Two or three tablespoonfuls at a dose. This should be followed by

Acetate of Ammonia,	1½ ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 drachms.
Syrup,	2 "
Camphor Mixture,	4 ounces.

Mix. When there is no fever, sometimes a dose of Sulphate of Magnesia and the avoidance of exposure to cold or wet, and abstinence from animal food, is all that will be necessary to check it. Frequently when the symptoms are severe, hot foot-baths, to which has been added salt or mustard, should be used. Sometimes the symptoms may be removed by the inhalation through the nostrils of the vapor from the mixture of Laudanum and Hoffman's

Anodyne, equal parts; a lump of Camphor held under the nostrils will sometimes give relief. A solution of extract of opium in the proportion of a grain to the ounce of water, and drawn into the nostrils by breathing, is promptly effectual. Dr. John A. Lockwood has found a solution of Nitrate of Silver in the proportion of eight or ten grains to the ounce, and applied to the mucous membrane of the nostrils by means of a camel's hair pencil, to be an excellent remedy. Dr. C. J. A. Williams, recommends a dry plan of cure, which is sometimes very effective. He allows no drink except a tablespoonful of tea or milk, for each of the morning and evening meals, and a wine-glassful of water at bed time; the symptoms generally disappear in the course of thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The advantage of this plan is that the person may pursue his ordinary employment without difficulty. Dr. Chapman of the University of Pennsylvania recommends that one or two grains of opium, or two to twenty grains of Dover's Powder should be taken at bed time, and the patient will often wake in the morning free from disease. It may be necessary to give a dose of Sulphate of Magnesia, or Salts, to overcome the constipating effects of the opium.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL

When the attack is mild, but little medicine is required. The patient on going to bed, should bathe the feet in warm lye water, and drink freely of some warm herb tea, as Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Sage, or Composition Powder, and a dose of Dover's Powder. In some cases, the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root may be given every hour, a teaspoonful at a dose, to cause perspiration. For the cough sometimes attending this complaint, a popular domestic preparation, is composed of honey or molasses and vinegar heated together, and fresh butter melted in the mixture; a teaspoonful or two may be taken for a dose, and repeated as often as is necessary. The Compound Tincture of Golden Seal, either diluted or not, may be applied to the lining membrane of the nose, by means of a camels'-hair pencil, and repeated several times a day, will sometimes relieve very quickly.

The following is recommended by Dr. King, as being useful for freeing the nostrils from the sense of fullness and obstruction:

Powdered Cubebs,	2 drachms.
Balsam Tolu,	6 grains.

Mix well together and add,

Powdered Ext. of Liquorice,	1 ounce.
Syrup of Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.

Powdered Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Mix together thoroughly, and divide into lozenges of ten grains

each; one is to be taken for a dose, and repeated as often as required. Sometimes a hot infusion of Boneset, taken at night on going to bed, after soaking the feet in warm water, will promptly relieve. Great care should be taken after using any of these means at night, not to expose the patient the following day.

It is a good plan, to prevent this troublesome affection, to wash the head and back of the neck, every day in very cold water, or if it is caused by wet feet, to dip them in ice-cold water every morning. This plan should be begun in the warm weather, and continued through the winter.

Chronic Catarrh, (*Ozæna Narium*—Ulceration in the Nose.)

This may be caused by neglect of the acute Catarrh, or from frequent attacks of Catarrh or cold in the head, and the disease may continue for years and be a very troublesome complaint. It causes severe pains in the head and eyes, watering of the eyes, great discharge of mucus from the nose, loss of appetite, emaciation, and the like; it may also follow other diseases, as Scarlet Fever and Measles.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Dr. Wood recommends that an injection of Acetate of Lead, Sulphate of Zinc, Sulphate of Copper, or Nitrate of Silver, should be used. He prefers Sulphate of Zinc, beginning with two grains to the ounce of water, and increasing as the nostrils are found to bear the impression, to ten, fifteen, or even twenty grains to the ounce; this injection should be repeated every day, or twice a day, and continued for months, if necessary. If the part which is affected can be reached by a camel's-hair pencil, it is the best means to use. Where the discharge is offensive, a solution of Chloride of Soda, Potassa, or Lime, will be beneficial. Sometimes the inhalation of the vapor of Creosote, Tar and Vinegar, will be useful.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dr. Gunn recommends a snuff, composed of equal parts of Pulverized Bayberry, and Blood-root and Peruvian Bark, to be snuffed up the nose, several times a day. At the same time boil a handful of hops, hoarhound, and Chamomile in a quantity of vinegar, and inhale the warm vapor through the nose, several times a day.

The following are some other prescriptions which are recommended:

Blood Root, and Bayberry Bark, each each in fine powder.	1 ounce.
Powdered Myrrh,	½ ounce.

Mix and use several times a day, as a snuff.

Or this:

Powdered Camphor,	1 drachm.
Benzoic Acid,	20 grains.
Powdered Opium,	6 "
Red Peruvian Bark,	4 drachms.

Mix thoroughly, and scent with the oil of Bergamot, and use as a snuff. The bowels should be kept loose, by an occasional purgative, and the skin should be daily bathed with warm saleratus water. It is a good plan for the patient to drink freely of Composition tea on going to bed.

In very obstinate cases, the following may be applied to the nostrils by means of a camel's-hair pencil:

Cubebs,	1½ ounces.
Golden Seal,	1½ "
Lobelia,	1½ "
Blood Root,	1½ "
Capsicum,	3 drachms.
Diluted Alcohol,	2 quarts.

Mix together and let the mixture stand for several days, frequently shaking. If there is much cough, Tinctures of Lobelia, and Blood Root, Wine of Ipecac, and Syrup of Balsam of Peru, equal parts, should be taken in doses of one teaspoonful, several times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The treatment may be commenced with Belladonna, a dose every second evening; continue this treatment for one week, and then give Aurum, in the same manner, and follow this by Mercury, after which take Sulphur in the same manner. If there is fever and heat and the ulcer does not discharge, give Aconite and Belladonna alternately, in solution, a teaspoonful every two hours. Arsenicum is one of the best remedies in this complaint, if pains are severe, burning and throbbing.

Lycopodium. — Discharge thick and yellowish, when the Catarrh is connected with Scrofula, or occurs in a scrofulous person. Phosphorus, Silicea, Nitric Acid, and Conium are beneficial. If it results from Syphilis, Hepar Sulphur, Aurum, Nitric Acid, Lachesis, Lycopodium, Sulphur, Sulphuret of Mercury are indicated.

Polypus of the Nose.

Polypi are frequently met with in other localities besides the nose, as the ear, stomach, intestines; those found in the nose are usually soft, and of a yellowish, or yellowish-white color, and some are transparent. They gradually increase in size, giving rise to sneezing, fullness and dull pains in the head, and at length fill up the cavity of the nose, and interrupt breathing, especially during sleep. Generally, the only trouble with the polypus is its interference with respiration, but it sometimes causes much pain and headache, and the bones of the nose decay and discharge a very offensive fluid.

It is generally necessary that they should be removed by a Surgeon, but some cases may be treated by internal remedies without resort to surgical interference.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following powder may be used as a snuff: Take one ounce each of finely powdered Bayberry Bark, and May Apple Root, and four ounces of Blood Root; mix and use as a snuff several times a day. It may be applied by a rag wrapped on a probe of any kind, and dipping it into the powder, after wetting the rag. If the Polypus can be reached, portions of it may be twisted off, and then snuff applied to it, and it will gradually kill the excrescence, and it will fall off. Powdered Poke Root is also beneficial. Dr. King recommends the Sulphate of Zinc two scruples, water, one ounce; this should be introduced into the nose upon lint well moistened, and repeat the application four or five times a day. It is sometimes well, after using the snuff mentioned first, to use the following:

Tincture of Blood Root,	2 ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc,	2 drachms.

Mix, and apply to the tumors several times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Staphysagria, Calcarea, Sepia, Silicea and Thuja are the remedies for this complaint. Take each remedy for three weeks, a dose every day. At the end of three weeks, change to another remedy, and then continue until it is cured. Teucrium is highly recommended for this complaint; a dose should be taken every evening for several months.

ALLOPATHIC.

Injections of a solution of Alum have been recommended; or touching the tumors daily with muriated Tincture of Iron, will sometimes remove them.

Cancer of the Nose.

This is one of the most terrible complaints to which the human race is subject. Cancer of the nose generally commences as a hard lump, which gradually ulcerates, and becomes intensely painful; it may extend to the lips or other parts of the face.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Arsenicum. — Is the most important remedy, when the following symptoms are present: burning, swelling of in the nose, with pain on contact, ulceration of the nostrils high up, with a discharge of offensive matter, ulcerated eruption around the lips, pain, tearing and smarting in the day-time, the tongue is blackish and cracked. Sulphur is another remedy which will be found useful. The treatment of this disease, however, should be conducted only by an educated physician.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is the treatment adopted by Dr. J. W. Fell:

Chloride of Zinc,	6 ounces.
Pulv. Blood Root,	2 "
Myrtle Wax,	1 ounce.
Water of Ext. of Opium,	6 drachms.
Extract of Conium,	6 "

Mix, and make an ointment; this ointment is applied over the tumor until the skin is destroyed; this causes a scab, into which incisions should be made, half an inch apart; at the same time that this ointment is used, the following should also be used:

Iodide of Lead,	1 scruple.
Glycerine,	1 drachm.
Spermaceti Ointment,	2 ounces.

Make an ointment. The first ointment should be used twelve hours, and then follow with the second one mentioned, which should also be used for twelve hours; this will generally cut short the disease. He also employs at the same time, the following:

Pulverized Blood Root,	1 scruple.
Iodide of Arsenic,	2 grains.
Extract of Cicuta,	2 scruples.

Mix. Make into forty pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended:

Sulphate of Zinc,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Copper,	1 "
Sulphate of Morphine,	1 drachm.

Mix, and apply to the cancer.

Or this:

Lard,	3 pounds.
Verdigris,	2 ounces.
Beeswax,	2 "
Scotch Snuff,	1 pound.

Melt the lard and beeswax, and then stir in the other articles.

The following is said to have cured several cases of cancer:

Sulphate of Zinc,	1 drachm.
Sanguinaria,	2 drachms.

Ext. of Red Clover, a sufficient quantity to form a plaster.

The application of raw Cranberries is said to cure this inveterate disease. The berries should be mashed and applied as a poultice; the effect of the Cranberries will be to form pustules like the small-pox; the cancerous matter is gradually drawn out through these pustules, and the cancer decreases in size at every application.

The following is recommended as being a specific: take an egg and break it, pour out the white and retain the yolk in the shell; then put in salt, and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it, stir them together until a salve is formed, put a portion of this on a piece of sticking-plaster, and apply to the cancer twice a day.

The following remedy is said to have cured some inveterate cases:

Red Oak Bark,	2 ounces.
White Oak Bark,	2 "
Poke Root,	2 "
Persimmon Bark,	2 "
Black Haw Bark,	2 "
Blackberry Root,	4 "
Sheep Sorrel,	2 "
Red Clover Blossom,	2 "
Cinnamon Bark,	1 "

Boil in four or five gallons of water, down to one gallon. Strain and add to each quart, one ounce of Borax and one ounce of Alum. Wash the cancer with this, three or four times a day.

Foreign Substances in the Nose.

Substances in the nose may be removed by closing the mouth and the opposite nostril, and then blowing forcibly through the nostril in which the substance is lodged: tickling the nostril with a feather to cause sneezing, will sometimes force the substance out. If these means do not succeed, press the thumb or finger against the nose, above the foreign body, and then pass up a knitting needle, or a hair-pin, which is bent in the form of a hook, and bring down the substance with this; sometimes the substance can be pushed back so as to fall into the mouth, but it is best not to resort to this means, as it may cause difficulty.

CHAPTER VIII.

Affections of the Face, Lips and Jaws.

Erysipelas of the Face and Lips.

THIS differs in no way from Erysipelas as it generally appears. There is always more or less heat, swelling and redness of the face, and sometimes delirium, and inflammation of the brain may follow it. The treatment of Erysipelas of the face, does not differ from that of Erysipelas generally.

ALLOPATHIC.

It is well to begin treatment with a small dose of Epsom Salts, or Rochelle Salts, or Citrate of Magnesia. If the stomach is in good condition, follow with a half grain of blue pill, and a third of a grain of Ipecac, every three hours. The neutral mixture, which is prepared as follow . may be found of service — to be used at the same time:

Syrup of Potassa, - - - - - -	2 drachms.
Lemon Syrup, - - - - - -	½ ounce.
Water, - - - - - - - -	3½ ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful of this mixture, with one of water, every two or three hours. Lemon Syrup may be omitted, if desirable. Lard, tallow, or cold cream, may be applied to the face, to relieve the heat and burning, and also a mucilage of Slippery Elm Bark, or Flax seed. The eruption may sometimes be prevented from spreading over the head, by painting a line around the border of the inflammation, of half an inch in width, with the Tincture of Iodine, or a strong solution of Nitrate of Silver.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Steaming the face over a decoction of Boneset, Tansy, or Hops, two or three times a day, will be found beneficial. A poultice of a pint or two of boiled cranberries, mixed with powdered elm bark or wheat flour, spread upon a cloth and applied to the face, is a specific for this complaint.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Fever high, pulse full, skin dry. Follow in a few hours with Belladonna, especially when the head is more or less affected. Aconite and Belladonna may be given in alternation, if necessary.

Lachesis. — Particularly if the patient complains of dryness of the throat and pain on swallowing, and also, when the patient coughs without raising. These remedies may be given every two or three hours, either alone or in alternation.

For the further treatment of Erysipelas, see Chapter I, General Diseases.

Eruptions on the Face.

Eruptions on the face are of several varieties. They are generally chronic affections, and are very likely to last some time. They appear more generally on the faces of the young, or those who are addicted to intemperance in eating or drinking. The varieties are Acne Simplex, Acne Rosacea, and Acne Pustulosa. In Acne Simplex, a small, red, inflamed pimple arises gradually, which is of a pale, yellow color; this bursts, and a small quantity of matter escapes, forming a scab, which is detached in a few days, when the base of the pustule remains hard, and of a deep red color. The pimple when disappearing, generally leaves a white scar. This form may be known by the round, blackish spot which sometimes appears, and which is caused by an obstruction of the sweat gland — the black spot itself being formed by the dust collecting on the face.

Acne Rosacea always affects the face, and is found usually in adults, and most frequently in high livers; the pimples are hard, red and small, but as they mature, they grow larger, and finally a bloody matter escaping, forms a small scab. The disease is a very difficult one to cure, and is very unsightly in its appearance.

Acne Pustulosa is quite painful, and especially when it appears upon the scalp. All these eruptions are found around the sweat follicles of the skin, and are caused by some obstruction to the perspiration.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The patient should live temperately, avoiding all stimulants, tea, coffee, liquor, and eating but little animal food. The surface of the body should be bathed in a weak solution of lye water every day. Where the trouble is caused by any derangement of the digestive, or other organs, they should be attended to. As a local application, the following may be used:

Muriate of Ammonia,	3 drachms.
Tincture of Conium,	1½ ounces.
Distilled Water,	1 ounce.

Mix, and touch the parts affected several times a day.

The following has proved a good wash:

Aqua Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Lobelia,	1 "
Tincture of Myrrh,	1 "

Mix, and apply two or three times a day.

After the pustules form, they should be opened, the matter let out, and the above wash, or the following used:

Milk of Sulphur,	2 drachms.
Gum Camphor,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Water,	2 "

Dissolve the Camphor in the Alcohol, then mix. Bathe the part affected, with a little of this every night on going to bed.

When the disease is recent and before it has become chronic, equal parts of Cologne, and Saturated Solution of Oxalic Acid will prove beneficial.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Causticum, Rhus, Scpia, and Carbo Animalis, for Acne Rosacea.

Belladonna, Hepar Sulphur, Natrum, Nitric Acid, Sulphur, and Sepia, for Acne Simplex.

Hydriodate of Potassa is recommended for these eruptions on the face. Two grain doses should be taken three times a day.

Mercurius Cor. — When there is a syphilitic taint in the system.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, give a dose three times a day, for three or four weeks, before changing the remedy.

ALLOPATHIC.

A solution of Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda, one scruple to a pint of water, has proved a good wash. The following ointment is also recommended:

Ammoniated Mercury,	1 scruple.
Glycerine,	1 drachm.
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	3 drops.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Mix, and apply every day. For the black specks, called flesh-worms, which appear about the nose, or on the forehead, or in the hollow of the chin, the following will prove efficacious:

Liquor of Potassa,	1 ounce.
Cologne,	2 ounces.
White Brandy,	4 "

Mix. For some of these eruptions, the following is highly recommended:

Sulphur Water,	1 ounce.
Acetated Liquor of Ammonia,	½ "
Solution of Potassa,	½ "
White Wine Vinegar,	2 ounces.
Distilled water,	2 "

In obstinate cases, the following may be used:

Corrosive Sublimate,	2 to 5 grains.
Water,	1 ounce.

Apply with a little cotton upon a knitting needle, allowing it to remain upon the face for a few moments only.

The following ointment is also highly recommended:

Iodide of Sulphur,	15 to 20 grains.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Face-ache, Neuralgia, (*Tic Douloureux.*)

Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux, is one of the most painful affections to which the human family is subject. In plain language, it means pain in the nerve, as the pain generally follows along the course of a nerve, though at other times, the pain is confined to a particular spot, and may arise from a distant source of irritation, as the brain, stomach or bowels. In most cases, the pain is the only symptom, there being no swelling or other sign of inflammation. Neuralgia may affect different parts of the body, but is more generally confined to the head. Neuralgia of the face is mostly confined to the fifth pair of nerves, which branch out over the face. The branch over the eyebrows is most frequently affected, but sometimes all the branches are affected, the pain being very severe.

The attack generally comes on suddenly, with a sensation as of a shock of electricity, subject however, to intermissions and remissions: the pain is very sharp, darting and lancinating, shooting along the nerves, the sensation being frequently as if red hot wires were thrust into the part. After the pain has passed away, it is generally succeeded for a considerable time by numbness. Sometimes, however, the attack comes on gradually, becoming constantly more severe. During the paroxysm, the features are apt to be distorted, by the spasmodic action of the muscles of the face.

Causes. — A current of air, sudden jar or shock, exposure to damp air, debility, derangement of the digestive organs, etc.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Throbbing, burning, shooting pains, appearing in paroxysms, and preceded by slight aching or crawling pains, worse at night, swelling of the cheek or jaws, thirst, agitation and tossing about, pain confined to one side of the face, violent beating of the arteries of the neck and head, eyes sparkling, buzzing pain through the ears, temples and sides of the neck, fever.

Belladonna. — Paroxysms commencing gradually, with a creeping or itching in the affected part, cheeks red and swollen, darting, shooting, drawing pains, in the cheek bones, nose and jaw, twitching of the eyelids and muscles of the face, throbbing pains in the forehead, roaring in the ears, heat and redness of the face, great sensibility to cold and light, pain violent, especially on one side, generally the right, pains aggravated by the slightest noise or movement, and also by the warmth of the bed. Where Belladonna does not relieve, but seems indicated, give Atropine.

Bryonia. — Especially for persons who are subject to Rheumatism — face red, burning and hot, swelling on one side, under the eyes and at the root of the nose, pressing, drawing, burning pains, worse upon pressure, pains in the limbs, chilliness, followed by fever.

Chamomilla. — Especially for females who are extremely sensitive — pain tearing and beating, with a sensation of numbness in the affected part, face puffed and swollen, one cheek red, and the other pale, shivering, with internal heat.

Colocynth. — Violent rending, darting pains, extending to the ears, nose, temples, teeth, and all parts of the head, principally upon the left side, pain aggravated by the slightest touch.

Arsenicum. — Pains return at certain periods, and are of a burn-

ing, character, worse at night, relieved by the application of heat. great anguish, profuse perspiration, severe pain in and around the eyes and temples.

China. — Especially when the attack appears periodically, great pain, sensibility of the skin, aggravated by the slightest touch severe pain through the cheek bones.

Nux Vomica. — Tearing, drawing pains, swollen cheeks, pain coming on in the morning after rising, increasing until noon, and then gradually diminishing until night, nausea, vomiting, constipation, pain aggravated by cold air and drinks, and relieved by rest and warmth.

Platinum. — Stupefying pressure upon the cheek bones, with a feeling of coldness, pain worse at night, great nervousness and melancholy.

Spigelia. — Jerking, tearing, burning, and pressure in the cheek bones, worse on touch or motion, pains coming on at a certain time in the day, worse on stooping.

Coffea. — Great irritability of the mind and body, great sensibility, excessive painfulness in the affected part.

Pulsatilla. — For females, especially when connected with uterine derangements, painful sensitiveness of one side of the face, with shivering.

Mercurius. — Tearing and shooting pains on one side from the temple to the teeth, worse at night, and in the warmth of the bed, nightly perspiration, too much saliva in the mouth, sleeplessness.

Phosphorus. — Tearing pains in the left side, worse on moving the muscles of the face in eating.

As an external application either cold or warm water, as best suits the patient, will be found beneficial. Great relief may sometimes be obtained, by bathing the affected part, with a mixture of six drops of the Tincture of Aconite, to six tablespoonfuls of water.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. Of this solution, give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, half hour, or two hours. according to the urgency of the case. As the patient grows better, lengthen the intervals to four, six, eight, or ten hours.

Diet. — Coffee and green tea should be avoided by persons subject to Neuralgia, and care should be taken not to eat food which is known to disagree, or is proved to be indigestible.

ALLOPATHIC.

Laudanum, or Paregoric, applied on a cloth covered by oil silk, to prevent evaporation and laid upon the part, is an efficient local remedy. Mustard plasters will sometimes relieve. Ointment of

Veratrea, in the proportion of twenty grains to one ounce of Lard may be used in severe cases.

The following is recommended:

Distilled Water,	2 ounces.
Valerianic Acid,	1 ounce.

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, enough to neutralize the Acid.

Add Alcoholic Extract of Valerian,	2 scruples.

Give a teaspoonful three times a day.

Or this:

Sulphate of Morphine,	2 grains.
Cyanide of Potassium,	4 "
Extract of Valerian,	4 "

Make into twenty-four pills. Dose one pill three times a day.

Or this:

Extract of Hyosciamus,	½ drachm.
Sulphate of Morphine,	3 grains.
Strychnine,	2 "
Pulverized Cayenne,	½ drachm
Sulphate of Zinc,	15 grains.

Make thirty pills. Dose one pill four times a day.

Sometimes the inhalation of Ether, or Chloroform, is resorted to for the relief of the intense pain. When the neuralgia is caused by some disease of the bowels, which is known by the coated tongue, loss of appetite, and constipation, give the following:

Extract of Colocynth,	½ drachm
Compound Galbanum pill,	1 "
Croton Oil,	1 drop.

Mix into pills of five grains each, and take one at bed time.

The following ointment is highly recommended:

Spirits of Hartshorn,	1½ ounces.
Sulphuric Ether,	1½ "
Spirits of Turpentine,	½ ounce.
Sweet Oil,	¾ "
Oil of Cloves,	½ "
Chloroform,	1 "

Mix well, in an eight ounce bottle, keeping the bottle tightly closed, with a stopper of ground glass, and in a dark place, wrapped in thick paper or cloth, as light tends to destroy its efficacy. This prescription is highly recommended for headache, sprains, etc.

The following liniment will be found effectual in some cases:

Extract of Aconite,	1 scruple.
Soap Liniment,	1 ounce.
Compound Camphor Liniment,	1 ounce.

Mix.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended:

Sulphate of Quinine,	20 grains.
Elixir of Vitriol,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Elixir and add:

Tincture of Black Cohosh,	14 drachms.

Mix, and give twenty drops in a tablespoonful of water, every two hours.

Hot fomentations of Hops applied to the effected part, generally afford relief. Hot drops, which can be obtained at any drug store, sometimes alleviate. Powdered root of Valerian is sometimes an excellent remedy — a teaspoonful once in two hours. Some cases may be relieved by applying the Compound Tar Plaster behind the ears, the following being taken at the same time:

Sal Ammoniac, (finely powdered)	2 drachms.
Prussiate of Iron,	8 grains.
Sulphate of Quinine,	4 "
Camphor,	2 "

Mix. Rub together thoroughly. Divide into four powders. Dose, a powder every two or three hours, according to the severity of the attack.

The following will be found beneficial:

Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Aconite,	1 "
Tincture of Camphor,	1 "
Laudanum,	1 "

Mix. Rub over the affected parts two or three times a day.

Freckles.

Freckles are a discoloration of the skin caused by exposure to the sun, and are situated in the middle and outer membranes of the skin. Before using any other application, it is well to soften the surface by means of some mild Balsam, or paste, and as such, the following is recommended:

Honey,	2 ounces.
Purified Wax,	1 ounce.
Litharge,	½ "
Myrrh,	½ "

Mix well over a slow fire. Perfume with Cologne, Oil of Roses, or whatever may be most agreeable.

After the surface of the skin has been softened, the following may be used:

Bitter Almonds,	1 ounce.
Barley Flour,	1 "

Mix with a sufficient quantity of Honey to form a smooth paste with which anoint the face at night.

Or the following may be used:

Lemon Juice,	2 ounces.
Powdered Borax,	½ drachm.
Sugar,	1 "

Mix. Let the mixture stand in a glass bottle for a few days, until the liquor is fit for use. Rub on the face two or three times a day.

A mixture of three parts of Cologne and one part of Oxalic Acid, is sometimes used.

The following was made use of by the celebrated Madame De Maintenon:

Venice Soap,	1 ounce.
Lemon Juice,	½ "
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	¼ "
De-liquidated Oil of Tartar,	¼ "
Oil of Rhodium,	3 drops.

Paralysis of the Face and Jaw.

This is generally associated with paralysis of the other parts of the body, either partial or total, and should be treated as general paralysis. For treatment, see Palsy, Section IV, Miscellaneous Diseases.

Locked Jaw, (*Trismus.*)

This is a dangerous affection, and consists in the contraction of the whole or a part of the muscles of the body. When the body is bent forward, it is called *Emprosthotonos.* When the body is

curved backward, it is termed *Opisthotonos*, and when to one side *Pleurosthotonos*. When it is confined to the muscles of the jaw, it is called Locked Jaw, or *Trismus*.

Symptoms. — *Trismus* sometimes comes on suddenly and very violently, or approaches gradually. Usually the first symptoms are, a slight sensation of stiffness in the back of the neck, which increases so as to render any motion of the head difficult and painful, inability to open the mouth easily, the jaws close gradually, but with great firmness, tightness over the chest, severe pain in the breast bone shooting even into the back, uneasy sensation at the root of the tongue, spasms at the pit of the stomach and in the muscles of the abdomen, abdomen feeling hard, the suffering is sometimes frightful to contemplate, face pale, brows contracted, forehead wrinkled, eyes fixed, nostrils dilated, corners of the mouth drawn in and teeth exposed, features fixed in a sort of a horrible grin, breathing slow and difficult, pulse feeble and frequent, the intellect, however, remaining clear and unaffected. The fatal termination of the disease is due partially to suffocation, and partially to exhaustion.

Causes. — Mental affections, exposure to cold and damp, local injuries as cuts and wounds, especially of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands; foreign bodies remaining in a wound: wounds made by splinters, pieces of glass and nails, are very likely to cause Locked Jaw, on account of the foreign bodies pressing on a branch of the nerve.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

A tablespoonful of Brandy for an adult, every two or three hours, together with milk, and beef-tea, a grain of Opium also being given every three or four hours. Chloroform or Ether, taken into the stomach, or inhaled are valuable remedies. Costiveness may be removed by one or two drops of Croton oil, administered in a teaspoonful of gruel. Immerse the patient in a hot bath, give an injection of an ounce of Castor oil, or the same quantity of Turpentine, and on removing from the bath, a dose of about one drachm of Laudanum, should be given. Extract of Indian Hemp proves beneficial in some cases, a dose of three grains every two or three hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dr. King recommends the administration of a half a tablespoonful of the Compound Tincture of Lobelia, and Capsicum, poured slowly into the corner of the mouth, the dose being repeated every five minutes until the patient is able to swallow — at the same time giving an injection of a half an ounce each of water and the above Tincture, repeated every ten or twenty minutes.

When the patient is able to swallow, a large dose of Compound Powder of Jalap, should be given.

Where the Locked Jaw is caused by wounds of the soles of the feet, or palms of the hands, the wound, if healed must be laid open with a sharp knife. Wounds to these parts of the body, should never be allowed to heal from the top, but should always be induced to heal from the bottom, and they may be made to do so, by burning them with Nitrate of Silver, until a running sore is produced.

A strong Tincture of Lobelia, and Cayenne, two parts of Lobelia to one of Cayenne, may be given in tablespoonful doses. The same remedies may be used as injections. As soon as the spasm is overcome, the patient should be allowed to drink freely of a decoction of the Nervine root.

HOMEOPATHIC.

If the Locked Jaw is caused by a wound, the wound should be enlarged, and poulticed with bread and milk, or flaxseed.

Arnica. — In the beginning, externally as a wash, and internally a dose of four globules or one drop, every two hours.

Belladonna or *Lachesis.* — If the spasms increase, give these in alternation, in the same dose and time as Arnica.

Hyosciamus and *Opium.* — If no improvement takes place after twelve hours.

Nux Vomica. — Especially when the spasms are frequent and short, and the patient perfectly conscious, cramp-like pains in the region of the stomach.

Stramonium. — Where there is contraction of the thumbs and fingers, wild and fixed look, painful and difficult breathing and swallowing. Give in alternation with Hyosciamus or Cicuta.

Secale. — The patient feels worse in the warmth.

Rhus and *Ignatia.* — In alternation, when the body is bent backward in the form of an arch. Administer the same as the other remedies.

HYDROPATHIC.

The application of water is of great use in this complaint. The patient should be placed in the bath-tub of cold water; and rubbed well for a long time; then place in bed, and rub dry with dry

woolen cloths. If no change takes place in an hour or two, these processes should be repeated.

Dr. Colby, of Massachusetts, recommends the water being used as follows: the water at a freezing point, should be poured over the patient from a pitcher, at the rate of a bucket-full every five minutes, continued for half an hour. At the end of this time the patient should be wiped dry with a towel, wrapped in flannel, placed in bed, and allowed to remain there for two or three hours, when free perspiration is produced, after which sponge all over with cold water.

Note. — The treatment of this disease should never be undertaken by any but a competent physician, if one can be procured.

CHAPTER IX.

Diseases of the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth.

Toothache, — (*Odontalgia.*)

THIS troublesome affection is unfortunately too well known to need description. Some are hereditarily disposed to it; while others suffer from it on account of exposure, or it may be rheumatic in its origin, and also arise from decay of the teeth, and from abuse of coffee, or Calomel. Generally, however, it is caused by an affected tooth. The nerve of the tooth becomes exposed by the falling away of the substance of the tooth, when the air and foreign bodies coming in contact with it, produce that irritation which is so very painful. It may also be caused by the inflammation of the membrane covering or surrounding the teeth, the *Periosteum*; or from pressure in grinding, or gnashing the teeth; or may be caused by some tooth being elevated above the rest, and being, therefore, the more strongly pressed upon by the teeth opposite.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Toothache may be quieted by placing in the cavity of the tooth, a piece of cotton moistened with a drop of the Oil of Cloves, or Oil of Cajupet, or a drop of Creosote. The Creosote should not be allowed to run into the mouth if possible.

The following is highly recommended:

Carbolic Acid,	2 drachms.
Collodion,	1 drachm.

A gelatinous mass is thrown down, a small particle of which inserted in the cavity of the aching tooth, will give immediate relief.

When the toothache is in consequence of decay of the teeth, it may be removed by holding in the mouth, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, or diluted Tincture of Cayenne, or by an external application of Laudanum, and mustard plasters, or blisters behind the ears, or by

hops steeped in Alcohol. Alum and Salt, in equal parts pressed firmly into the cavity will often relieve; and so too, will sometimes a small piece of cotton dipped in Morphine, and pressed into the cavity, care being taken not to swallow any of the Morphine.

The liniment recommended for headache, sprains, etc., under "Neuralgia," Chap. 8, will be found good, as an external application.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended:

Alum, finely powdered,	4 drachms.
Nitric Ether,	14 "

Mix together, and apply on cotton to the tooth.

Or this:

Oil of Cloves,	1 drachm.
Oil of Cajupet,	1 "
Oil of Amber,	1 "
Powdered Camphor,	1 "

Mix and apply.

Or,

Camphor,	4 drachms.
Chloroform,	2 "
Water of Ammonia,	1 drachm.

Mix, and use like the preceding. A pill made of Gum Camphor and Opium, inserted into the tooth, will seldom fail to relieve.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — When there is a feverishness, with great anxiety and restlessness, violent throbbing, beating pain, disease caused by cold, accompanied by heat of the face, redness of the cheeks, swelling of the face. When this remedy relieves, but only for a short time, follow with Belladonna or China.

Arnica. — When the pain is caused by mechanical injuries, as by extraction or plugging. Arnica may be used as a lotion, one part of the Tincture, to five or six parts of water, a linen cloth being dipped in the lotion and applied to the injured part.

Belladonna. — When there is a sensation of ulceration in the teeth, drawing, tearing, shooting, cutting pains in the teeth, face, and ears, worse in the evening after lying down, gums hot and swollen, pain aggravated in the open air, or on touching cold or warm food to the teeth, heat and redness of the face, worse at night.

Bryonia. — Drawing, jerking toothache, with a sensation as

though the tooth were loose and too long, or for toothache caused by wet weather, when the pain is worse upon holding cold water in the mouth. This follows well after Chamomilla and Mercury, and may also be given in alternation with Rhus, when the toothache is caused by wet weather, or rheumatic attacks.

Chamomilla. — Violent jerking, drawing, shooting pains, worse at night when the patient is in bed, swelling and redness of the cheeks, or one cheek red and the other pale, swelling of the gums, enlargement of the glands under the lower jaw, pains worse after drinking anything hot, particularly after drinking coffee.

Coffea. — Violent pains during which the patient is utterly distracted, trembling, given to weeping, tossing about, and agitated. This may be given in alternation with Aconite.

Mercurius. — Pains in hollow teeth, pains at the roots of the teeth, shooting pains passing through sides of the face to the ears, pains aggravated by cold food or drink, swelling and inflammation of the gums.

Calcarea. — Toothache in pregnant females, pains in hollow teeth or around loose stumps, throbbing, drawing and breaking pains, gums swollen, sore and bleeding easily, pains caused by taking cold, noise increasing the pain.

Carbo Vegetabilis. — Drawing, tearing, or throbbing pains in the teeth, gums bleed easily, feeling of looseness and ulceration of the teeth, pains worse in damp weather, and when hot, cold, or salt things are put into the mouth.

Pulsatilla. — More suitable for young girls, or persons of mild disposition; shooting pains extending to the ear on the affected side, jerking pain, as though the nerve were tightened and then suddenly relaxed, particularly on the left side, pain increased by warmth or rest, better when walking, especially in the open air, toothache accompanied by earache and headache.

Nux Vomica. — For persons who lead a quiet life, or who indulge in coffee or ardent spirits; gums swollen and painful, beating as of an abscess, throbbing, burning, or gnawing pain through the teeth and gums, aggravated by eating, or exposure to the open air. This may be given in alternation with Mercury.

Hyosciamus. — Pains violent, and tearing, extending from the cheek to the forehead, after taking cold in the cold air, face red and hot, clinching of the teeth, great nervous excitement, eyes red, brilliant, and looking about wildly.

Ignatia. — For a person of very sensitive nature; sensation as though the teeth were broken, also when the aching is caused by taking cold, by mental suffering, when the pain is worse after drinking coffee, or smoking tobacco, after lying down, or in the morning on waking.

Hepar Sulphur. — Suitable for persons who have taken much Mercury; when the toothache precedes the formation of gumboils.

Rhus. — Particularly for rheumatic toothache in wet weather, accompanied by pains in the limbs and head, shivering and restlessness, tearing, shooting, tingling pains, worse in the open air, or at night, when the patient is very restless, the pain being relieved by heat applied externally. This remedy may be given in alternation with Bryonia.

Creosotum. — For pain in decayed teeth, accompanied by swelling and congestion of the gums.

Sulphur. — Tearing, beating pains, accompanied by a swelling of the cheek, congestion and beating of the head, shooting pains in the ears, toothache worse in the evening or night when in the warmth of the bed, or when exposed to the open air, or currents of air.

Staphysagria. — Pains caused by decayed teeth and stumps, and extending to the ears and head, cheeks swollen, but not hot, pain excited by breathing in cold air, or by cold drinks, worse during or after eating, or on touching the teeth, or only after midnight.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve of the chosen remedy, twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. Give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, half hour, or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Sometimes when the pain is caused by a decayed tooth, it is a good plan to insert a small portion of Arsenic in the cavity, and this may be done by wetting a very small quantity of cotton attached to the point of a little hook, and laying upon one side of the cotton a slight portion of White Oxide of Arsenic, which will most instantly relieve the pain.

Decay of the Teeth, (*Caries.*)

Decay of the teeth is not confined to any age, sex, or condition of society, but is found among all classes.

Causes. — Hot drinks or food coming in contact with the teeth, and causing the enamel to crack, luxurious living, through which the general health is deranged, whereby unhealthy secretions of the mouth result; by food lodged between the teeth, which should never, in any case be allowed, but should be carefully guarded against by cleansing the teeth after every meal. Mercury when taken in large quantities will cause decay, and tobacco is also injurious to the teeth. The collection of tartar on the teeth, (derived

from the saliva, and which though deposited on the teeth in a soft state at first, soon hardens, and becomes brown or black,) is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.

The following are some preparations which may be used for cleaning the teeth:

Prepared Chalk,	2 ounces.
Pulverized Gum Myrrh,	6 scruples.
Camphor,	10 grains.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Another,

Prepared Chalk,	2 ounces.
Pulverized Orris Root,	2 "
Pulverized Pumice Stone,	1 ounce.

Of any of the essential oils a few drops.

The following is recommended by Dr. C. H. Cleveland, as a most excellent wash for the teeth:

Tincture of Myrrh,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Peruvian Bark,	1 "
Tincture of Gentian Root,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Pure water,	½ pint.

Mix, and use with a brush, after each meal.

A good tooth powder, is made of equal parts, of Powdered Chinchona, Golden Seal, Orris Root, and Charcoal, compounded with a little Honey.

Common Castile soap is excellent for the teeth, and so also is common table salt, used every morning and evening. This last especially tends to preserving the teeth, and makes the mouth sweet and pleasant.

Offensive Breath.

Offensive breath is induced by a variety of causes, among which are defective teeth, perverted secretions of the glands of the mouth, neglecting to clean the teeth, by tartar, or bits of food allowed to remain in the mouth. The most obstinate cases result from imperfect digestion, caused by derangement of the liver or other organs.

TREATMENT.

If caused by decayed teeth, they should be removed, or if not too far gone they should be plugged. The mouth should be freely cleansed with Castile soap and water. If the secretions of the mouth are the cause, the mouth should be washed several times a day with eight or ten drops of Chloride of Soda in a tumbler of water. If the skin be dry and cracked, it should be well sponged once or twice a day with soft water, to which a small quantity of Whiskey may be added.

The following are some preparations for the purpose of securing a fragrant breath:

Powdered Myrrh,	2 ounces
Peruvian Bark,	8 "
Oil of Cinnamon,	32 drops.
Oil of Cloves,	32 drops.
Prepared Chalk,	4 ounces
Orris Root,	8 ounces
Rose-pink,	3 ounces

Mix well.

Or this:

Gum Catechu,	2 ounces.
White Sugar,	4 ounces.
Orris Powder.	1 ounce.

Make into a paste, or mucilage, and add two drops of Veroli.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercury. — If caused by inflammation of the gums, and glands of the neck.

Arnica, *Nux Vomica* *Belladonna*, *Silicea*, or *Sulphur*, if there is no particular cause for it, or if it appears only in the morning.

Chamomilla, *Nux Vomica*, or *Sulphur*, if it is noticed after meals *Pulsatilla*, or *Sulphur*, if in the evening, or at night.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose of six globules every evening for one or two weeks, before changing to another remedy. If the odor is occasioned by the eating of onions, or garlic. it may be destroyed by taking a little wine, eating a pear, or boiled beets.

Bad Taste in the Mouth.

This may be caused by many diseases, but is found most frequently in fevers and disordered stomach, for the treatment of which, see the disorders from which it originates. Sometimes, however, it appears as a solitary symptom.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Cuprum, Rhus and *Cocculus.* — If the taste is coppery.

Lachesis, Mercury and *Nux Vomica.* — If the taste is metallic.

Arnica, Bryonia, Sulphur, Rhus, Mercury and Pulsatilla. — If the taste is putrid.

China, Pulsatilla or *Mercury.* — If the taste is earthy.

Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Arnica and Chamomilla. — If the taste is bitter.

Mercury, Pulsatilla and *Sulphur.* — If the taste is sweetish.

Mercury, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Tartar Emetic and *Carbo Vegetabilis.* — If the taste is saltish.

Administration of Remedies. — Take one dose, (four globules,) of the remedy selected, twice a day.

Abscess of the Gums, (*Gumboils.*)

Gumboils are small abscesses, preceded by inflammation, and which form upon the gums. They are produced by decayed teeth, cutting of the teeth, and other causes.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The mouth may be washed two or three times a day with salt and water, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of salt to half a pint of water.

The bowels should be regulated by the following,

Powdered Rhubarb,	15 grains.
Magnesia,	15 "
Peppermint Water,	10 drachms.
Laudanum,	15 minims.
Sal Volatile,	20 "
Syrup of Ginger,	1 drachm.
Tincture of Rhubarb,	1 "

Mix, and take at one dose.

If the gumboils are caused by a decayed tooth, the offending tooth should be extracted.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite and Belladonna. — In alternation (turn about), where there is considerable inflammation and swelling, with heat and pain, a dose every two hours, until relieved.

Mercury. — When there is throbbing and beating pain. This may be given in alternation with Hepar Sulphur.

Silicea. — When the preceding remedies have failed to arrest the progress of the boil, and matter has already formed.

Aconite and Chamomilla. — To be given in alternation, when the gumboils arise from irritation consequent upon cutting wisdom teeth.

Administration of Remedies. — During the state of inflammation, the remedies may be given as often as once an hour, and from that to two hours. On giving Silicea or Calcarea, give a dose, every night and morning.

Inflammation and Swelling of the Tongue, (*Glossitis.*)

Glossitis is an inflammation of the substance of the tongue. It is characterized by pain, heat, redness, and swelling, with either a dryness of the mouth, or a profuse flow of saliva. It may become so swollen, that the mouth is entirely filled, whereby swallowing and speaking are very much interfered with, and on account of which, suffocation may be threatened.

Symptoms. — Previous to the pain in, and swelling of the tongue, the patient may be affected with chills, loss of appetite, disordered stomach, dull pains in the head and back, heat of the skin, rapid pulse, throbbing and aching pain in the tongue.

Causes. — Direct injuries, as from scalding drinks, wounds or bruises, bites or stings of venomous insects, salivation by Mercury, small pox.

Treatment. — Homeopathic.

Aconite. — At the commencement of the disease, when the fever and inflammation are severe, attended with acute, cutting pain.

Aconite and Arnica. — Where the inflammation arises from some mechanical injury. Give in alternation (turn about), every hour, or two hours.

Mercurius. — This is the principal remedy when there is violent pain, swelling and hardness, the tongue red, dry or moist, pulse rapid and free, breathing difficult, throbbing, stinging or aching pains in the tongue, the mouth and throat filled with the swollen organ, worse at night, rapid staking of strength.

Belladonna. — Face red, eyes bloodshot, tongue inflamed, red, dry and swollen, violent beating of the arteries of the neck and temples, throbbing pain in the head, skin hot and dry, eyes sensi-

tive to light, throbbing, darting, drawing pains in the tongue, sensation of suffocation.

Mercurius and *Belladonna*. — May be given in alternation, if either does not relieve when given alone.

Aurum Muriaticum, *Hydriodate of Potassa*, *Nitric Acid or Hepar Sulphur*. — When the swelling arises from use of Mercury.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

In case the swelling becomes so enormous as to threaten suffocation, do not hesitate to take a knife and make an incision the length of the tongue, thereby relieving the congestion of the blood.

Canker of the Mouth, (*Stomacace*.)

This form of sore mouth is generally found in children, of from five to ten years of age, and by some it is considered contagious. It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, on which there is poured out a yellowish fluid, which assumes a very destructive character if allowed to go on, causing deep, dark sores.

Symptoms. — First, pain and uneasy sensation in the gums, which soon become hot, dry and very sensitive, attended with languor, indisposition to play or move about, loss of appetite, thirst, gums becoming swollen, spongy, and bleeding when touched, the internal surface of the cheeks and gums are spotted with patches of false membrane, under which appear ulcers. In some cases, the false membrane is wanting, the ulcers presenting a greyish or livid appearance. If the disease is severe, the glands situated beneath the jaw become swollen, hard and painful, the breath becoming very offensive, and the secretion of the saliva being very much increased. Sometimes the teeth may be loosened and fall out. There may be a copious discharge of offensive bloody matter from the mouth, and the breath may become very fetid, almost gangrenous. The movements of the jaw are stiff, and swallowing is interfered with, accompanied with soreness of the neck and throat. The patient loses strength rapidly, and becomes very much prostrated.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

When the bowels are confined or irregular, a small portion of Calomel, followed in the course of a few hours by a dose of Castor Oil, may be given. Chloride of Potassa is an important remedy in this disease. Use a wash composed of three grains of Chloride of Potassa, dissolved in sufficient water, and sweetened. This may be given to a child three years old, and five grains to a child eight or nine years old.

When the ulcers are slow in healing, they may be washed with a solution of Borax and water, fifteen grains to an ounce; or with Chloride of Lime, or weak solution of Nitrate of Silver, one grain to the ounce.

The following is recommended by Dr. Dewees as a wash to arrest the ulceration:

Sulphate of Copper,	10 grains.
Pulverized Chinchona,	2 drachms.
Pulverized Gum Cassia,	1 drachm.
Honey,	2 drachms.
Water,	3 ounces.

Mix. The ulcers should be touched with this twice a day, applying with a camels'-hair pencil.

The following is an excellent wash:

Sulphate of Copper,	½ drachm.
Water,	1 ounce.

To be applied twice a day to the ulcers.

Or this:

White Vitriol,	1 ounce.
Soft Water,	2 drachms.

Mix, and add:

Honey,	2 drachms.
Tincture of Myrrh,	2 "

Apply twice a day to the ulcers.

After the inflammation is subdued, the following may be used

White Oak Bark,	1 ounce.
Water,	1 pint.

Boil and strain, and then add:

Alum,	1 scruple.

Apply to the ulcers with a soft sponge, several times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The mouth should frequently be washed with some warm astringent infusion as the following:

Golden Seal, - - - - - - -	equal parts.
Geranium, - - - - - - - -	
Alum. - - - - - - - - -	

Or,

An infusion of Red root, Witch Hazel bark, and Geranium.

Tincture of Chloride of Iron is valuable as a local application to the ulcers. If the child be weak, Sulphate of Quinine, or wine may be given.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercury. — This remedy is indicated in almost every case, and may always be given at the commencement of the disease, except when it is caused by Mercury, in which case, give Carbo Vegetabilis, Hepar Sulphur, or Nitric Acid.

Nux Vomica. — Ulcers putrid and painful, swelling of the gums, there being fetid ulcers all over the surface of the mouth, accompanied by constipation.

Arsenicum. — Ulceration of the margins of the tongue, with violent, burning pains, gums swollen, and easily bleeding, great restlessness, and a desire to drink frequently.

Capsicum. — Especially for persons of full habit, in quiet life, and where there are blisters, or vesicles on the tongue, together with swelling of the gums.

Nitric Acid. — If Mercury does not relieve, or if the gums are swollen, looking whitish, and bleeding easily, accompanied with looseness of the teeth, salivation, and putrid odor from the mouth.

Carbo Vegetabilis. — Ulceration of the gums and tongue, with profuse bleeding, accompanied by a burning sensation, and excessive fetidness of the ulcers.

Sulphur. — To be given at the end of the cure, when there is swelling of the gums, together with beating pain, blisters which burn when eating, offensive or sour smell from the mouth, constipation, or green, slimy diarrhœa.

As a wash use cold water, or sometimes lemon juice, or sage tea; a weak solution of brandy and water, will also prove beneficial.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours, according to the violence of the symptoms.

Scurvy. (*Scorbutus.*)

Scurvy is a disease which is caused by a vitiated state of the fluid of the body, tending to ulceration and decomposition of the solid parts. It is met with more frequently in camps, in besieged towns, on vessels making long voyages, and in fact among all persons who are deprived of fresh provisions, or exposed to damp or cold. It is also occasioned by long continued, or constant use of salt provisions, salted and smoked meat, and also from the suppression of accustomed discharges, as the menses.

Symptoms. — Generally the first symptoms are softening, ulceration, bleeding, and swelling of the gums, which become spongy, producing a fetid breath. The limbs begin to swell and there is great debility of both the mental and physical powers, with fatigue on the slightest exertion. Dark, purplish spots appear on various parts of the body. Bleeding ensues from the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., and the face looks lead-colored and bloated. The bowels are constipated, and ulcers appear in various parts of the body, the joints become swollen and stiff. The skin is dry, the pulse small and feeble; sometimes old wounds, which have been long healed, break out afresh, and death occurs from great prostration, from bloody discharges, diarrhœa, etc.

Causes. — The deprivation of vegetables, containing ingredients necessary to the enjoyment of health, any causes which depress the nervous system, exposure to the cold and moisture, want of exercise, uncleanliness, and excessive fatigue.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The causes of the disease should be removed; as for instance, if produced by salt provisions, fresh should be substituted. The patient should be allowed plenty of fresh fruits, vegetables, oranges, lemons, cider, spruce beer, sour krout, strawberries, apples, pine-apples, etc. Potatoes, however, are the most important articles of diet in connection with this disease, and they may be given either simply boiled, or eaten raw and grated, with vinegar. The solution of Citric Acid sweetened, and to which a little wine or porter has been added, may be substituted. Vinegar, made by dissolving two to four ounces of Nitre, to a quart of vinegar, has also

proved an excellent remedy. Lime juice is a most important article of diet, two to three ounces of the juice mixed with the proper amount of sugar, being given daily. Milk and beef tea may be given when the patient is unable to eat solid food on account of the soreness of the gums. The patient should remain perfectly quiet, as sometimes the slightest exertion will produce a fatal result.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the gums should ulcerate, use the following:

Myrrh,	1 ounce.
Aloes,	1 "
Extract of Liquorice,	1 "

Pulverize, and add eight ounces, or two teacupfuls of hot water. Mix, and when cold, pour the whole into a bottle, and add one pint good brandy. Let the mixture stand four or five days, and strain through flannel; use three or four times a day as a wash. If there is diarrhœa, an infusion of Blackberry root, or Geranium may be given. If there is acidity of the stomach, Compound Powder of Rhubarb and Potassa, may be given. A cranberry poultice applied to the ulcers will be found beneficial. If there are pains and contractions of the limbs, swelling of the joints, steam the body over bitter herbs, and use stimulating liniments.

As soon as the patient begins to recover, a tonic may be needed, as the following:

Tincture of Muriate of Iron, in doses of twenty or thirty drops, two or three times a day, in an infusion of Golden Seal, Gentian, or Quassia.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercury.—If not used before, for the following symptoms: red, spongy, ulcerated, and easily bleeding gums, accompanied with burning pains at night, looseness of the teeth, with fetid smell in the mouth, accompanied by ulcers, profuse discharge of offensive and bloody saliva, dark, red urine, great exhaustion and debility.

Carbo Vegetabilis.—Particularly in persons who have taken too much Mercury, or when there are burning ulcers in the mouth, which bleed frequently, and discharge an acid, fetid matter.

Arsenicum.—Ulceration on the margins of the tongue, with violent, burning pains, swollen, and easily bleeding gums, great debility, and restlessness, ulcers, dark and livid, skin bluish, cold, very dry. The other remedies are China, Hamamelis, Sulphuric Acid, Secale, and Phosphorus.

Administration of Remedies.—Dissolve twelve globules in a teacupful of water, and give a teaspoonful every two, four, or six hours.

ALLOPATHIC.

Sometimes a wash of the solution of Tannic acid, or Tincture of Myrrh, and diluted Glycerine, will be found excellent for the gums; or Alum, Brandy and water, may be used.

The following pills may be given:

Blue Pill, - - - - - - -	1 scruple.
Compound Rhubarb Pills, - - - -	2 scruples.

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Dose, one or two occasionally.

Tartrate, or Chlorate of Potassa, dissolved, in the proportion of one drachm to a pint of water, may be taken daily.

As tonics, use the following:

Decoction of Bark, - - - - -	7 ounces.
Compound Tincture of Bark, - - -	6 drachms.
Syrup of Orange peel, - - - - -	2 "
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, - - - - -	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

When the bowels are costive, Cream of Tartar dissolved in water, and drank freely, will be found beneficial. If there be looseness of the bowels, Morphine, Laudanum, Logwood tea, or Geranium, may be suitably prescribed.

Quinine is an excellent remedy in this disease, and may be given in doses of one or two grains, two or three times a day.

Salivation, (*Ptyalism.*)

This is a disease caused by abuse of Mercury, taking cold, or sometimes accompanies attacks of fever, such as Scarlet fever, and it sometimes results also from affected teeth.

Symptoms. — Profuse discharge of saliva, glands of the mouth, and throat swollen and inflamed, attended in bad cases with looseness or falling out of the teeth, ulceration of the throat, gums and teeth, swelling of the tongue.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Hepar Sulphur, Lachesis, Nitric Acid, Belladonna, Opium, and Sulphur. — When salivation has been produced by Calomel, or any preparation of Mercury.

Mercury. — When salivation is caused by taking cold, and also when there is a painful swelling of the glands of the mouth, fetid discharge from the mouth, ulcers on the insides of the cheeks.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful of the solution once every two, three, or four hours.

As a wash, milk and water may be used, but nothing else.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the salivation is caused by Mercury, the patient should take Sulphur, and Cream of Tartar, two parts of the first to one of the last. Mix with a little molasses or honey. Dose, a teaspoonful, two or three times a day.

Sulphur may be held in the mouth, so as to come in contact with the part affected. Sprinkling of the ulcers, with powdered Red Chalk, has sometimes proved beneficial.

As a gargle, use the following:

Sage,	2 ounces.
Privet Leaves,	2 "
Golden Seal,	2 "

Boil in two pints of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of burnt Alum, and the same quantity of Borax.

Difficulty of Speech — Stammering.

Stammering consists in an interrupted articulation, accompanied generally with more or less straining or distortion of the face, and is sometimes caused by malformation of the tongue, or other organs of speech.

The cure is generally possible, and sometimes very easy, since the difficulty frequently arises from an effort to speak while drawing in the breath. Therefore, the patient should begin by filling the chest well, before commencing to articulate, and then slowly enunciate one word after another. The stammerer should beat time after every word uttered, either in speaking or reading, just as if singing. If this does not remedy the hesitancy, then time should be beaten for every syllable, gradually running into beating time for words, and then, for sentences. This course persisted in for an hour at a time, will soon overcome the habit in many, if not all cases.

A kind treatment should be pursued towards one affected in this way, by both parents and teachers, and particularly when lessons are to be recited, or messages delivered.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC

Belladonna, Mercury, Lachesis, Stramonium, Natrum Muriaticum, Ignatia, Pulsatilla, are the remedies, and act by diminishing the general sensitiveness of the nervous system.

Administration of Remedies. — A dose of the chosen remedy should be given every night and morning, for six weeks, before changing to another remedy.

CHAPTER X.

Affections of the Throat.

Sore Throat, (Quinsy, *Anyina Faucium.*)

THIS disease consists in an inflammation and swelling of the back part of the throat, palate and tonsils, which interferes with the breathing to more or less extent, and occasions high fever. It may appear as a slight irritation of the throat, or form abscesses in the tonsils, or sides of the throat, and become very painful.

Symptoms. — Quinsy generally begins with restlessness, high fever, slight cough, more or less soreness of the throat, especially when swallowing, smooth and shining redness of the tonsils and throat, face flushed with considerable fever, breath quickened, voice thick, speaking sometimes difficult or painful, glands of the neck sometimes enlarged and painful, cheeks swollen, inflammation extensive, ending in the formation of abscesses in the tonsils and adjacent parts, tonsils sometimes so much enlarged as to interfere very much with the breathing, finally gathering and breaking. To examine the throat well, the head should be thrown back, the mouth widely opened, and the root of the tongue depressed by the handle of a spoon. By this means the whole interior of the throat is brought into view.

Sometimes, repeated attacks of Quinsy will leave the tonsils permanently enlarged, in which case, if remedies do not relieve, they must be cut out by a Surgeon.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

If the pulse is full and strong, and the head painful, bleeding may be resorted to, and a purge of Senna tea, with Sulphate of Magnesia, may be given; or Calomel, or Jalap. Generally, however, no other cathartic is required than Epsom Salts

This purgative should be followed by Wine of Ipecac, twenty

drops, every three hours, accompanied with frequent draughts of Flax seed tea, or Flax seed Lemonade. If the swelling, heat, and pain in the throat, are great, six to ten leeches should be applied to it; or in mild cases, or where the patient is feeble, a poultice of Flax seed meal, to which has been added Lard and Laudanum, should be applied. When the poultice is changed, bathe the throat with a liniment of Ammonia, or Soap liniment to which Aqua Ammonia has been added.

The following gargle may be used:

Honey,	1 tablespoonful.
Vinegar,	2 tablespoonfuls.

Sage tea or water enough to make half a pint.

An infusion of Red Roses, or Sage, sweetened with Honey of Roses, may be used as a gargle, and so also may a weak solution of Alum, when matter forms in the tonsils, and they burst. A generous diet should be allowed, and wine, or the following tonic may be taken:

Infusion of Colomba, or Cascarilla,	5½ ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	½ ounce.
Dilute Nitric Acid,	1½ drachms.

Mix. Dose two tablespoonfuls, three times a day.

When the tonsils remain enlarged after the disease is cured, the following liniment may be used:

Camphor Liniment,	6 drachms.
Soap Liniment,	6 "
Tincture of Cantharides,	½ ounce.

Mix, and rub the outside of the throat twice a day.

Touching the tonsils with a strong solution of Tannin, or Nitrate of Silver will sometimes cause them to shrink to their natural size. A strong solution of Alum, applied to the tonsils, will sometimes prove beneficial; also, Tincture of Iodine is said to have often effected cures.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the early stage give an emetic of Lobelia and Ipecac, and let the patient while taking the emetic, drink warm Sage tea, and he may also be allowed to steam the throat over the following decoction: Hops, Wormwood, Sage, Boneset, Hoarhound, Catnip, of each a handful, placed in warm water, the hot vapors being allowed to rise around the throat, at the same time let the patient inhale the vapor into the throat and lungs. If all of these herbs cannot be procured, use three or four of them.

The following liniment may be used, as an external application

Oil of Sassafras,	2 ounces.
Sweet Oil,	2 "
Spirits Camphor,	2 "
Spirits Hartshorn,	2 "
Oil of Pennyroyal,	2 "
Tincture of Quinine,	2 "
Spirits Turpentine,	2 "

With this bathe the neck and throat frequently, applying a piece of flannel around the throat.

As a gargle, the following may be used: take a small handful of sage and as much sumach berries or bark, boil in three pints of water down to one pint, then add a teaspoonful each of pulverized alum, borax and saltpetre; strain, sweeten with honey and gargle the throat with this frequently.

Lemon-juice and honey mixed together and administered frequently will be very serviceable and refreshing, and may be used instead of a gargle.

The feet should be frequently bathed with warm, weak lye water, and the surface of the body should also be bathed two or three times a day, especially where there is high fever.

Much benefit has been derived in some cases by the application of a poultice made by roasting fresh poke root in the ashes until it is softened, when it should be washed and applied warm, several times every day.

When the disease assumes a chronic character, the following will be found an invaluable application:

Saturated Solution of Sal. Ammoniac,	4 ounces.
Tincture Cayenne,	1 ounce.

Mix. Gargle with this several times a day.

When the tonsils become enlarged and remain so, the following may be used:

Iodine,	1 scruple.
Ointment of Roses,	1 ounce.

Apply a portion on a small brush to the tonsils, every morning and evening, and continue the application for several months.

Or this,

Tannic Acid,	20 grains.
Common Salt,	40 "
Extract of Blood Root,	10 "
Ointment of Roses,	1 drachm.

Mix and apply as before.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite and Belladonna. — These are generally the most appropriate remedies with which to commence treatment, particularly if the following symptoms are present: Violent fever, pulse full and bounding, great heat, thirst, restlessness, constant desire to swallow, the swallowing producing spasms in the throat, which force liquids out through the nose — burning or pricking sensation and dryness of the throat, pains shooting into the tonsils and ears, swelling on the outside of the throat, profuse salivation, face red and swollen, skin hot and dry, thirst, putrid and bitter taste in the mouth.

Mercurius. — Putrid and offensive odor from the mouth; mouth dry and filled with tough saliva, palate elongated and red, tonsils red, dark, inflamed and enlarged, violent throbbing of the throat and ears, extending to the neck especially during the swallowing, profuse discharge of saliva, chills in the evening and heat followed by perspiration, glands of the neck painful on motion of the jaws or on swallowing, loss of appetite and disgust at food, putrid and coppery taste in the mouth.

Bryonia. — Shooting sensations, with dryness of the throat and difficulty of speech, hoarseness, oppressive breathing, breaking and painful sensation of the throat, swallowing painful, some fever either with or without thirst, chilliness, pains in the limbs and back of the head. This may be given in alternation with Rhus.

Chamomilla. — Especially when the disease is caused by taking cold or exposure to a draught of air while perspiring, swelling of the tonsils, hacking cough, flushed cheeks, or one cheek flushed and the other pale, fever in the evening, with flashes of heat, the glands of the neck under the chin, and tonsils being much swollen.

Lachesis. — This has been proved a very useful remedy when Mercury and Belladonna have been used without effect, and especially when the following symptoms are present: Swelling and redness with a feeling of rawness of the tonsils and palate, dryness of the throat, constant disposition to swallow, sensation as of a tumor or lump in the throat, worse in the afternoon and morning, after sleeping or on very slight pressure on the neck, small ulcers on the throat and on the left tonsil.

Hepar Sulphur. — In cases where the abscesses in the tonsils threaten to break, this remedy will hasten the process; may be given in the beginning of the disease when there are lancinating pains in the throat — in alternation with Mercurius.

Nux Vomica. — It may be given when Chamomilla does not relieve, and also when there is soreness, with a feeling of rawness, as if the throat had been scraped.

Pulsatilla. — Suits frequently in the case of females or persons

of a mild character — when the throat feels swollen inside, with tonsils and palate of a dark red appearance, shooting pains in the throat towards the ear when swallowing, patient feels chilly towards evening, the chill being followed by heat.

Nitric Acid. — Suitable after Mercury has been given or in alternation with it, when the throat is filled with small ulcerations, with a whitish appearance and of a fetid smell.

Capsicum. — In cases where Nux Vomica seems to be indicated but does not relieve, and when there are burning and roughness in the throat, with a feeling of stiffness and contraction, together with running of the nose and eyes.

The application of cold water will be found excellent, used in the following manner: In the evening when going to bed, place on the throat a wet bandage, covered with a dry cloth, keeping the bandage on during the day and changing it frequently.

In cases of persons subject to Quinsy, sponging the throat and breast with cold water every morning, will prevent or modify the attacks.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water and give a teaspoonful of the solution every one, two or three hours. If swallowing is difficult and very painful, a dose of three globules may be given dry upon the tongue.

Ulcerated or Putrid Sore Throat, Malignant Quinsy, (*Angina Gangrenosa.*)

This disease occurs frequently as an epidemic, and is very similar to Sore throat in the malignant form of Scarlet Fever. It also forms an independent disease, occurring generally in damp weather, attacking persons of delicate constitutions and those who live in low, damp, ill-ventilated houses.

Symptoms. — This disease generally commences with a chill followed by a fever, languor, oppression of the chest, with or without vomiting, cheeks of a crimson hue, more or less inflammation of the throat and tonsils, acrid discharge from the mouth and nose, pulse weak and very quick. On examining the throat, it is found to be of a bright, red appearance and swollen, and together with the tonsils soon become covered with ulcers. The whole interior of the mouth and often the lips are involved in the des-

truction of the membrane. The breath becomes very offensive; the glands around the neck swell, the skin of the face and neck assumes a shining, glossy appearance, the countenance becomes sunken, and vomiting and fetid diarrhœa take place.

The skin, which at the commencement of the disease was hot and dry, now becomes covered with a clammy sweat. Finally drowsiness sets in and the patient dies.

Causes. — The disease is supposed to be contagious and also arises from cold and exposure. The treatment of this disease should never be undertaken by any one but a Physician, if it is possible to procure one.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the early stage give an emetic and follow by a cathartic in case the bowels are costive. Bathing the throat frequently with Tincture of Myrrh and Cayenne, or the liniment recommended for Quinsy, will be found beneficial. A spoonful of hop yeast should be given to the patient frequently, and if the pulse sinks and the patient becomes weak, porter, ale, or beer should be allowed.

The following may be given: Take a teaspoonful of Cayenne and a tablespoonful of salt, and simmer them in a pint of water and good vinegar; when cool, strain and give a tablespoonful every hour.

The following gargle may be used:

Sumach berries,	1 ounce.
White Oak Bark,	1 "
Red Elm Bark,	1½ ounces.
Blackberry Root,	1½ "

Make a decoction with sufficient water, and to each pint add a lump of Alum about the size of a walnut, when cool, strain and use as a gargle.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna and Mercury in alternation (turn about) may be given at the commencement, especially if there is dryness of the mouth and restlessness or delirium.

Aconite and Belladonna—May be necessary in the commencement of the attack when the fever is high — a few doses.

Mercury. — To be given as soon as the dryness of the throat and difficulty of swallowing appear.

Nitric Acid. — May be given if Mercury fails to relieve, the

ulcers increasing in size and becoming painful. Take alone or in alternation with Mercury.

Arsenicum. — This is one of the principal remedies and should be given when there is great weakness and rapid sinking of the patient; also when the ulcers present a dark red appearance and when they are covered with scabs and surrounded with livid margins, the teeth and lips being covered with blackish incrustations, constant muttering and delirium, breathing difficult, acrid discharge from the mouth and nose excoriating the parts with which it comes in contact. This remedy may be given either alone or in alternation with Lachesis.

Lachesis. — Particularly when the neck is swollen or discolored and tongue painful to external pressure.

Carbo Vegetabilis. — When the discharge from the ulcers is thin, copious and fetid, accompanied with great weakness.

Secale. — When the patient is inclined to sleep a great deal, or when he lies in a drowsy, half-stupefied state.

Opium. — If Secale does not have the desired effect.

Bryonia and Hellebore. — If the patient sleeps with eyes half open.

Nitric Acid. — A dose morning and evening if the ulcers do not heal rapidly after the patient is out of danger.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, give a teaspoonful every hour at the commencement of the attack, lengthening the intervals to two, three or four hours, as the symptoms subside.

The diet should consist of rice, arrowroot, corn starch, thin flour gruel and the like. If the mouth is very hot and dry it may be moistened with a little milk and water. The patient should be placed in a large, dry, airy room, there being plenty of fresh air admitted.

ALLOPATHIC.

The bowels should be opened with a dose of Sulphate of Magnesia, or Rochelle Salts.

As a gargle, a mixture of Red pepper, vinegar and water may be used.

A strong solution of Nitrate of Silver in the proportion of thirty grains to an ounce of water, applied with a large camel-hair brush to the tonsils, will change the character of the inflammation very quickly.

Equal parts of Muriatic acid and honey should be applied in a similar manner, or when diluted with water, may be used as a gargle.

Eberle speaks approvingly of a strong infusion of the root of the common Indigo, used as a gargle.

Swelling or Elongation of the Palate.

This is an affection which is generally caused by a slight cold, or an attack of indigestion. It consists in a slight inflammation of the Palate which causes elongation, thereby producing a sensation as if it had fallen.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A strong decoction of White Oak bark may be used as a gargle, a little alum being dissolved in it to make it more effective. Pepper, salt or mustard will sometimes relieve.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica. — The best remedy. Dose, three or four globules every two hours.

Mercury, Belladonna or Sulphur. — In the same manner, should be tried, if Nux Vomica fails to effect a cure. Cold water applied externally and internally is very beneficial.

Diphtheria.

This disease is a comparatively new one, with the character of which we have been but little acquainted until within the last few years. It is extremely dangerous, and is contagious, and infectious. It attacks all ages, but principally the young, and among these, especially the full-blooded, fleshy children. Adults are seldom affected with it unless it be by re-infection from others.

Causes. — These are not fully understood. By some it is considered a malignant form of croup, (but it differs very much from that) while by others it is looked upon as a species of Scarlet Fever. It is, however, a disease affecting the whole constitution, but making itself manifest particularly in the throat.

Symptoms. — These vary greatly in their character. The first symptom in almost every case is a subdued hoarseness of the voice, with apparent weakness of utterance, accompanied at the same time with slight chills, (at least these have been observed) and fever, severe headache, followed in an alarmingly short time with soreness of the throat and difficulty of swallowing. For several days before the attack, the patient may feel slightly ill and easily

fatigued. Together with the soreness of the throat, there is a pricking sensation at the root of the tongue, and the glands at the angles of the lower jaws become slightly swollen and tender. There are generally aching in the bones, weariness, disordered stomach, loss of appetite. In many instances the disease makes so slight an impression on the throat, that it is difficult for the friends of the patient to be convinced that the child is in a dangerous condition. In some cases, however, the child complains early of a soreness of the throat and stiffness of the neck. Externally the tonsils are enlarged and tender, while internally the inflammation is plainly visible in the throat, which presents the appearance of being highly varnished, like mahogany, among older children and adults, and of a rose-color among young children. The throat is dotted over with spots of false membrane, varying from the size of a split pea to half an inch in diameter. When the membrane becomes detached it leaves the surface of an appearance like that of raw meat. There is always more or less fever, with headache, which in some cases is almost unbearable. The odor of the breath is so peculiar that persons familiar with the disease are able to detect it from that symptom alone. Upon examining the back part of the throat, it will generally be found covered with a film of mucus like a curtain, which is broken by the breath, but is immediately re-formed. In a severe form, the fever is high, with hot, burning skin, flushed countenance, rapid pulse, great difficulty in swallowing, hurried breathing, tongue coated with a thick, dirty, whitish, yellowish brown, or slate-colored substance, together with great weakness and prostration. The tonsils will become enormously swollen, and the whole mouth and throat covered with a false membrane, which has the appearance of wash-leather.

As the disease advances, these symptoms increase in severity. The breathing becomes very labored; the swallowing becomes so painful that the patient refuses to swallow; the saliva dribbles from the mouth, and a foul, fetid discharge takes place from the nostrils; the pulse is rapid and feeble; the breath becomes extremely offensive, and the case assumes so repulsive an aspect that even

the patient's best friends cannot come near without a feeling of aversion. The countenance is of a leaden hue; the skin is cold and shrivelled; the patient tosses from side to side, fighting for breath; the voice grows hoarse and indistinct; the neck and face are enormously swollen, and the patient dies from rapid prostration of the vital powers, or from suffocation, caused by the extension of the false membrane into the air passages. Sometimes in the beginning of a severe case of diphtheria, the patient is seized with violent vomiting, of a thin, yellowish-white, very offensive matter, followed by great prostration and stupor. Frequently the patient will lie in a long, heavy sleep, being with difficulty aroused. The patient, if asked at the time if the throat is sore, will be likely to reply that it is not, and thereby many are deceived in detecting the disease. In many cases the stupor attends from the commencement, lasting until death relieves the sufferer. At other times the whole mouth is lined with a whitish deposit, which has the appearance of plaster of Paris. Large livid spots appear on different parts of the body, and a whitish matter is discharged from the bowels.

Another form of this disease is occasionally met with, which steals upon the patient unconsciously, giving no warning of its approach until the whole system is entirely within its grasp. The soreness of the throat, which perhaps has attracted but little attention, for a day or two, suddenly becomes very much worse, the patient being seized with a croupy breathing, and in a few hours is either beyond the hope of recovery, or may live for two or three days, brightening at times, but finally sinking from exhaustion of the vital powers. Several disorders are likely to follow diphtheria, the most alarming of which is Paralysis. In strong constitutions, the chances for recovery are favorable, if treatment is begun at an early period. If, however the treatment has been delayed for a day or two after the symptoms show themselves, the chances are very much lessened. Vomiting in the early stages of the disease is a very grave symptom. The longer the false membrane is in forming, the more unfavorable the results to be feared.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be placed in a dry, well-ventilated room, in a clean bed, the room being kept moderately warm. No one should be allowed in the room except the attendants. To counteract the odor, it is well to place in the room, dishes of chloride of lime and vinegar.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite, Belladonna, Kali Chloricum, Kali Bi-Chromicum, Proto-Iodide or Bin-Iodide of Mercury.—Are the principal remedies in this disease.

Aconite and Belladonna—In alternation, if the disease commences with a fever, every hour a teaspoonful, until the fever subsides. If, however, the symptoms grow worse, other remedies should be resorted to. *Belladonna, Kali Chloricum, Kali Bi-Chromicum and Bin-Iodide of Mercury*, constitute the remaining remedies. Of the first three, give five drops of Belladonna, twenty drops of Kali Chloricum, and half a grain of the powder of Kali Bi-chromicum, each in a tumbler half full of water, one or two teaspoonfuls at a dose. Of the Mercury, which is also in powder, give a dose about the size of a small pea. In the beginning give Belladonna, the next hour Kali Chloricum, the third hour Kali Bi-Chromicum, the fourth hour Bin-Iodide of Mercury, and the fifth hour Belladonna again, and so on. If the patient is better, or but little worse, the next day, the intervals between the remedies may be lengthened to two hours, and afterwards to three hours. When the throat symptoms have all disappeared, the last remedies may be omitted, and the three first given until all traces of the disease have vanished.

The Bi-Chromate of Potassa is, by some, recommended to be given in this disease, and is best administered by placing in a small tin tea-pot two or three grains of the powder, pouring in a half cup of hot water, the patient inhaling the vapor as it passes through the spout.

The diet should be carefully regulated, and the patient should be closely watched, and as soon as the pulse begins to flag, and the skin to get cool, and symptoms of prostration to show themselves, stimulants should be resorted to, such as port wine, claret, champagne, milk punch, and brandy and water; eggs beaten up with brandy, hot water and sugar, make an excellent stimulant. For children, the best stimulant is whey, or beef tea mixed with port wine, or port wine and arrowroot. The soft part of oysters raw or stewed, make a good substitute when the patient is tired of beef tea. As a drink, the patient may be given barley-water, toast water, made sour with a little lemon juice, or cold water, to which has been added a little raspberry or strawberry syrup. Ice

and ice-cream should be allowed, especially during convalescence. As a gargle, salt and water is much used, and bandages, dipped in a solution of salt and water should be applied to the throat, or slices of fat bacon may sometimes be used in the same way, with benefit.

ALLOPATHIC.

It is well to give at the beginning of the disease, a small dose of Citrate of Magnesia or Rochelle salts. Chlorate of Potassa is an excellent remedy — to an adult give a solution of twenty grains every three hours. To a child five or six years old, give the following:

Chlorate of Potassa,	2½ drachms.
Peppermint water,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every three hours. Tincture of Chloride of Iron is much used. To an adult give twenty drops every three hours.

An excellent prescription, combining the Chlorate of Potassa and the Chloride of Iron, is as follows:

Chlorate of Potassa,	2 drachms.
Tincture of Chloride of Iron,	1 drachm.
Simple Syrup,	2 ounces.
Peppermint Water,	2 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every three hours.

To sustain the strength, the Sulphate of Quinine, in doses of a grain, every two or three hours, is recommended.

The Per-Manganate of Potassa is recommended by some, — a drachm, dissolved in a pint and a half of water, a teaspoonful being taken every hour.

As a gargle you may use half an ounce of solution of Chloride of Soda to six ounces of water, which may be applied to the throat by a camel's-hair brush, or may be thrown in with a syringe.

The discharge from the nostrils may generally be checked by an injection twice every twenty-four hours, of a solution of one or two grains of Nitrate of Silver, to the ounce of water.

The swelling of the glands of the neck may be diminished by the application of linseed-meal poultices. In the early stages of this disease, the patient, if old enough to employ it, may be much relieved by inhaling the steam of hot water, or hot water and vinegar. Muriatic acid and honey, equal parts, applied to the throat with a camel's-hair pencil — or this, diluted with water and used as a gargle, is sometimes beneficial. Creosote, in the proportion of from four to eight drops in two ounces each of glycerine and water, may sometimes be used with benefit. The breathing-in of the steam of

lime-water is also sometimes attended with good results. If at the commencement of the disease, there is much heat of the skin, bowels constipated, an emetic of five or ten grains of Ipecac may be given, followed by a few grains of grey powder, or a dose of Sulphate of Magnesia. Alum reduced to a very fine powder and blown into the throat through a tube introduced into the patient's mouth, (the end coming in contact with the mouth should be defended by placing over it a piece of fine gauze,) is strongly recommended by some French physicians.

The better way of applying the alum is by means of a sponge or a camel's-hair pencil — using it as a wash.

The following is an excellent gargle:

Chlorinated Soda,	1 ounce.
Muriated Tincture of Iron,	½ "
Water,	6 ounces

Use every half hour or hour. This is especially useful where the breath is very offensive.

Should there be great sinking, or depression, the following may be given:

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Ether,	1 drachm.
Laudanum,	20 drops.
Spirits of Camphor,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, half a teaspoonful, every one, two, or three hours.

The following is a very useful prescription:

Quinine,	2 drachms.
Hydro-chloric acid,	2 "
Muriated Tincture of Iron,	2 "
Cinnamon Water,	12 ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

The diet should be the same as in the Homeopathic treatment.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the patient be strong at the commencement of the disease, an emetic is beneficial, but if weak and debilitated, emetics or other weakening measures should be omitted. Bathe the feet in warm water to which plenty of mustard has been added, rubbing the feet and legs well. If the throat becomes very sore, and the false membrane appears, the following may be used as a gargle:

Bichromate of Potash,	10 grains.
Water,	4 ounces.

Mix, and let the patient gargle the throat and mouth every four hours. If the patient is too young to gargle, the throat should be

swabbed with the mixture. Nitrate of silver, in the proportion of one drachm to an ounce of water, should be applied to the throat, especially where there is a false membrane — the application being repeated every eight or ten hours. A gargle composed of vinegar, honey, red-pepper and warm water, is recommended by some, but for children, the pepper should be omitted. Ashes and salt applied hot to the neck in a flannel bag, make an excellent application. The sulphite of soda, in the proportion of six drachms to twelve ounces of the infusion of Quassia, is an excellent remedy to destroy the membrane — a teaspoonful being given three, four or six times a day.

While the breath is very offensive, the following will be found useful:

Chlorate of Potash,	½ drachm.
Tinct. of Muriate of Iron,	½ "
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, for an adult, one half the mixture.

Quinine has been found a benefit in cases of great weakness, given as follows:

Sulphate of Quinine,	½ drachm.
Chlorate of Potash,	1 "
Diluted Muriatic Acid,	½ ounce.
Water,	½ pint.

Mix. Give a teaspoonful every hour or two.

The following is highly recommended. Turpentine mixed with the yolk of an egg, to which has been added syrup enough to make an ounce, alternate every hour, with twenty grains of Ammonia, dissolved in water.

When putrid symptoms appear, a gargle of equal parts of [illegible] sulphurous acid and water may be used.

CHAPTER XI.

Affections of the Windpipe and Chest.

Hoarseness.— (*Raucitas. Aphonia.*)

IF this complaint accompanies other diseases, such as measles, croup, catarrh, etc., see for its treatment the articles upon those diseases. But it is sometimes found as a single symptom, in which the treatment that follows may be adopted:

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following may be used:

Horse-radish root,	1 ounce.
Boneset leaves,	1 ounce.
Hot water,	1 pint.

Let this mixture stand in a covered vessel near the fire for two hours and then add

Vinegar,	½ pint.
Molasses,	½ "

Boil 15 minutes. Dose, one tablespoonful every one, two or three hours.

Or this:

Grated Horse-radish root,	4 ounces.
Good Vinegar,	1 pint.

Let the root stand in the vinegar over night, then add half a pint of honey. Boil and strain. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls, three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Arsenicum. — If with the hoarseness, there is great discharge of acrid water from the nose.

Chamomilla. — Hoarseness after a cold, accumulation of tough mucus in the throat, cough morning and evening, with tickling in the throat, hoarseness, with pain in the throat after spitting.

Hepar Sulphur. — Hoarseness, with low hollow voice, deep-seated cough, hoarseness, with dry evening cough, accompanied with a

sensation of soreness in the throat and chest, stinging in the throat as if from splinters.

Mercury. — Hoarseness, attended with a burning and tickling sensation in the throat, and thin watery discharge from the head.

Nux Vomica. — Hoarseness, worse in the morning, with dry obstruction of the nose, rough, dry cough, patient feels alternately chilly and hot.

Pulsatilla. — Hoarseness, with almost total loss of voice, pain when swallowing, loose cough with yellowish or greenish or offensive discharge from the nose, pain in the chest.

Carbo Vegetabilis. — Chronic hoarseness, worse morning and evening, aggravated by talking, dry cough, with hoarseness and roughness in the chest, tickling in the throat.

Bryonia and Rhus. — Give in alternation every two or three hours, when there is soreness of the throat and chest, worse after talking and accompanied with chilliness, pains in the limbs and head.

Capsicum. — Hoarseness, with a tickling or crawling in the nose, violent cough, worse towards evening, with pain in the head and other parts of the body.

Causticum. — For obstinate cases, attended by cough and smarting in the chest; chronic hoarseness, worse morning and evening.

Sulphur. — Especially for chronic cases which are attended with roughness, or griping in the throat; hoarseness coming on during damp, cold weather, deep, rough voice, especially at night — follows well after Mercury or Pulsatilla.

Administration of Remedies. — The above medicines may be given either dry or in water. If in water, dissolve twelve pills in as many spoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two, three or four hours. If dry, give four globules at a dose. In chronic cases, a dose night and morning will be sufficient. The remedies should be changed in six or seven days, if no improvement takes place. The application of water is very beneficial in this complaint; a wet bandage should be worn around the throat during the night and the throat washed with cold water in the morning.

Inflammation of the Windpipe, (*Bronchitis.*)

This disease is an inflammation of the membrane lining the air-passages of the lungs or the windpipe, and may be either acute or chronic.

Symptoms. — The acute form of bronchitis, generally commences with the symptoms of a common cold, as chilliness, followed by a

fever, cough, rapid breathing, feeling of pain and soreness at the upper part of the breast-bone, breathing very much oppressed, quick and irregular, constriction and tightness or oppression of the chest, the air-passages at first dry, with painful cough. As the disease progresses, however, a secretion takes place which is sometimes streaked with blood, gradually becoming yellowish, thick and sticky. There is apt to be pain in the forehead, which is aggravated by coughing. There is loss of appetite, coated tongue, weakness, paleness of the lips. As the secretion increases in the throat, the cough becomes somewhat lessened. In severe cases, the symptoms are more violent, the fever is very high, the pulse full and rapid, skin hot and dry, breathing rapid, wheezing and difficult, severe cough, painful, frequent and recurring in paroxysms, thirst, constipation. Among children and persons who are of a feeble constitution there is apt to be great depression of the vital powers. The surface of the body becomes cold and purplish, the pulse small and rapid. If the disease is about to terminate fatally, there will be convulsions and insensibility. In favorable cases the patient will recover in a week or ten days.

Causes. — Cold air coming directly in contact with the mucous membrane of the throat, sudden changes of temperature as in passing from a heated room to the cold air, breathing irritating vapors. Persons who keep the mouth open when walking in the cold air, are much more liable to this disease.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An emetic of equal parts of Tincture of Lobelia and Blood root, should first be given in doses of one tablespoonful every four or five minutes, pennyroyal or sage tea being given at the same time until vomiting takes place. In some cases, bathing the feet for a short time in hot water, placing the patient in bed and surrounding the body with bottles of hot water, will be sufficient to break the attack. It is well to open the bowels with some mild physic as Seidlitz powder, or Rhubarb, or Magnesia. Sugar, moistened with lemon-juice, will sometimes be found to relieve the cough, and teas of pennyroyal, boneset and blood root may be given for the same purpose. Perspiration should be promoted by the administration

of the compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root. For a cough, the following preparation may be given:

Honey,	1 ounce.
Olive oil,	1 "
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	1 "
Lemon Juice.	1 "

Mix. Dose, for an adult, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Or this,

Syrup of Squills,	1½ ounces.
Syrup of Ipecac,	1½ "
Syrup of Balsam Tolu,	1 ounce
Tincture of Blood Root,	1 "
Elixir of Paregoric,	1 "

Mix. Dose, same as above.

Or this,

Rosin,	1 ounce.
Loaf Sugar,	1 "
Gum Arabic,	½ "
Balsam Tolu,	½ "

Reduce to a fine powder and mix in a mortar. Dose, a half teaspoonful in a small quantity of water, three or four times a day.

In chronic Bronchitis, the following may be given:

Gum Arabic,	2 ounces.
Vinegar,	½ pint.
Molasses,	½ "

Boil until the Gum Arabic is dissolved and then add

Laudanum,	1½ ounces.
Tincture of Balsam Tolu,	3½ ounces.

Dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Or this,

Acetic Tincture of Blood Root,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Black Cohosh,	1 "
Tincture of Balsam Tolu,	1 "
Wine of Ipecac.	1 "
Sweet Spirits of Nitre.	2 "

Mix. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Breathing in the warm vapors of teas of Hoarhound, Catnip, and the like, sometimes proves beneficial. In the chronic form, the following will be found an excellent prescription:

Powdered Rhubarb,	1 ounce.
Bi-carbonate of Potash,	½ "

Mix. Dose, five to ten grains, three times a day in a teaspoonful of water. In some cases the following may be given at night, for the purpose of regulating the bowels:

Podophyllin,	¼ grain.
Leptandrin,	1 or 2 grains.
Loaf Sugar,	5 "

Take at one dose.

The following pills may be taken to relieve the cough:

Extract Hyosciamus,	1½ drachms.
Ipecac,	1½ "
Canada Balsam,	1½ "
Muriate of Ammonia,	1½ "

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each. Dose, a pill every three or four hours.

The following is an excellent preparation for chronic Bronchitis:

Extract Hyosciamus,	1½ drachms.
Alcoholic Extract Black Cohosh,	1½ "
Iodide of Potassium,	1½ "
Sulphate of Quinine,	1½ "

Mix, divide into pills of four grains each, and give a pill every three or four hours.

If there be diarrhœa, give Tincture of Chloride of Iron, in doses of twenty drops in a wineglass full of water, three or four times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC

Aconite. — Generally the best remedy, particularly when there is much fever, with dry skin, pulse rapid and hard, breathing quick and anxious, thirst, throat dry with cough, and tickling sensation in throat and chest, anxiety and restlessness, more or less pain in the chest, particularly at night.

Tartar Emetic. — When there are severe paroxysms of coughing, with feeling of suffocation, wheezing respiration, shortness of breath, oppression at the chest, palpitation of the heart, and pain in the back and limbs, thirst.

Pulsatilla. — Moderate fever, heated skin, hoarseness or huskiness, obstructed breathing especially when lying on the back.

Bryonia. — Dryness in the throat, breathing difficult short and anxious, oppression of the chest as from a weight, stinging in the chest, severe headache aggravated by motion.

Nux Vomica. — Symptoms about the same as in Bryonia.

Phosphorus. — After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, but there still remains difficulty in breathing, hoarseness and rough-

ness in the upper part of the windpipe, heat in the chest, dry hacking cough, cough excited by tickling in the throat, by talking or by laughing.

Chamomilla. — After the fever is subdued with Aconite, but a dry cough remains, worse at night and during sleep.

Spongia and *Hepar Sulphur.* — These may be given in alternation when there is a difficulty in breathing, soreness of the throat, wheezing, dry hollow cough day and night, but more particularly at night.

These same remedies may be used for chronic bronchitis.

Administration of Remedies. — When given in a solution, dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. Dose, one teaspoonful every two or three hours according to the severity of the symptoms. When given dry, three to six pills at a dose.

In chronic Bronchitis a dose night and morning will be sufficient.

ALLOPATHIC.

An attack of bronchitis may be sometimes broken, by taking on going to bed a glass of hot lemonade, or ten grains of Dover's powders following a warm mustard foot bath. Should this fail, give a dose of Epsom or Rochelle salts, or Citrate of Magnesia. If the fever is high, the cough tight and the breast sore, the following may be given.

Tartrate of Antimony,	2 grains.
Potassa,	2 "
Water,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose one or two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours. At the same time flax seed tea may be freely drank.

Rubbing oil of Turpentine on the chest will sometimes relieve

In mild cases, Syrup of Ipecac in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls, every two or three hours, will sometimes quickly relieve. This may be succeeded by the following:

Nitrate of Potassa,	2 drachms.
Oxymel of Squills,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Digitalis,	½ drachm.
Vinegar,	1 tablespoonful.
Sugar,	½ drachm.
Gum Arabic,	½ drachm.

Water enough to make six ounces. Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful every two or three hours.

When the cough is troublesome at night, the following may be taken:

Syrup of Squills,	3 ounces
Paregoric,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful two or three times daily, or two teaspoonfuls at night.

Hot Bran, or mustard poultices should be applied to the throat and chest. The following may be taken in case of a troublesome cough:

Oxymel,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Henbane,	1 drachm.
Spirits of Nitre,	1 "
Ipecac Wine,	1 "
Cinnamon Water,	2 ounces.

Water enough to make six ounces. Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful two or three times a day.

Tartar emetic in the proportion of one grain to ten drachms of boiling water may be sometimes given for the cough — a teaspoonful every two hours.

For Chronic Bronchitis, apply three drops of Croton oil to the chest, every night until there is an eruption. Plasters of Burgundy pitch, hemlock, etc., are sometimes beneficial. The following will be found to relieve the cough in some cases:

Balsam of Copaiva,	3 drachms.
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	2 "
White Sugar,	2 "
Gum Arabic,	2 "

Water sufficient to make six ounces. Mix. Dose a tablespoonful three times a day.

Or this:

Muriate of Ammonia,	8 drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. Inhaling the following vapors when the secretion is very copious, sometimes proves beneficial: vapor of Tar, produced by placing an ounce or two of Tar in a cupful of boiling water — or vapor of Creosote, produced by infusing three or four drops of Creosote in a half pint of boiling water.

Influenza.

This disease when it affects only an individual here and there, and lasts but a few days, is called a cold or catarrh, but when it affects a large part of the community, at the same time lasting

many days, or weeks, it is then said to be epidemic, and is called Influenza.

Causes. — These are the same as in other affections of the throat and lungs.

Symptoms. — At first we have the same symptoms as Catarrh, with a dull pain and sensation of weight in the forehead, oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, a feeling of dryness or sensation of fullness in the nose, sneezing, eyes watery and red, throat sore, constant dry cough, hoarseness, thirst, chills and a desire to go near the fire.

In a short time water begins to run from the eyes and nose, cough increases, the patient is always worse at night, with fever, quick pulse, severe pains in various parts of the body, with expectoration, which at first is thin and white, becoming yellowish and thick, the cough being much less. Accompanying the disease, there is also aching in the limbs and body, loss of appetite, thirst, flushes of heat, accompanied with chilliness. When the inflammation is confined to the nose there is sneezing, and a fullness and heat of the part, accompanied by a thin discharge.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Camphor. — When taken at the beginning of the disease will sometimes cut it short. If the Tincture of Camphor is used, three or four drops should be dissolved in half a cup of water, a teaspoonful being taken at a dose.

Arsenic. — May be given generally at the commencement of the disease when there is not much fever, heat or thirst — the patient drinking often, restless, the discharge acrid and corrosive, soreness and a violent burning of the nose internally and externally.

Mercury. — Particularly in the commencement, when the head symptoms are prominent: such as running of the nose and sneezing, pains in the head and body, red watery eyes, loose cough with profuse perspiration.

Bryonia — May be given in alternation with Aconite every two or three hours, when there is hot, dry skin, with hard shaking cough, and stitching pains in the chest.

Belladonna and Aconite. — In alternation if the cough is dry and spasmodic, with severe headache and dryness in the throat and mouth.

Hepar Sulphur. — If the cold has been better but is getting worse, or if the patient has taken much Calomel; cough renewed by every breath of wind.

Phosphorus and Tartar Emetic. — These may be given in alternation, if there is oppression of the lungs, accompanied with a weak and sore feeling in them, — when there is rattling in the chest in coughing or breathing.

Pulsatilla. — After Mercury, or in alternation with it every three or four hours — cough loose, discharges from the nose yellow and thick, soreness of the chest in the morning, sour, bad taste in the mouth.

Silicea. — When the complaint is chronic and returns frequently.

Euphrasia. — When there is a discharge of white mucus from the nose, the eyes being sore and running water profusely.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a dose every one, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Of the globules, give from three to six at a dose.

ALLOPATHIC.

Warm mustard foot-baths at night, followed by large draughts of lemonade, or lemonade taken cold, if there is a fever, together with a dose of Citrate of Magnesia, or Rochelle salts or Senna tea, in the morning, will generally suffice to break it up. If the bowels are costive the following may be used:

Compound Powder of Jalap, - - -	1 ounce.
Cream of Tartar, - - - - - -	1 "

Mix. Dose a teaspoonful in sweetened water.

When the attack is severe the patient should be put in bed, bottles of hot water being placed at the feet and sides, and given drinks of Peppermint, Pennyroyal or Sage.

Five drops every hour of the Tincture of Veratrum Viride will often cause free perspiration. If the cough is severe the prescriptions recommended in Bronchitis will be beneficial.

If in the latter stages of the disease there be much debility the following may be used:

Citrate of Iron, - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Sulphate of Quinine, - - - - -	1 scruple.
Extract of Nux Vomica, - - - -	8 grains.

Mix. Make into thirty-two pills and take one pill three times a day. An attack of Influenza may sometimes be relieved, in a day or two, by giving Quinine in four grain doses three times a day.

When the patient is old and feeble, the following may be given:

Infusion of Gentian,	5½ ounces.
Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.	½ drachm.
Compound Tincture of Cardamon,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls two or three times a day.

The diet should be nutritious and not stimulating — consisting of broths, Arrowroot, Sago and Jelly, with a portion of wine.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the attack is mild, but little medicine will be required. It will be sufficient to bathe the feet, the patient being confined to the bed, and allowed to drink freely of Barley water, thin gruel and warm Lemonade. If there is much difficulty in breathing, give once in a while a teaspoonful of either Tincture of Lobelia, or Tincture of Blood root, or Wine of Ipecac. For the cough and sore throat give the following:

Good Vinegar,	1 teacupful.
Honey,	½ teacupful.
Cayenne.	1 teaspoonful.

Simmer over a fire a few minutes, and when cold give a teaspoonful occasionally or whenever the cough is troublesome.

A dose of the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake root may be given every hour or two, to promote perspiration, the patient being allowed to drink freely of the teas of Boneset, Hoarhound, or Sage.

Cough.

This is, in most cases, only a symptom of some other disease, as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza, etc., and for the treatment of it in such a case, refer to the treatment of these diseases in their respective chapters.

Sometimes, however, the case is separate from any marked disease, and is caused by simple Catarrh, or derangement of some organ, making it a nervous, or spasmodic Cough.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The following is a good cough syrup:

Honey,	4 ounces.
Molasses,	4 ounces.
Vinegar,	4 ounces.

Let them simmer gently in an earthen vessel, over the fire, for a few minutes, stirring them well together. Then add:

Compound Tincture of Camphor,	A dessert spoonful.
Ipecac Wine,	A dessert spoonful.

Mix well. A dose every four hours.

Or this:

Tincture of Bloodroot,	2 drachms.
Syrup of Tolu,	1 ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	3 ounces.
Diluted Hydro-cyanic Acid,	40 drops.
Sulphate of Morphine,	2 grains.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every four hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Syrup of Squills,	½ ounce.
Syrup of Ipecac,	½ "
Tincture of Blood Root,	½ "
Paregoric,	½ "

Mix. Dose, from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, whenever the cough is troublesome.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — When the cough is violent, short and dry, especially at night, accompanied by tickling in the throat, and a constriction of or stinging pains in the chest, together with difficulty of breathing.

Bryonia and Rhus Tox. — A dose alternately every two hours, if there are pains in the head and limbs, chilliness, and thirst.

Bryonia. — Dry cough, and irritation in the throat, or with pain in the chest, worse in the open air; when the cough arises from taking cold in damp or frosty weather; cough loose, with yellowish expectoration, or spasmodic action after eating or drinking.

Rhus Tox. — Throat dry, cough from tickling in the chest, worse in the evening or before midnight, with weakness in the breast, and shortness of breath, worse in the air, better when exercising or when in the warmth, cough with taste of blood in the mouth.

Belladonna. — Throat dry, cough, particularly at night, worse on moving, tickling in the throat and sensation as though some foreign substance were in the windpipe, heat and redness of the face, fullness and pain in the head, pain in the back of the neck, sharp, cutting and griping pains in the bowels.

Hyosciamus. — Is particularly of service when Belladonna affords but partial relief, especially when the cough is dry and tickling, and relieved by sitting up in bed.

Chamomilla. — Cough arising from tickling in the pit of the throat, and extending down to the breast bone, especially when talking; wheezing, sensation as of something rising in the throat

and taking away the breath, cough after midnight, chilliness, paleness of one cheek and redness in the other.

Ignatia. — Dry cough with running at the nose, day and night short, hacking cough as if from tickling with a feather, nightly cough which becomes worse after eating, or lying down at night or rising in the morning.

Ipecac. —Nervous and spasmodic cough, especially at night, nausea, gagging and vomiting, attended by pain in the abdomen, cough worse at night, or when walking in the cold air, oppressed breathing as though the lungs were filled with mucus.

Mercurius.—Dry convulsive cough particularly increased by talking, pain in the head and chest when talking, hoarse cough with watery secretion from the nose and mouth, or with watery diarrhœa

Nux Vomica. — Tickling cough, worse early in the morning, tough mucous in the throat and lungs, with a tickling sensation in the throat, and chilliness, cough excited by tickling or scraping, or with a feeling of roughness or soreness, followed by stinging pains, and expectoration of sticky mucus, sometimes streaked with blood, cough worse by movement, sometimes followed by retching or vomiting, fatiguing cough, with pains in the head as though it would burst, a bruised sensation at the pit of the stomach, cough dry during the after part of the day, or night, pressure on the chest as if from a weight.

Phosphorus. — Dry cough from irritation of the throat, or stinging pain in the chest, worse when lying on the left side, or during motion, tickling in the throat, but more in the chest, hoarseness or pain in the chest as if from rawness, or cough excited by lying on the left side, roughness, fullness and tightness in the chest.

Pulsatilla. — Cough with easy expectoration of mucus, severe choking and dry cough mostly in the morning, with inclination to vomit, loose cough with salty, bitter, disgusting expectorations sometimes streaked with blood.

Tartar Emetic. — Hollow rattling cough, cough with nausea and vomiting, cough with rattling of mucus in the chest, rapid and difficult breathing.

Lycopodium. — Cough worse in the night and after drinking, a tickling cough excited by drawing a deep breath, stitches in the left side of the chest.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in as many teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, two or three hours according to the urgency of the symptoms. If globules are used give three to six at a dose.

Diet. — Patients suffering from cough, particularly if it be chronic, should live on good, plain, substantial diet, avoiding all rich, highly seasoned food, new bread, fat meats, beer, etc. The person

should exercise in the open air, freely, drawing large quantities into the lungs, and then beating the chest with the hand. Daily bathing with cold water, is one of the best means of overcoming a predisposition to coughs and colds. When the cough is very dry, a warm water compress over the whole of the chest removing it as it becomes cold, will sometimes relieve. If possible let the patient drink freely of cold water when retiring at night.

Inflammation of the Lungs. (*Pneumonia.*)

This is an inflammation of the substance of the lungs, and is sometimes called lung fever. It is very apt to be complicated with pleurisy, or bronchitis. Pneumonia may be either single or double, that is, one lung may be affected, or both. It is more common upon the right side, than upon the left.

Symptoms. — Pneumonia generally commences, as all inflammatory diseases do, with a chill or shivering, followed by fever, pain on one side of the chest, difficulty of breathing, cough, frequent pulse, breathing quick, and pain, sometimes sharp like a stitch in the side. The patient cannot lie on the affected side, on account of the pain, and the breathing is more difficult when he lies on the opposite side, hence he lies mostly on the back. A dry, painful cough is present from the beginning, but sometimes it is moist, and the expectoration is white and transparent becoming afterwards rust colored, or streaked with blood. The skin is dry, and there is thirst, flushed face, and anxiety. The inflammation generally reaches its height about the fifth or sixth day, and the symptoms remain stationary for one or two days, and then begin to subside, and the patient finally recovers. If pneumonia ends unfavorably, the patient lingers along for a great while, and the symptoms gradually grow worse until death ends his sufferings.

Sometimes inflammation of the lungs appears as an epidemic, in which case it is very apt to assume a malignant form, and become typhoid pneumonia. The symptoms are similar to those of simple pneumonia, with the exception of the low condition of the system, which is present. The inflammation is, however, of a less acute character than pneumonia. As the disease progresses, the active

symptoms of pneumonia disappear, and the patient lies in a drowsy state, or stupor comes on, the skin becomes harsh and dry, and the tip and edges of the tongue present a very red appearance, while the upper surface will be coated with a yellowish or brownish fur. The bowels swell and are very tender.

Causes. — Cold is generally the exciting cause; hence you will find pneumonia more frequent during the winter than during the summer months. A severe blow, or fall upon the chest, and the inhalation of irritating vapors may also produce it.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be confined to a well ventilated room, the temperature of which should be moderate, not too warm, or too cold. Care should be taken that he is not exposed to draughts of air.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The patient should sit for half an hour with his feet and legs in warm water, and drink some teas, as composition, sage, or pennyroyal. It is well to administer an emetic, at the commencement; the compound powder of lobelia may be administered to an adult, and the compound tincture of lobelia to a child. The emetic should be administered before the sweating is produced. It is recommended that a quantity of bitter herbs, as hoarhound, tansy, hops, boneset, smartweed, and peach leaves, a handful of each, should be boiled in a vessel over a fire, and the patient should be stripped and set over this vessel, with a blanket thrown around his shoulders, so that it can fall to the floor around him, thus confining the steam and allowing it to come in contact with his body. This should be continued for half an hour, occasionally throwing into the vessel a hot brick, to keep the water warm and steaming. He should then be wiped off quickly, and put into bed, and given an emetic. The emetic may be composed of equal parts of powdered lobelia, sage, bloodroot, and ipecac. Take a large spoonful of this compound, and pour on it a pint of hot water, stir, and let it stand fifteen minutes, and then give half a teacupful every five or ten minutes, until the patient is thoroughly vomited, at the same time he should drink freely of teas of pennyroyal, sage, or boneset. After the emetic has operated, it is well to surround the patient with hot bricks, keeping him well covered, and continuing the warm tea occasionally, and let him sweat. This may be continued for several hours. He should then be wiped dry, furnished with dry clothing, and allowed to sleep. As there is generally more or

less derangement of the liver, it will sometimes be necessary to administer a purgative. The following may be used:

Podophyllin,	1 grain.
Leptandrin,	2 grains.

Give at one dose, and repeat every three or four hours until free action is produced. If the pain in the chest continues after this, hot poultices of bitter herbs, as hops, tansy, and wormwood, must be placed over the chest as hot as can be borne, and changed every hour or two. In case the symptoms of fever are very severe, the following is recommended:

Tincture of Gelseminum.	4 drachms.
Tincture of Aconite.	24 drops.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops every half hour or hour until the patient is relieved.

To relieve the cough, and the difficulty of breathing, the following may be used:

Pulverized Lobelia seed,	1 ounce.
Blood root,	1 "
Ipecac,	2 ounces.
Cayenne,	½ ounce.
Whiskey,	1 quart.

This should be allowed to stand one or two weeks before using. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour.

The following may also be used for the cough:

Syrup Senega,	1 ounce.
" Squills,	1 "
Tincture Lobelia,	1 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour or two.

As the inflammation subsides, and the patient feels weak, tonics will be required. Sulphate of Quinine may be given in doses of two or three grains, three times a day; or porter, wine, or wine whey. If there is cough remaining after the disease is subdued, the following may be used:

Balsam Tolu, and gum Arabic, each, half a pound, and cider vinegar, one gallon. Dissolve the balsam and gum in the vinegar by means of heat, and add sugar, six pounds. When all is dissolved, remove from the fire, then add laudanum, eighteen ounces. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

In typhoid pneumonia, the treatment will be similar to that for simple pneumonia as well as for typhoid fever. The skin, instead of being hot, in this form of the disease, is generally cold; there-

fore the feet and legs should be bathed frequently in warm lye water. Dover's powders may be given, or the following, in addition to the other medicines, mentioned under pneumonia:

Pulverized Ipecac,	2 drachms.
Pulverized gum camphor,	2 "
Carbonate ammonia,	2 "
Pulverized opium,	½ drachm.

Rub well together in a mortar, and give about eight grains at a dose every three or four hours.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite should be given at the commencement, either alone, or in alternation with Bryonia, especially when the fever is high, and the pain in the chest is severe. The pain is rendered worse by movement, or coughing, the expectoration is bloody, and of the color of brick dust, tongue coated, great thirst. These remedies should be given in alternation, (turn about) every half hour, or hour, a teaspoonful, until the patient is better. Belladonna may be given, either alone, or in alternation with Aconite, if the fever still increases, and there is considerable congestion of the head, with violent beating of the arteries of the neck and temples.

Phosphorus.—This is a valuable remedy in severe cases; may precede Bryonia and Belladonna, either alone or in alternation with Aconite, and especially, if the following symptoms are present: A short, hacking cough, especially in the evening, with a sense of suffocation, little, or no expectoration; severe pain in the chest; heaviness, fullness, and tightness, as though a band were drawn around the chest, great prostration, fullness of the face; stitches in the side, especially in the left, picking at the bed clothes; pulse small and quick. Tartar Emetic may be given in alternation (turn about) with Phosphorus, especially when Aconite and Bryonia do not relieve; also when there is great repression of breathing and cough; the cough is loose with profuse expectoration, hollow and rattling; little or no pain; nausea and vomiting, especially after coughing.

Pulsatilla.—Difficulty of breathing, especially when lying upon the back. Particularly good for children when there is regular, short coughing, hoarseness, and heaviness of the chest.

Mercurius.—When Aconite has diminished the fever, but there is still difficulty of breathing, and the patient is exhausted by night sweats.

In typhoid pneumonia, China may be used, especially when the patient is much reduced by loss of blood, and when the following symptoms are present—Pressure in the chest, stitches in the breast and sides, palpitation of the heart when breathing and coughing; great weakness, pulse thin and quick. If this does not relieve

after having used several hours, Rhus Tox, may be given in alternation with it.

Opium. — When there is great drowsiness, with snoring breathing, low mutterings, picking at the bed clothes, and discharges passing without the knowledge of the patient.

Hyoscianus. — When the cough is very irritating and spasmodic, face red and hot; eyes sparkling; tongue dry and brownish.

Veratrum. — If the pulse is very small and weak, the limbs cold, delirium, vomiting, diarrhœa, and rapid sinking of strength.

Arnica. — May be given for the same symptoms as Opium, but when there is no delirium. Camphor and Coffea in alternate doses if the patient is sinking rapidly, with cold limbs, and delirium; and particularly if he is covered with cold perspiration.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in as many spoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. The diet should be plain, consisting of easily digested substances, such as gruel, etc. It is well to use a poultice of hot corn meal, applied to the chest. This must be continued until the patient is decidedly relieved.

ALLOPATHIC.

The first thing to be given is an emetic, of tartar emetic or ipecac; this should be followed by a purgative, as Epsom salts, or citrate of magnesia. Compound tincture of Virginia snakeroot may be given to produce sweating, at the same time applying bottles of hot water to the sides, and around the body. If the fever be high and the pulse rapid, it is better to promote sweating, by using the tincture of veratrum viride, in doses of from three to ten drops every hour. The wine of ipecac may be given in doses of twenty drops every two or three hours in a tablespoonful of water; or the following:

Nitrate of potassa,	2 drachms.
Gum arabic, or white sugar,	2 "

Divide into twelve powders and take one every two or three hours. A mustard poultice should be applied to the chest from the commencement. For the cough after the fever has subsided, the following may be used:

Syrup of Tolu,	1 ounce.
Syrup of Squills,	½ "
Wine of Ipecac,	2 drachms.
Paregoric,	3 "
Mucilage of gum arabic,	1½ ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally.

Should the patient be feeble and low, when the fever is gone, the following should be used:

Bicarbonate of Soda,	½ ounce.
Compound infusion of Gentian,	4 drachms.
Tincture of Colombo,	1 ounce.
Syrup of orange peel,	1 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Or this:

Muriated tincture of Iron,	1 ounce.
Rose water,	6 ounces.
Syrup of orange peel,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water after each meal.

In treatment of typhoid pneumonia, the following may be used:

Ipecac and Calomel, each,	6 grains.
Nitrate of Potassa,	½ or 1 drachm.

Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and take a powder every three hours.

Or this:

Acetate of Potassa,	5½ drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 "

Water enough to make eight ounces, dissolve, and take a tablespoonful every three, or four hours.

The following is an excellent tonic:

Carbonate of Iron,	1 drachm.
Pulverized Rhubarb,	½ "
Pulverized Aloes,	½ "
Extract of Hops,	½ "

Mix, and make into thirty pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

Or this:

Quinine,	1 scruple.
Sulphuric acid,	5 drops.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

The cough should be kept loose by drinking freely of flax seed, slippery elm, or marsh mallow tea, at the same time, using a plaster on the chest.

Pneumonia in Old People.

This should be treated in very much the same way as typhoid pneumonia.

Pleurisy, (*Pleuritis.*)

This is an inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which lines the chest, and also forms a sack which envelopes the lungs. It may occur at any season, but is more generally found in the spring and winter.

Symptoms. — Pleurisy, like other fevers, generally commences with a chill, followed by heat, thirst, and other symptoms of fever. These symptoms are soon followed by a very sharp stabbing pain in the chest, which is much aggravated by taking a full breath, and is accompanied with hurried and difficult breathing, and a dry, hacking cough; coughing, breathing, moving about, lying upon the affected side, and pressing upon the chest increase the pain. This pain lasts generally, three or four days, and then subsides.

Causes. — Sudden cold coming in contact with the body, blows or falls upon the chest, suppression of certain discharges; the driving in of eruptive diseases. Pleurisy may be either acute, or chronic. Chronic pleurisy generally follows an acute attack.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite and *Bryonia.* — Are the two principal remedies for this disease, and in the majority of cases will be all that is necessary to effect a cure. The Aconite is especially indicated by the following symptoms: hot skin, high fever, quick and full pulse, and great thirst. Bryonia especially when the following symptoms are present: cheeks flushed and hot, dry, or moist, the breathing short and rapid, pulse full and quick, stinging, shooting, or burning pains in the side, which are aggravated by breathing, coughing, and movement; breathing short, anxious and difficult, sense of tightness and oppression at the chest, painful cough, either moist or dry, great heat of skin, alternating with frequent coldness or shivering, pain worse on pressure.

Mercurius. — This remedy may be given after the fever has been subdued with other remedies, but there still remain night sweats, and more or less difficulty and shortness of breath.

Tartar Emetic. — Face flushed, hot and dry, or full and anxious, and covered with sweat. Pulse quick and weak, or full; breathing short and difficult, and attended with stinging, or shooting pains, cough with expectoration of mucus, sometimes tinged with blood, violent beating of the heart, debility and weakness, sense of suffocation.

Phosphorus. — Countenance pale, or sometimes red, eyes hollow and surrounded by a black circle, expectoration bloody; sharp, shooting pains in the chest, mostly on the left side, breathing rapid and difficult, sharp pain on pressing between the ribs, palpitation of the heart.

Arnica. — Should be given when the disease is caused by blows or falls upon the chest. If the patient is sleepless and restless at night, give Coffea and Belladonna in alternation (turn about) every hour.

Arsenicum. — If there is a collection of water in the chest, and great weakness.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the chosen remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, or every two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, unless other directions are given with the remedies. The diet should be the same as in pneumonia.

ALLOPATHIC.

Bleeding should be resorted to in the commencement of this disease and should be pushed to the extent of the patient's endurance, and repeated several times. The compound tincture of Virginia snake root may be given in teaspoonful doses every half hour, to cause sweating. This will generally give immediate relief. It may be given in an infusion of catnip, balm, or pleurisy root, at the same time using warm applications to the affected side, of hops, tansy, or wormwood. If this does not afford relief, give an emetic of the compound powder of Lobelia, and follow it with this prescription:

Pulv. Gamboge,	12 grains.
Pulv. Scammony,	12 grains.
Elaterium,	2 grains.
Croton Oil,	8 drops.
Extract Stramonium,	3 grains.

Mix, and make twelve pills. Dose, one pill every hour until it operates. In some cases after the patient has been purged with Epsom Salts, or salts and senna, tartar emetic may be given in doses of from one-eighth to one-quarter of a grain, with one-half to one grain of opium, every two or three hours.

Or the following:

Calomel,	6 grains.
Opium,	4 grains.
Tartar emetic,	1½ grains.

Mix, and divide into twelve powders. Take one every two or three hours in water. As the fever occurs, the tartar emetic should be omitted, and the opium continued while the pain lasts. To hasten the drying up of the fluid within the pleura, the following may be used:

Powder of Squills,	½ drachm.
Powder of Digitalis,	8 to 16 Grains,

Mix, and divide into sixteen pills, and take one three times a day.

The compound spirit of juniper may be taken three times a day in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls in a wine-glass of water. Especially good in feeble cases.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the first place give a teaspoonful dose of tincture of Lobelia, and No. 6, equal parts; repeat it every ten minutes until four or five doses are taken. If the No. 6 can not be procured, tincture of Cayenne may be used. The patient should bathe his feet in warm water, and at the same time drink teas of equal parts of boneset, blood root, and pleurisy root. An emetic should be given at this stage composed of equal parts of Lobelia, and Ipecac, given in the above named tea. If, however, after this treatment, the pain continues, and there is considerable cough, the following may be given:

Tincture of Gelseminum,	4 drachms.
Tincture of Aconite,	24 drops.

Mix, and give thirty drops every half hour or hour, until the patient is affected, when the intervals should be lengthened. Instead of this, the compound tincture of Virginia snake root may be given in doses of half a teaspoonful every two or three hours, to keep up a gentle perspiration. If the cough is severe, it may be overcome by the following preparation:

Pleurisy root and wild cherry root, each two parts, and blood root one part; make an infusion, and administer in small doses frequently repeated. For chronic pleurisy, a mild emetic should be given every week, and the following blister applied over the chest:

Bergundy pitch, and beeswax, equal parts, and a little rosin. This should be melted together, and while warm, stir in a little finely powdered blood root, May apple root, and poke root. This

should be spread on a piece of muslin, and applied warm, and allowed to remain for a week or more. The iodide of potassa is an excellent remedy in this complaint. One drachm should be dissolved in four ounces of water, and a teaspoonful taken once a day.

False Pleurisy, — (Stitch in the Side.)

This resembles the real pleurisy very much, yet is different in origin and location. It is a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest, and usually it is between the ribs. The pain is increased by drawing in a deep breath, by raising the arm above the head, or by walking. It is sometimes caused by exposure to cold, and sometimes by violent exercise.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Warm applications, as mustard poultices, or hot water will generally relieve. Sometimes the Aconite liniment, or Aconite tincture will be required.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following may be used:

Oil of sassafras, and oil of hemlock, each, one and a half ounces; oil of origanum and laudanum, each one ounce. Mix, and rub on the affected part.

HOMEOPATHIC.

If there is any fever, give one or two doses of Aconite every hour, or half hour.

Arnica. — May be given, a dose every two hours, either alone, or in alternation with apis mellifica.

Pulsatilla. — If the patient is not relieved after giving the above mentioned remedies.

Nux Vomica. — Stitch in the side, with painful sensation on the outside of the chest on pressing between the ribs; worse on drawing in the breath, or by any movement. If, at any time the patient becomes feverish, with pain in the limbs and side, and head, give Bryonia and Rhus Tox.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose (six globules) every half hour or two hours, or a solution of twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. Frequently a mustard poultice or a bag of heated salt applied to the affected part will readily relieve.

Inflammation of the Heart. — (*Corditis.*)

Corditis is an inflammation of the substance of the heart. It is, however, a rare affection. We generally find it complicated with endocarditis or inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart or pericarditis, or inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart. The symptoms of all these diseases are very similar, and the treatment is the same.

Symptoms. — The disease usually commences with the common symptoms of fever, as chills, heat, and dryness of the skin, thirst, and flushed face. These symptoms are followed by rapid and imperfect breathing, and acute lancinating pains in the region of the heart. These pains sometimes extend to the shoulder, and are increased by motion, or on sitting up; there is a sense of fullness and oppression in the chest and palpitation of the heart, from the slightest exertion, the beating of the heart is violent and irregular, short, dry cough, breathing rapid and difficult, features are haggard, and there is an expression of great suffering; tongue is coated white, and the bowels are constipated; the patient prefers lying quietly on the back; there is sometimes delirium, and fainting spells.

Causes. — This disease is caused generally by taking cold, by wounds and blows, anxiety or mortification; it is frequently caused by acute rheumatism or gout.

Treatment. — Eclectic and Herbal.

Sweating should be induced by giving the compound tincture of Virginia snake root, in a teaspoonful dose every half hour or hour, at the same time giving a warm infusion of pleurisy root. The perspiration should be kept up for two or three hours or longer, until the pain is relieved. If the bowels are costive the compound tincture of jalap should be given, adding ten grains of cream of tartar to each dose. Mustard plasters should be applied to the feet, and over the region of the heart on the chest, and also over the spinal column. If this course does not overcome the disease the body should be bathed several times a day in a warm solution of lye water, at the same time giving the following:

Tincture of Gelseminum,	4 drachms.
Tincture of Aconite root,	1 "

Mix. Give from fifteen to thirty drops every half hour or hour, until the patient is affected by it. An infusion of haircap moss is valuable to assist in drying up the fluid within the heart. For restlessness, or want of sleep, from eight to ten grains of compound powder of ipecac and opium may be given.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite should be given first in every case. Bryonia may also be given when there are stitching pains in the chest, aggravated by breathing and motion, rapid and painful breathing, dry and spasmodic cough, sharp pain extending between the shoulders, and back between the shoulder blades.

Digitalis. — Sharp stitches, and contractive pain in the region of the heart, palpitations of the heart caused by talking, movement, or lying down; a sense of oppression and anguish in the chest, frequent attacks of faintness, general weakness, uneasy sensation in the left side of the chest, often extending to the shoulder and arm. Other remedies are Nux Vomica, Cocculus, Arsenic, Pulsatilla, and Cannabis.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. Give a teaspoonful every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

Where the patient is robust and strong, bleeding may be resorted to at the commencement of the disease. Where, however, the patient is weak, leeches may be applied over the region of the heart, instead. A dose of Epsom or Rochelle salts, or Citrate of magnesia may be given at first. This may be followed by half a grain each of calomel and opium. A dose three times a day. Where the disease is caused by rheumatism, the following may be given:

Carbonate of potassa,	2½ drachms.
Nitrate of potassa,	2½ "
Water,	8 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day. A plaster may be applied over the heart as the fever decreases. Dover's powders may be given where there is restlessness at night.

Palpitation of the Heart.

This is a complaint which may be a symptom of some organic disease of the heart, or may be owing to general nervous debility, dyspepsia, or some other disease.

Symptoms. — There is an increase in the force and frequency of the action of the heart; a rapid beating, and fluttering motion which may be felt very plainly when the hand is placed upon the breast; shortness of breathing; sense of pain in the neighborhood of the heart; feeling of constriction across the chest; pale countenance; difficulty in lying down; great debility.

Causes. — Palpitation of the heart is generally owing to dyspepsia or some derangement of the digestive organs. It may be brought on by great mental excitement, intemperance, nervous debility, excessive study, venereal excesses, and masturbation.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

A person, when attacked should lie down upon his back, and fill the lungs with air by drawing in full breaths. Persons subject to it should occupy their attention with such things as afford employment without agitating the mind: as music, work, domestic duties, drawing, dancing, gardening, horse exercise, and cheerful society. The diet should be well regulated, and should be nourishing, without being stimulating. Persons subject to it should forego strong tea, coffee, liquor and tobacco.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is said to give immediate relief:

Tincture of castor, sulphuric ether, and compound spirits of lavender, each one ounce. Mix.

Dose, a teaspoonful every five or ten minutes until relief is obtained.

The tincture of digitalis in doses of ten or fifteen drops three or four times a day, will sometimes be found to be beneficial. If there is acidity of the stomach, take magnesia, prepared charcoal, or carbonate of ammonia. Brandy or other spirits with a little cayenne pepper, will sometimes readily relieve.

HOMEOPATHIC.

If the palpitation is caused by fright, use Opium or Coffea. If caused by fear and anguish, use Veratrum. By sudden joy, Coffea.

By loss of blood or other discharges, China, Phosphoric acid, Nux Vomica, or Veratrum. If it occurs in nervous persons, and hysterical females, Coffea, Ignatia, Chamomilla, Cocculus, Pulsatilla, Lachesis, or Veratrum. By congestion of the blood, Aconite, Belladonna, Coffea, Phosphorus, Opium, or Ferrum. By disappointment, Aconite, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, or Chamomilla. If it occurs in young, growing people, Aconite or Pulsatilla; if in old people Arsenic or Lachesis.

When the person is subject to palpitation of the heart at intervals, the following are the remedies to be given:

Pulsatilla, Arsenic, Lachesis, Aconite, Phosphorus, Aurum, or Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve of the selected remedy, twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the attack. In chronic cases, a dose of the selected remedy, morning and evening, may be taken. When the globules are used take from four to six at one dose.

ALLOPATHIC.

If the palpitation be caused by dyspepsia, hysterics, or other diseases, these require their usual treatment. When it is caused by a low state of the blood, the following mixture may be given:

Compound tincture of Peruvian bark, -	4 ounces.
Citrate of Iron, - - - - - -	42 grains.
Citric acid, - - - - - - -	20 "

Dissolve the citric acid in the tincture and then add the citrate of iron. Let the mixture stand a few days and filter. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls. This may be continued for several weeks until the patient is better. The camphorated tincture of opium, given in doses of one drachm, will sometimes afford relief.

NEURALGIA OF THE HEART, (BREAST PANG — *Angina Pectoris.*)

This is a painful nervous disease. It is characterized by severe pain in the region of the heart, occurring in paroxysms. It should be treated by a physician.

Symptoms. — The pain shoots from the chest through the back, and into the left shoulder, and sometimes down the arm. It is accompanied with great anxiety, violent palpitation of the heart, and a sense of suffocation. The countenance becomes deadly pale, the pulse sinks, and the surface of the body is covered with cold

sweat. Sometimes the pain spreads over the whole of the front part of the chest, extending up to the head, and descending to the left leg. The patient not unfrequently has a feeling that he can not live unless speedily relieved. Sometimes the paroxysms end in convulsions or fainting. The attack may last from a few minutes to half an hour or longer. In the intervals between the attacks, the patient is generally free from pain.

Causes. — It is sometimes owing to a convulsive or a spasmodic action of the heart, and attacks those who are subject to rheumatism, gout, or apoplexy. It often depends on organic diseases of the heart, or the arteries. The exciting causes are anything which hurries the circulation of the blood, and agitates the mind or body, coughing, straining, running rapidly up a hill, and anything which disturbs the digestion.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Palpitation of the heart and great anguish; feverish heat, particularly in the face; rapid beating of the heart while the pulse is slow; stitches and oppressive aching in the region of the heart, as if from a heavy load; the patient can not breathe well in an erect position.

Belladonna. — Palpitation of the heart with irregular pulse; great anguish about the heart; oppression of the chest. May be given after Aconite or before Lachesis

Spigelia. — Violent beating of the heart, with a sense of suffocation, and spasms of the chest, increased by sitting, and bending the chest forward. May be given in alternation with Pulsatilla.

Pulsatilla. — Palpitation of the heart and great anguish, dimness of sight, and difficulty of breathing, particularly when lying on the left side, anxiety and burning pressure in the heart.

Bryonia. — Breathing difficult on account of stitches in the chest, with palpitation of the heart and violent oppression. May be given after Aconite when acute rheumatism of the limbs has been transferred to the heart.

Arsenicum. — Violent beating of the heart with great anguish and restlessness; great heat and burning of the chest with cold limbs; in such a case give in alternation with Veratrum.

Arnica. — Stitches in the heart from the left to the right side, with fainting fits; quivering of the heart with pain, as if it was squeezed together.

Lachesis. — Irregularity of the beating of the heart; great

anguish about the heart with heaviness on the chest; great weakness.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour or hour until relief is obtained. If the remedy does not relieve in one or two hours select another, and give in the same manner. A mustard poultice may be applied to the breast, and the feet placed in hot water, and the patient well covered.

ALLOPATHIC.

Bleeding may be resorted to, if the pulse is strong, and the patient is full blooded; but when there is debility and general weakness, it would be very injurious. Hot spirits and water, as hot and strong as they can be borne, may be given, followed by a full dose of sulphuric ether, tincture of belladonna and laudanum, or sal-volatile. The patient should be placed on a bed, and a hot mustard poultice applied over the breast; or a piece of flannel moistened with equal parts of spirits of turpentine and liquor of ammonia, at the same time giving five grains of mercury, followed by the compound tincture of aloes, one ounce, tincture of jalap two drachms, and infusion of senna, half an ounce. If there is wind in the stomach, give peppermint or annis water. If there is sourness of the stomach, give a teaspoonful of soda in half a tumbler of water; and if the stomach be full of indigested food, give a tablespoonful of ground mustard stirred up with a teacupful of warm water. To quiet the patient, one sixth of a grain of morphine may be given, or the following:

Aromatic spirits of Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Ether,	1 drachm.
Laudanum,	20 drops.
Spirits of camphor,	1 drachm.

Mix. Give half a teaspoonful as often as necessary.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Equal parts of laudanum and ether may be given instantly; a teaspoonful at a dose, in a little cold water. A glass of spirits and water, as hot and strong as it can be swallowed may be given. A mustard poultice may be applied to the chest in some cases, and the feet placed in warm water. In some cases, compound tincture of Virginia snake root given in doses of a teaspoonful or two, and repeated every few minutes during the attack, may be given with benefit; or equal parts of ether, laudanum and tincture of Castor in doses of a teaspoonful.

Bleeding from the Lungs, (*Hæmoptysis.*)

Bleeding from the lungs is a discharge of blood of a light red color, sometimes frothy, which is brought up from the lungs through the windpipe, with more or less coughing, and hawking. Bleeding from the lungs, may be distinguished from bleeding from the stomach, by the facts that the blood when vomited up is of a dark color, usually in larger quantities, and more or less mixed with the contents of the stomach.

Symptoms. — The bleeding is generally preceded by a sense of weight on the chest, with difficult breathing; flushed face; anxiety; pain, heat or pricking beneath the breast bone; and a saltish taste in the mouth. Before the issue of the blood, there is a tickling sensation in the upper part of the windpipe, which excites coughing and hawking, followed by an eruption of blood. The bleeding may commence with shiverings, and pain in the back and head; weariness of the limbs, and full rapid pulse. The amount of blood discharged varies from a few drops to an amount sufficient to produce speedy death.

Causes. — It may be caused by disease of the heart or lungs, or a rupture of the blood vessels of the lungs. The exciting causes are severe exercise, violent straining, singing, and the inhalation of irritating substances, a narrow, ill formed chest, the suppression of accustomed discharges, and consumption.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should be placed on a bed with his head and shoulders elevated, the clothing be removed so as not to interfere with breathing, and the air of the room should be fresh and cool. The patient should remain perfectly quiet, moving his body and limbs as little as possible, and restraining, as much as he can, the disposition to cough. All sources of excitement should be removed from the room.

ALLOPATHIC.

A heaped teaspoonful or two of common salt may be given which seldom fails to check the bleeding for a time. If the bleeding continues after the first gush, the following may be given:

Acetate of lead,	2 grains.
Opium,	½ grain.

Give at one dose and repeat every two, three, or four hours for several days. Ice and alum, either alone or together, may be held in the mouth and swallowed very slowly until the bleeding is stopped.

In some cases after the bowels have been opened by three or four grains of calomel, fifteen or twenty drops of dilute sulphuric acid may be given in water three or four times a day, or the following:

Alum in powder,	1½ drachms.
Compound infusion of Roses,	7 ounces.
Syrup of Roses,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every three or four hours. When there is much heat or feverishness, give the following:

Citric acid,	1 drachm.
Bi-carbonate of potash,	4 scruples.
Nitre,	2 "
Cinnamon water,	2 ounces.
Water,	4 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or six hours. At the same time giving the following drink:

Cream of tartar, half an ounce; half of a lemon with the gratings of the rind; sugar sufficient to sweeten to the taste, and boiling water two pints. Stir it occasionally until cold.

Where the person is weak, give the following:

Gallic acid,	2½ drachms.
Syrup of cinnamon,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two, three, or four hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A teaspoonful of common salt or spirits of turpentine may be given and repeated every twenty or thirty minutes, until the bleeding is checked. If the patient be uneasy and restless, and the discharge be large, the following may be given:

Capsicum,	5 grains.
Ipecac,	1 grain.
Opium,	½ "

Given at one dose, and repeat every half hour, hour, or two hours. A strong tea made of the leaves of bugle weed, is highly recommended. The patient should drink as much as a pint a day, cold, to prevent a return of the bleeding.

If the above remedies can not be procured use the following:

Tincture of cinnamon, tincture of rhatany, and spirits of turpentine, each, one ounce.

Dose, a teaspoonful as often as required.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite.—When the paroxysm is preceded by fullness, or congestion of the chest, with burning pain, and palpitation of the heart, restlessness and anguish on lying down, pale face, copious discharge of blood from the lungs, even with coughing a little.

Ipecac.—Frequent short coughs, taste of blood in the mouth, nausea and weakness, spitting of mucus streaked with blood.

Arsenic.—Palpitation of the heart with great anguish, dry heat.

Opium.—Suitable for persons addicted to liquor, when there is spitting of frothy, thick blood, cough worse after swallowing, oppression and anguish, weak voice, and drowsiness, anxious starting, cold limbs, heat in the chest.

Nux Vomica.—Follows well after Opium, and Ipecac or Arsenic, particularly when there is cough, affecting the head, caused by tickling in the chest, when the bleeding is caused by taking cold, or constipation of the bowels.

China.—When the patient has lost much blood; or when the cough is violent, hollow, dry and painful, with taste of blood in the mouth; shivering and flushes of heat, weakness, faintness, and dimness of sight.

Ferrum.—May be given after China, when this has relieved but there still remains a slight cough with spitting of scanty, bright red blood, with pain between the shoulder blades; difficulty of breathing.

Hyosciamus.—Dry cough at night, with spitting of blood; frequently awaking with a start.

Pulsatilla.—In obstinate cases where black, and clotted blood is expectorated, more in the morning or night; particularly in females.

Acacia.—Slow hemorrhages of black and clotted blood, with stitching, and burning pain, and heat in the chest; palpitation of the heart; difficulty of breathing. When the bleeding is caused by injuries, such as falls, blows, and lifting, or when the expectoration is clear and frothy; hacking cough; tickling under the breast bone. May be given sometimes in alternation with Aconite.

Belladonna.—Cough and tickling of the throat with bleeding; sensation of fullness as if from blood in the chest, with pressing or shooting pains; worse when moving.

Hamamelis.—Cough and bleeding, with taste as of sulphur in the mouth; dull pain in the forehead; tickling cough with taste of blood on awaking; difficult breathing; oppression in the lower part of the chest; and fullness of the neck and head.

Administration of Remedies.—Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten or twenty minutes, until the bleeding ceases; afterwards give at in

tervals of from three to six hours. Aconite is the most suitable remedy with which to commence in all cases, followed by Ipecac, Arsenic, Opium, Belladonna, etc. Cold water may be applied to the chest, on a linen cloth. The diet of the patient should be cool, carefully avoiding all spirituous or exciting food or drinks. Rice and barley water, with raspberry syrup, lemonade, etc., are suitable.

Asthma.

Asthma is an affection of the lungs, characterized by paroxysms of laborious breathing, mostly performed with a wheezing noise. An attack occurs generally at night. There are two species: a dry, nervous, or spasmodic asthma, and a humid or moist asthma. The former comes on suddenly and violently, with constriction of the chest, slight cough, and with but little expectoration. The latter comes on slowly, with laborious breathing, severe cough, and profuse expectoration.

Symptoms. — An attack is frequently preceded by a sense of fullness about the stomach, with drowsiness, weakness, headache and nausea. The patient has a sense of tightness across the chest with difficult breathing accompanied with a wheezing noise. The attack generally comes on at night, after the person has retired to rest. There is often a depression after coughing, and the patient is compelled to seek an open window or door for fresh air. The breathing is slow and difficult; face purplish and distended, or pale and collapsed; the tongue is coated and a cold perspiration breaks out over the body; the feet are cold, pulse small; and there is palpitation of the heart; sometimes vomiting. These symptoms will last for several hours, and in the morning the patient will feel tolerably well, but there remains a tightness across the chest, and a difficulty of breathing and the paroxysms are apt to recur on each succeeding evening.

Causes. — Asthma may be owing to a constriction of the muscular fibres of the windpipe, and may be caused by cold, moist atmosphere, sudden changes of temperature, the inhalation of irritating vapors, dusty or smoky atmosphere, violent mental emotions, severe exercise, etc.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The tincture of Lobelia is the principal remedy in this disease. Mustard in doses of one teaspoonful may be given when the Lobelia can not be procured. The following is recommended as not only relieving the paroxysms, but sometimes effecting permanent cures:

Lobelia seed,	1 ounce.
Skunk Cabbage balls,	1 "
High Cranberry bark,	2 ounces.
Stramonium seed,	½ ounce.
Capsicum,	½ "
Alcohol,	5 pints.

Mix, and let it stand two weeks, shaking it frequently. Dose from twenty to sixty drops three times a day, or during the paroxysm as often as necessary.

A teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with molasses, and repeated every fifteen minutes until it operates, is an efficient remedy.

If the dry leaves of the Lobelia be used, an ounce should be steeped in a pint of water, and a tablespoonful given every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced.

Syrup of squills, given in doses of a teaspoonful every half hour, will sometimes be beneficial.

An effective remedy in severe attacks, is one teaspoonful of Ether mixed with thirty drops of Laudanum in a wineglass of water. This should not be repeated oftener than once in four or six hours, and not more than two doses should be given in succession.

In spasmodic asthma the following has been advised:

Dip unglazed paper in a solution of Nitre, letting it soak fifteen or twenty minutes, then fold it and dry it in an oven, and put it aside for use. During the attack light one end in a close room, in which the patient is seated, so that he can breathe in the fumes.

A poultice of strong mustard applied over the chest and stomach, will sometimes readily relieve. The following is highly recommended:

Ether, tincture of Castor, and tincture of Opium, each one ounce. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful when ever the symptoms are urgent. When the asthma comes on at regular times, the following is said to be very beneficial:

Sulphate of Quinine,	1 scruple.
Extract of Stramonium,	½ "
Sulphate of Morphine,	2 grains.
Ipecac,	6 "
Capsicum,	20 "

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Dose, one pill three or four times a day. Smoking stramonium leaves will relieve in some cases.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla. — May be given when the attack occurs in a person of mild temperament, light complexion, light hair and eyes, caused by suppressed eruptions, and cessation, or other derangement of the menses, or the inhalation of the vapor of sulphur. The symptoms are, short, suffocating, and difficult breathing, tongue covered with a thick coating, breath offensive, countenance pale, and sometimes alternating with redness, cramping, and slight constriction of the chest, short, spasmodic cough, nausea, and throbbing pain in the forehead.

Ipecac. — Nightly paroxysms of suffocation, and spasmodic constriction of the throat, rattling in the chest from an accumulation of mucus, short, dry cough, great anguish, fear of death, agitation, extremities cold, palpitation of the heart, the air seems full of dust, nausea, vomiting.

Arsenic. — Difficult breathing after eating a meal, and oppression of the chest, want of breath, rendered worse by walking, going up stairs, laughing, etc., constriction of the chest, suffocating, fainting, worse at night, burning sensation at the stomach, nausea and vomiting, face pale or flushed, smarting and burning sensation in the throat.

Nux Vomica. — Sense of weight and constriction of the chest; aggravation of the symptoms in the night; or after walking, eating, or lying down; heat and burning in the chest; palpitation of the heart; short, dry spasmodic cough; heart burn.

Lobelia. — When the attack is preceded, or accompanied by a prickling sensation through the whole system, even to the fingers and toes; short, anxious and wheezing respiration; nausea and vomiting; giddiness and headache; spasmodic cough; trembling of the limbs; cold sweats.

Phosphorus. — Asthma worse in the evening, or during movement; congestion of the blood to the chest, with stitches, and fullness or sensation of heat in the throat, and palpitation of the heart.

Tartar Emetic. — Asthma in old persons, and children, particularly when there are choking paroxysms of suffocation in the evening, with rattling in the chest and wheezing; may be given in alternation with Phosphorus.

Belladonna. — Congestion of the lungs, with stitches under the breast bone, and fullness in the chest, dry cough at night; breathing sometimes deep, or rapid and short; a sensation of suffocation with loss of consciousness

Aconite. — When the asthma occurs in sensitive persons, and is easily excited by mental emotions.

Bryonia — Asthma worse by motion, and in the night, with pains in the chest; may follow Ipecac.

Coffea. — When caused by sudden joy; short dry cough.

Opium. — Suffocating cough, with bluish red face; deep, rattling breathing; especially when caused by fright.

Ignatia. — When caused by fright, or indignation; especially in women; want of air in walking, and cough on resting.

Spongia. — Want of breath; paroxysms of suffocation after every motion, with fatigue; heat in the face; rush of blood to the face and chest.

Veratrum. — Paroxysms of suffocation when rising up; during motion; may follow Ipecac, Arsenic, or China.

Other remedies are Cocculus, Chamomilla, Cuprum, Lachesis, and Silicea.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms. In chronic cases give a teaspoonful twice a day until better. Water may be applied to the chest and abdomen, during the night, by means of a wet bandage. This will sometimes prevent an attack; the patient should wash frequently in cold water, and exercise in the open air.

Diet. — Persons subject to asthma should abstain from coffee, meat, and greasy substances; using only mild and nutritious food.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is highly recommended:

Iodine,	6	grains.
Iodide of Potassium,	12	"
Tincture of Ipecac,	1	grain.
Tincture of Balsam of Tolu,	6	drachms.
Ethereal tincture of Conium,	1½	"
Alcohol.	½	pint.

Mix. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls to be inhaled ten or fifteen minutes in about a gill of hot water. At the same time use the following:

Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

The following is excellent in some cases:

Tincture of Lobelia, and wine of Ipecac, each, half an ounce.

Mix. Dose, half a teaspoonful, every half hour, until nausea and expectoration occur.

Smoking tobacco, or stramonium leaves, is especially recommended in some cases. Breathing the air, in which are the fumes of burned papers, which have been saturated in a solution of Nitrate of potassa is recommended.

Dropsy of the Chest, (*Hydrothorax.*)

Dropsy of the chest is an accumulation of watery fluid in the chest. It may exist alone, or be a part of a general dropsy. It is generally caused by some previous disorder of the lungs, heart, or the membranes lining the chest, or the membrane surrounding the heart. This disease should be treated by a competent physician.

Symptoms. — Great difficulty of breathing, increased by exertion and worse during the night. The patient can not lie on the side of the chest opposite to the one affected, distressing sensation of weight and oppression at the chest. Countenance pale, sometimes purplish; frequent shiverings, short, dry cough; sense of heaviness at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart; sleep disturbed by troubled dreams, from which he awakes with a sense of suffocation. There is a sensation of numbness sometimes in one or both arms; the eyes have a peculiar stare; the lower eyelids are frequently swollen, and the throat is dry; as the accumulation of fluid increases, the symptoms grow gradually worse, and the patient is obliged to remain in an erect position; the hands, arms, and feet become swollen and cold; drowsiness and delirium take place, and death may occur suddenly from apoplexy; or the patient may die gradually from suffocation.

Causes. — Cold, injuries, diseases of the heart, liver, or stomach; immoderate use of liquors, etc.

Treatment. — Homeopathic.

Arsenicum. — Pale and sickly countenance; cheeks, lips, and eyelids flabby and puffy; mouth and tongue dry; palpitation of the heart; fainting; difficult breathing when exercising and after lying down; anguish and oppression in the chest; burning and

roaring in the ears and head; loss of appetite; dreams; disturbed sleep; chilliness.

Apis Mellifica. — Difficult and anxious breathing; pain and tenderness of the abdomen, increased by pressure; symptoms worse when lying down. This is a valuable remedy in this disease.

Digitalis. — Useful in dropsy of the chest when arising from disease of the heart.

Other remedies are Bryonia, China, Hellebore, Asparagus, Cantharides, Mercurius, Apocynum, and Cannabis.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

The chest should be painted with the tincture of iodine, and the soreness should be kept up.

The following purgative may be taken:

Pulverized Gamboge,	12 grains.
Elaterium,	2 grains.
Castor Oil,	8 drops.
Extract of Stramonium,	3 grains.

Mix, and make twelve pills. Dose, one pill every hour until it operates.

Or this:

Powdered Jalap,	12 grains.
Cream of Tartar,	2 drachms.

Mix. To be taken in syrup or molasses at one dose. At the same time take the following:

Infusion of Digitalis,	4 ounces.
Acetate of Potash,	2 drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 "
Cinnamon water,	1½ ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every three or four hours.

Iodide of potassium, taken as follows, is an excellent remedy:

Iodide of Potassium,	1 ounce.
Fluid extract of Pipsissewa,	2 ounces.
Water,	½ pint.

Dose, one teaspoonful every three or four hours.

Iodide of Potassium may be taken alone, in doses of five or six grains.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dandelion is recommended for this disease. It should be prepared as follows:

Wash the root, slice up a good double handful, and allow it to stand for an hour or two in boiling water. Two or three cupfuls of the decoction should be taken during the day. The common herb called broom is a valuable remedy. Take the green tops, and put a handful in a pint of water; the water should be poured on boiling, and the whole should be allowed to stand in a vessel near the fire for several hours. A teacupful should be given twice a day. An occasional dose of salts, or cream of tartar, should be given to keep the bowels open. The iodide of potassium, given in doses of five or six grains, once in three or four hours is highly recommended. The bark of the common grape vine is said to have effected some wonderful cures. The bark should be burned to ashes, and a teaspoonful of the ashes taken in a wine-glass or more of Catawba wine, three times a day. The dose should be increased or diminished, as it appears necessary. For a constant drink, the patient may take the following:

Hair-Cap Moss,	2	ounces
Dwarf Elder bark,	1	ounce.
Juniper berries,	1	"

Make a strong infusion, and take half a wine-glass full to a wine-glass full, every hour or whenever the patient is thirsty.

The following is an excellent prescription:

Mustard,	½	ounce.
Juniper berries,	1	"
Milkweed root,	1	"
Horse-radish root,	1	"
Black Elder bark,	1	"
Mandrake root,	1	"
Dwarf Elder root or bark,	1	"
Bitter Sweet bark, from the root,	1	"

Press all together and add one gallon of hard cider.

Dose, one wine-glass full three times a day, on an empty stomach.

Consumption, (*Phthisis Pulmonalis.*)

Consumption is a wasting away or decay of the body from any cause, but the name is generally applied to pulmonary consumption, which is caused by disease of the lungs.

Symptoms. — The general symptoms are cough, pain in the breast, fever, heat in the hands, feet and cheeks, change of voice, crooked or bent nails, falling off of the hair, etc.

The cough is at first slight and dry, sometimes occurring only on rising in the morning, or on making any exertion; difficult breathing, expectoration of thin or frothy matter, resembling mucus. As the disease advances, the breathing becomes more difficult, and the cough more severe and distressing, the skin hot and dry, with a burning sensation in the palms of the hands, and sometimes in the soles of the feet, the appetite is variable and capricious, the bowels irregular. As the disease advances, the cough increases in severity, and the breathing becomes more difficult. Chilly sensations occur in the latter part of the day, with heat of the skin at night and sweating in the morning, the face is considerably flushed towards evening, the appetite fails, the features have a sharp appearance, there is a sense of weight and constriction of the chest, and frequently there is pain in one or both sides; bleeding from the lungs is frequently found at this stage, sometimes an obstinate diarrhœa occurs, pain in the bowels, hectic fever, and thirst. As the disease advances further, all the symptoms become worse. The cough is almost constant, and very distressing, the features become sharp, and the eyes hollow, the hair falls off, the nails curve inward, the voice becomes weak and hoarse, the feet and ankles swell, and the patient gradually dies from exhaustion, from sudden congestion of the lungs, from bleeding from the lungs, or other causes.

Causes. — This disease is generally hereditary. Whatever tends to enfeeble the frame, and produce a weakened state of the constitution; as anxiety, grief, disappointment, over exertion, insufficient clothing or food, late watching, indulgence of the passions, too early study, dwelling in damp and confined places, tight lacing, use of improper medicines.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The diet is a very important part of the treatment; the food should be nutritious and easy of digestion; beef should be used in

preference to any other meat, and should be rare; mutton and young fowls and tender game; soft boiled eggs; milk, beer, and fish. Light meals are always preferable, and the patient should be careful not to eat to excess. As drinks, milk, water, tea, or cocoa may be used. Exercise out of doors should be frequently indulged in. Horseback riding is very beneficial. The person, however, should not become fatigued in taking exercise. Sponging the chest and shoulders daily with vinegar and water, commencing with warm, and gradually reducing the temperature, until it can be used quite cold, is very beneficial; the body should be rubbed off with a coarse towel. The sleeping apartment should be large, and well ventilated. Exposure to cold weather, or sudden changes of temperature should be avoided. Cotton, wool or fur should be worn on the breast. A residence in a mild climate is preferable to any other. The climate of New Mexico or the northern part of Texas is said to be the best suited for consumptives; also that of Minnesota, Florida, and Cuba. In Europe, consumptives resort to Pau, and Biarritz in France; to Malaga, Malta, Sorrento, Palermo, Algeria and Madeira.

ALLOPATHIC.

Cod liver oil in the treatment of consumption is of great value; taken in the first stages, it will sometimes effectually cure the patient, and in the more advanced stages, it improves the condition and renders him more comfortable. It improves the digestion, and causes the patient to grow fatter and stronger, relieves the cough, and in fact, relieves all the general symptoms. The patient becomes fleshy, and acquires a ruddy color of the cheeks, and feels nearly, if not quite well. A tablespoonful of the oil should be taken three times a day. The following are some of the forms in which it may be prepared to be taken:

Cod Liver Oil,	2 ounces.
Syrup of Ginger,	2 "
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	2 "
Oil of Cloves,	6 drops.

Mix.

Or,

Citrate of Ammonia,	10 grains.
Iron,	10 "
Quinine,	10 "
Cod Liver Oil,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 "

Mix.

It may be taken in the froth of porter, or ale, or after rinsing

the mouth with brandy, which may also follow the dose. It is sometimes more palatable if salted.

The use of this remedy should be persevered in for months or years, if the disease is not sooner eradicated. Alcoholic drinks, ale, and lager beer, are recommended. These stimulants should be taken in small quantities; say two or three spoonfuls of whiskey, or half a glass or less of wine, or half a tumbler full of ale or beer, and repeated two or three times a day.

Pains in the chest will be relieved by bran or mustard poultices, or blisters. The "Pulmonic Cherry Cordial," recommended by Dr. Ira Warren, of Boston, will be found valuable for the cough. It is prepared as follows:

Wild Cherry Bark, ground,	10 pounds.
Ipecac Root,	20 ounces.
Blood Root,	24 "
Squill Root, bruised,	12 "
Pulverized Liquorice Root,	5 "
Cochineal, bruised,	2 "
Anise Seed,	32 "
Fennel Seed,	8 "
Orange Peel,	16 "
Acetate of Morphine,	12 drachms.
Alcohol,	8 gallons.
Water,	8 "
Pulverized White Sugar,	40 pounds.
Sulphuric acid,	1 ounce.

Grind all the articles to a coarse powder, except those directed to be bruised or pulverized, and put them all in the alcohol, except the wild cherry bark, the water, sugar, and the sulphuric acid. Let them stand one week, shaking and stirring thoroughly twice a day. After having kept the wild cherry bark in a covered vessel two days, with water enough to wet it through, place it in a percolator, and run eight gallons of water through it; then add the alcohol and other ingredients. Let the whole stand three days longer, stirring twice a day, draw off and filter through paper; add the sugar, and lastly the sulphuric acid. These are directions for making sixteen gallons, but the quantity can easily be reduced by making the necessary calculation. The dose is from one to two teaspoonfuls. If a quieting effect is needed, add a little morphine to the preparation. The following will also be found useful for the cough:

Syrup of Wild Cherry,	2 ounces.
Lactucarium,	2 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful or two at night, or in the morning.

Or this :

Syrup of Tolu,	1 ounce.
Syrup of Squills,	½ "
Wine of Ipecac,	2 drachms.
Paregoric,	3 "
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	½ drachm.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful occasionally.

The liquor of the iodide of iron, taken in doses of from twelve to twenty drops in water, three times a day, may be beneficial in some cases, where there is considerable debility. For the night sweats, the following may be used :

Infusion of Peruvian or Cascarilla Bark,	4 ounces.
Tincture of Hyosciamus,	1 drachm.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	1 "

Mix. Dose. a tablespoonful three times a day.

Or this :

Oxide of Zinc,	1 drachm.
Ext. of Conium,	½ "

Make into twenty pills, and take one or two every night.

Washing with brandy, or whiskey and alum, may be practised if the sweats are excessive. For the diarrhœa, Tris-Nitrate of Bismuth, may be given in doses of thirty grains either before or after each meal. In case of irritable stomach, the application of two or three leeches to the pit of the stomach, followed by a warm bran poultice, will be of benefit. For the hectic fever the Sulphate of Quinine is an effectual remedy given to the extent of ten or twelve grains in the intervals. Sometimes vinegar, in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls repeated every hour or two, diluted with water, and sweetened, may be given with good effect. Sponging the surface of the skin with warm vinegar or spirits. has sometimes a soothing effect.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The phosphate of lime, given in doses of ten grains three times a day, each dose followed by a teaspoonful of cod liver oil, is highly recommended. The tincture of muriate of iron, in doses of five drops in a wineglass of water, and repeated every three or four hours, will be found useful in some cases. The following is recommended as sometimes beneficial :

Tincture of Blood Root,	1 drachm.
Fluid extract of Wild Cherry,	3 drachms.
Infusion of Liquorice,	½ pint.
Muriate of Ammonia,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two hours.

The inhalation of the following will be sometimes beneficial:

Nitric Acid,	25 drops.
Camphor,	4 drachms.
Tannic Acid,	4 "
Pure deodorized Alcohol,	6 ounces.

Mix. A piece of sponge should be moistened with a teaspoonful or two of this mixture, and placed in a tumbler, and held to the mouth and nostrils, the patient inhaling the vapor of it, ten or fifteen minutes, and repeating several times a day. Breathing the vapor of melted rosin is a valuable remedy. For the cough, use the following:

Hoarhound,	1 ounce.
Comfrey,	1 "
Spikenard,	1 "
Water,	1 gallon.

Boil down to one quart, strain, and add one pint of honey.

Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day, or as often as the cough is troublesome.

Or this:

Fluid Extract of Black Cohosh,	1 ounce.
" " " Wild Cherry,	1 "
Tincture of Blood Root,	1 "
" " Sulphate of Morphine,	

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day, or whenever the cough is severe.

Or this:

Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry,	1½ ounces.
Syrup of Ipecac,	1½ "
Syrup of Balsam of Tolu,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Hyosciamus,	½ "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe.

Sometimes the moderate inhalation of chloroform will be beneficial. The night sweats may be relieved by ten or twelve drops of Elixir of Vitriol, taken in a wineglass half full of water at bedtime. Sponging the surface of the body with a mixture of alcohol and water, to which oil of Cinnamon, or Tannic acid, has been added will be beneficial. The diarrhœa may be checked by an infusion of blackberry root; or a teaspoonful dose of equal parts of paregoric, and tincture of catechu. When bleeding of the lungs occurs, the patient should drink freely of an infusion of equal parts of Beth Root, and Bugle Weed; or sometimes a little

salt and water will check it. The following are some preparations for coughs found in consumption:

A tea made of the leaves of white hoarhound and sweetened with honey is an excellent cough medicine. Teas made from quince seed and flax seed, marshmallow, or slippery elm, will do much to soothe and quiet the cough. The syrup of Squills, tincture of Lobelia, wine of Ipecac, and paregoric, each, one ounce. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Cod liver oil is of great benefit, as in other treatments. It may be given in doses of a tablespoonful three times a day.

Calcarea Carbonica. — May be given for the following symptoms: Pale complexion with a heavy look of the countenance; cheeks puffy; appetite capricious; bowels inclined to constipation rather than diarrhœa, but sometimes very irregular; cough slight, but decided; difficulty of breathing, especially on going up stairs, or walking more rapidly than usual; complexion pasty, and muscles soft and flabby; the circulation languid; strength feeble. In a more advanced stage of the disease, Lycopodium, or Nitric Acid will be more useful than Calcarea.

Sulphur was considered by Hahnemann as one of the principal remedies in this disease. When Sulphur is indicated, the following symptoms will be found present: eruptions resembling those of scrofula, will form on the skin; a disposition to take cold from sudden exposure; rheumatic pain in the limbs without swelling; unsteadiness in walking, and trembling of the hands; numbness of different parts of the body; paralysis and emaciation; pains worse at night, and relieved by external warmth; drowsiness; disturbed sleep; face pale, sickly, and flabby; blue margins around the eyes; dryness of the tongue and throat, sore throat, pressure in the throat as if from lumps; acidity of the stomach; stomach painful on pressure; nausea after eating; pain in the abdomen; cutting pain and nausea followed by diarrhœa and straining; hoarseness, or loss of voice; throat feels rough; cough dry, short and hacking.

Phosphorus. — Suitable for persons of slight form and fair complexion, for short, dry cough, shortness of breath, great emaciation, diarrhœa, perspiration.

Other remedies are Ferrum, Silicea, Phosphoric Acid, Lobelia, Nitric Acid, Iodine, Belladonna, Hamamelis, and China. These remedies should be taken under the direction of a competent physician.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, take a dose, (six globules) three times a day; or when the symptoms are urgent, take a dose every hour, two or three hours.

Contusion of the Chest.

If the chest is injured by a fall, or a blow, use tincture of arnica, externally. If bronchitis or pneumonia, or other diseases, should result from the injury, treat them as directed under their separate heads.

Foreign Substances in the Windpipe.

Substances when lodged in the windpipe or throat may be reached by pressing down the tongue, and passing the thumb and finger in as far as possible. If it can not be seized by the fingers, a pair of forceps should be used. Another plan is to hold the person up by the heels with the head hanging down, and striking sudden blows between the shoulders; this will generally be effective. Coughing and sneezing will sometimes dislodge the substance. In case the foreign body can not be expelled by any of these means, the assistance of a surgeon should be sought.

CHAPTER XII.

Affections of the Stomach and Bowels.

Want of Appetite, (*Anorexia.*) — Morbid or Diseased Appetite, (*Bulimy.*)

WANT of appetite and morbid appetite are found in many diseases; the former particularly in diseases of the bowels, or diseases of a pulmonary character, or in any acute disease. It may also proceed from a derangement of the stomach. The latter is sometimes present as a consequence of worm affections, or loss of strength, dyspepsia, etc. The treatment of these diseases will be considered under dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia, (Heartburn — Indigestion — Water Brash — Sour Stomach, *Pyrosis.*)

Dyspepsia is one of the most common diseases with which the physician meets. It is found in every country, among all classes, and more frequently in persons of middle age. Those who are of sedentary habits, who have no opportunity to take exercise; those addicted to the use of liquors, tobacco, etc., are more subject to it than others.

Symptoms. — Dyspepsia may be occasional, or habitual. By occasional, we mean a slight attack of indigestion, which arises from over eating, or from some indigestible and unwholesome article of food. By habitual dyspepsia, we mean those cases which continue for a great length of time — months or even years. In this disease the stomach loses its digestive powers, and the patient is only able to eat by always taking bitters, or pills, and drugging himself incessantly. An occasional attack of indigestion is characterized by a sense of distension of the stomach; belching of wind; loss

of appetite; loathing of food; sometimes by nausea and vomiting. In the habitual or chronic form the appetite is changeable, and sometimes entirely lost, or it may be voracious. If the patient eats a full, hearty meal, he becomes low spirited, with pain, or weight in the stomach; there is sometimes a desire to eat, after having already eaten, and the first mouthful satisfies; the tongue is pale, flabby, or slimy, or becomes dry, clammy, or thickly coated, especially on rising in the morning; there is a constant uneasy feeling of weight in the stomach; there are also eructations of a sour or disagreeable character, with acidity of the stomach, and wind; a sensation of sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, tenderness on pressure; sometimes nausea and vomiting; headache, languor, and a great depression of spirits; fear of death, and impending evil; palpitation of the heart; or strong beating in the region of the stomach, constipation; disagreeable taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, on first waking; the memory is impaired; the disposition is fickle, and the temper is irritable; there is lowness of spirits; confusion of thought, or of ideas; dizziness; weakness of sight, specks appear before the eyes; the countenance becomes sallow with an anxious appearance, skin dry and wrinkled; night-mare is of common occurrence; twitching, or spasmodic action of the muscles; flushes of heat and cold; wandering pains in the back and shoulders; frequent sighing; a sense of great oppression about the region of the heart; noise, or singing in the ears.

Causes. — One of the most frequent causes of dyspepsia, is hasty and imperfect mastication of food; want of exercise; want of a tranquil state of the mind; improper food, such as powerful stimulants, alcoholic liquors; too frequent use of warm fluids; the use of tobacco; late hours; highly seasoned dishes; profuse evacuation; sedentary life; long, intense study; indolence; over indulgence in sleep; breathing impure air; venereal excesses; persons who eat rapidly, and at the same time drink large quantities of water, tea, or coffee are more subject to it; going to meals from severe bodily, or mental exercise is very injurious; or violent ex-

ercise after meals; eating late at night, or just before retiring is another fruitful cause; anger; jealousy; great joy; night watching, etc., are exciting causes; the abuse of purgative medicines, inducing a torpid state of the bowels, is extremely hurtful.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Good cooking is a very important part of the treatment of dyspepsia; the food should be well cooked, but not overdone; rare meats are the best for dyspeptics. Persons subject to dyspepsia should avoid all cured meats such as ham, tongue, smoked, or pickled meats, sausages, etc., also raw vegetables, pickles, salads, etc. The food should be masticated slowly and well before allowing it to enter the stomach, each mouthful should be chewed until it is gone, for food when well chewed will enter the stomach of its own accord; different kinds of pastry, hot bread, hot biscuit, eggs, soups, highly seasoned dishes, puddings, etc., must be avoided.

Fish is most digestible when boiled, is less so when broiled, and is least so when fried. Most kinds of wild game may be allowed; mutton, venison, the white flesh of chickens and turkeys, and raw oysters, roasted, baked or boiled ripe fruits, brown or wheat bread, potatoes may be used. Tea, coffee, and all intoxicating drinks should be avoided. The best drink is water, or milk when it can be taken without unpleasant symptoms. Too much liquid should not be taken at a meal, and it is better that the patient should not drink until after the meal. At least six hours should elapse between one meal and another. In healthy stomachs, however, from three to four hours is sufficient. Persons should never travel or enter upon an excursion with an empty stomach, or with on overloaded one. In drinking it is better that it should be taken by sipping, or drinking by mouthfuls than by large draughts. After exercise of any kind, such as riding, walking, etc., the person should rest at least half an hour before taking a meal, and after taking a meal; a rest of about the same time should follow before any exercise is taken. Walking, running, jumping, dancing, sawing wood, or rowing a boat, should be practiced regularly every day. The following table is, with slight modification, from Dr. Leared.

Easy of Digestion. — Mutton, venison, hare, sweet bread, young pigeons, partridge, pheasants, grouse, beef tea, mutton broth, milk turbot, haddock, flounders, sole, fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sago, arrow root, asparagus, seakale, French beans, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, peaches, toast water, black tea, sherry, claret.

Moderately Digestible. — Beef, lamb, rabbit, turkey, duck, wild water fowl, wood cock, snipe, soups, eggs not hard boiled, butter, turtle, cod, pike, trout, raw or stewed oysters, potatoes, turnip, cabbage, spinach, artichoke, lettuce, celery, apples, apricots, currants, raspberries, bread, farinaceous puddings, jelly, marmalade, rhubarb plant, cooked fruits, cocoa, coffee, malt drinks, port wine.

Hard to Digest. — Pork, veal, goose, liver, heart, brain, salt meat, sausage, hashes and stews, mackerel, eels, salmon, herring, halibut, salt fish, lobster, crabs, shrimps, muscles, oil, melted butter, hard boiled eggs, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, pastry, custards, nuts, peas, plums, cherries, dried fruits, cucumbers, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, beans, mushrooms, pickles, chocolate, champagne, cordials.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

For the acidity and hot belchings, take an emetic of from five to ten, or twenty grains of Ipecac, in a teacupful of warm chamomile or other tea; the dose should be repeated, if the first does not cause vomiting. After the stomach has become quieted, give a seidletz powder. The use of injections, is in severe cases or in the case of a delicate person, much better for moving the bowels than doses of physic; and for this purpose molasses and warm water, or warm water with a little salt may be used. For recent cases where there is slight constipation with sourness of the stomach take the following:

Bayberry Bark in powder, - - - -	1 ounce.
Prickly Ash Bark in powder, - - - -	1 "
Golden Seal in powder, - - - -	1 "
Bitter root in powder, - - - - -	1 "
Bi-carbonate of soda, or Potassa, - -	1 "

Mix. Dose, from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful three times a day.

For chronic cases, or obstinate constipation, take the following:

Blue Flag, in powder, - - - - -	1 ounce.
Mandrake, in powder, - - - - -	1 "
Bitter Root in powder, - - - - -	1 "
Powdered Blood Root, - - - - -	½ "
Capsicum, - - - - - - -	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, from half a teaspoonful, to a teaspoonful three times a day.

If there is acidity of the stomach present, add bi-carbonate of soda or potassa, one ounce. Sourness may sometimes be corrected by taking a seidletz powder once or twice a day; and for wind on the stomach, spearmint or peppermint tea, drank warm. If there

is colic, take a teaspoonful of paregoric in a little hot water. Where there is constant constipation of the bowels, the following is highly recommended:

Oxide of Bismuth,	12 grains.
Aloes,	24 "

Make into twelve pills with molasses, or a solution of gum arabic. Dose, four pills every night on going to bed until the stomach is strengthened. The Oxide of Bismuth may be used alone in powder, five grains at a dose, where the daily use of physic is not required. It may be taken with molasses or honey, or any kind of preserves.

White mustard seed is an old and much used remedy. A dose should be taken for three or four weeks every day. Dose, from a half to a tablespoonful of seed swallowed whole with cold water. The heartburn may be sometimes readily relieved by taking a teaspoonful of super-carbonate of soda in a little water, or half a teaspoonful of saleratus in half a cup of water. Magnesia taken in doses of two or three teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water is an excellent remedy.

Pyrosis or Waterbrash may be relieved by the following:

Senna Leaves,	1 ounce.
Jalap, powdered,	½ "
Golden Seal, powdered,	½ "
Fennel Seeds, powdered,	½ "
Aloes,	2 drachms.
Balsam of Tolu,	1 ounce.

Pour on this, half a pint of boiling water, stirring. When cold put into a quart bottle, and fill the bottle with good brandy or whisky. After standing two hours it will be fit for use.

Dose, a tablespoonful every morning before breakfast.

The following may be sometimes used:

Tris Nitrate of Bismuth,	5 grains.
Sulphate of Morphine,	1-10 grain.

Mix for one dose.

Prepared charcoal may be given in doses of a teaspoonful three times a day, in some cases.

The following bitters are very valuable in Dyspepsia:

Peruvian Bark,	1 ounce.
Gentian Root,	1 "
Orange Peel,	½ "
Coriander Seed,	½ "

Bruise all these four articles in a mortar, or other vessel, and put

them in a quart of French brandy, and let it stand four or five days before using.

Dose, from half a teaspoonful, to a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water about an hour before meals.

Flatulency and Colic may be removed by giving one or two drops of Cajuput on sugar; or by the Bi-sulphate of Soda taken an hour or two after meals.

The following are some of the remedies which have been found valuable in the treatment of dyspepsia:

Powdered Turkey Rhubarb,	2 drachms.
Carbonate of Soda,	48 grains.
Simple Syrup,	1 ounce.
Mint water,	½ pint.

Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day before meals.

Rose water,	1 pint.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	6 drachms.
Tincture of Cascarilla,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, three tablespoonfuls twice a day.

The following pills are recommended:

Aloes,	3 grains.
Rhubarb,	3 "
Castile Soap,	3 "
Golden Seal,	60 "
Cayenne,	20 "
Pulverized Lobelia Seed,	20 "

Make into sixty pills with extract of gentian. Dose, one every night on going to bed.

Another:

Oxide of Bismuth,	4 drachms.
Rhubarb,	2 "
Aloes,	1 "
Cayenne,	1 "
Ipecac,	30 grains.

Mix well, and make into one hundred and twenty pills with mucilage of gum arabic. Dose, one pill before each meal.

HOMEOPATHIC.

To facilitate the choice of remedies, the disease is here classified, with the remedies attached to each kind. Before selecting a remedy, consult the details below:

For dyspepsia of adults, Aconite, Antimony, Arnica, Belladonna, Bryonia, Calcarea Carb., Carbo Veg., Chamomilla, China, Hepar

Sulphur, Ipecac, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Sepia, Sulphur, Veratrum.

Of children, Aconite, Bryonia, Calcarea Carb, Chamomilla, Ipecac, Pulsatilla, Sulphur.

When Dyspepsia is caused by prolonged watching, Nux Vomica, Arnica, Pulsatilla, Veratrum, Carbo Veg.

By excessive study, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Lachesis, Pulsatilla, Calcarea Carb.

By abuse of ardent spirits, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Lachesis, Arsenic, Carbo Veg.

By the abuse of coffee, Nux Vomica, Ignatia.

By the abuse of tobacco, Nux Vomica, Hepar Sulphur, Cocculus, Staphysagria.

If the Dyspepsia is worse after drinking cold water, Arsenic, China, Pulsatilla, Veratrum.

After drinking beer, Arsenic, Calcarea Carb, Rhus Tox, Sepia, Sulphur.

After drinking milk, Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Calcarea, Sulphur.

After using acids, Nux Vomica, Sepia, Sulphur, Arsenic, Lachesis.

After using bread, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Pulsatilla, Bryonia, Mercury.

After eating fat substances, Pulsatilla, China, Carbo Veg.

If Dyspepsia is combined with constipation, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Bryonia, Lachesis.

If with diarrhœa, Pulsatilla, China, Phosphoric Acid, Carbo Veg., Mercury, Arsenic, Veratrum.

If with sour stomach, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Calcarea Carb.

If with piles, Nux Vomica, Sulphur, Sepia.

Aconite. — When at the commencement of the attack there is considerable fever, with thirst, and nausea; also when there is redness and soreness of the mouth and throat.

Arnica. — When it is caused by a fall, or a blow upon the stomach, with pain, and a sensation as if the small of the back was broken; tongue covered with a thick yellowish coating; nausea, with inclination to vomit; frequent eructations with a putrid or bitter taste; nervous excitement; heaviness of the limbs.

Nux Vomica. — Suitable in most cases of dyspepsia, at the commencement; particularly when there is constipation and tendency to piles; sour, bitter taste in the mouth; when food, particularly bread, tastes sour, bitter, or insipid; the patient has not much appetite, but a craving for beer, wine or spirits; easily satisfied with food; after eating he is troubled with nausea; vomiting of food; dizziness; heaviness; drowsiness; fullness and distention of the stomach; tender to the touch; head confused; reeling, with

dullness in the head; headache, increased by mental exertion; ringing in the ears; tongue coated white; metallic; bitter, sour or putrid taste in the mouth in the morning, or after eating; heartburn; wind colic; feeling of tightness of the clothes around the waist; sour stomach; ineffectual urging to stool; hard, and difficult stool streaked with blood. Sulphur suits well after this.

Sulphur. — Especially good in cases of long standing, or when there is no appetite for meat and bread, but with a craving for wines and acids; difficulty of breathing; nausea after eating; belching and vomiting of food; shivering; acidity and water brash; sour stomach; mental depression, dissatisfied with everything and everybody. Calcarea Carb. suits well after this.

Pulsatilla. — An important remedy in dyspepsia; particularly for recent cases caused by over eating; by the use of pork, mutton, butter, or any greasy substance; taste of the food comes up again in the mouth; inclination to vomit, especially after eating or drinking; taste flat, or putrid, resembling bad meat or tallow; pressure in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; the patient feels chilly, is weak, cross, and melancholy.

Antimonium Crudum. — Particularly useful when the disorder is caused by overloading the stomach, and the following symptoms are present: Taste of the food last partaken of comes up in the mouth, gulping up of particles of undigested food soon after eating; tongue is coated with a white or yellowish mucus, stomach feels tender to the touch, and distended.

Belladonna. — When there is painful distension of the abdomen, with griping, as if the bowels were clutched; hiccough; nausea, or a loathing of food; vomiting of water or bile, also when there is dullness of the head, or congestion of blood to the head.

Arsenic. — Particularly useful in chronic cases; when the countenance is sunken; the extremities cold; dark circles around the eyes; nose pointed; tongue white, or brownish; also when there are cramps in the stomach; with a sense of coldness or heat; everything taken into the stomach is vomited; the skin is hot and dry. If Arsenicum does not produce a beneficial effect, give Lachesis.

Bryonia. — An important remedy for dyspepsia, especially when it occurs in summer; also when it is accompanied with chilliness, headache and pain in the limbs, and small of the back; also with the following symptoms: Tongue covered with yellowish fur, and dry and hot; loss of appetite; bitter taste; great aversion to food; sometimes has a great craving for food; a craving for acid drinks; sensation of fullness and burning in the stomach after meals; much thirst; gulping up of particles of food after every meal; water brash; constipation of the bowels; nausea in the

morning; burning in the stomach; temper irritable and obstinate. Should Bryonia produce little or no improvement, give Rhus.

China. — Dyspepsia from loss of blood or other discharges, when caused by an impure atmosphere, and when the following symptoms are present: Pressure in the stomach, as if from a load; indifference to food and drink; craving for wines or acids; flat or bitter taste in the mouth; desire for a variety of dainties without knowing which; morbid craving for something strong, sharp or sour; weakness, and tired feeling; the patient bends and stretches his limbs from a sense of weariness.

Cepa. — No hunger, but considerable thirst; fullness of the head; pain in the bowels from wind.

Carbo Veg. — Loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, empty belching of air, taste of the food after it has been taken, nausea in the morning, water brash during the night, wind colic, rumbling in the abdomen.

Calcarea Carb. — Particularly for children who have a tendency to scrofula; acidity of the stomach, frequent belching of wind, sensation of fullness in the head, with inclination to sick headache; fullness and swelling in the region of the stomach, with tenderness to the touch, gnawing or griping pains.

Chamomilla. — Especially for dyspepsia brought on by a fit of passion, or by standing in a draught when perspiring; gulping up of food, nausea, vomiting of food and green phlegm, or bile; cramps in the stomach, headache, fullness, giddiness, sleep disturbed, and tossing about, face red and hot.

Hepar Sulphur. — For dyspepsia when caused by taking blue pills, or other preparations of mercury, hungering for stimulating things, wines or acids, the stomach appears to be very sensitive and easily deranged, though the patient may be healthy; nausea in the morning, with vomiting of sour, bilious, or mucus substances. May be given in alternation with Nux Vomica, if there is hard, light colored stools, or with Mercury if there is a whitish diarrhœa.

Ipecac. — Especially suitable for children when they have vomiting of food, drink, or bile, vomiting with coldness of the face and extremities, tongue coated with a white yellowish coating, vomiting with diarrhœa, aversion to food, particularly of fat, rich food, or for dyspepsia caused by eating turkey, pastry, etc.

Mercurius. — Belching of acrid, bitter substances, putrid, sweetish, or bitter taste in the morning, inclination to diarrhœa, with straining or perspiration, weak digestion with constant hunger, pressure at the pit of the stomach after eating. Suits well before or after Lachesis.

Phosphorus. — Empty belching, especially after eating, vomiting after eating, burning in the stomach.

Sepia. — For chronic dyspepsia with or without sick headache,

eructations sour or putrid, or tasting of food, swelling of the abdomen, with pressure as from a stone, nausea before breakfast, also after eating, nausea of pregnant women.

Lachesis. — Irregular appetite, an aversion to bread, with a craving for wine and milk, frequent nausea, and vomiting of food, constipation, uneasiness, indolence, heaviness. Suits well before or after Mercury.

Veratrum. — When Ipecac has proved insufficient, or where, after the use of Ipecac, there is still diarrhœa with griping pains in the bowels, and great thirst, coldness of the hands, and shuddering all over.

Other remedies, as Rhus, Phosphoric Acid, Cocculus, Ignatia, Staphysagria, are sometimes, but not often called for.

Administration of Remedies. — In recent cases, and if there be much pain and sickness at the stomach, take of the selected remedy a dose every half hour, hour, two or three hours. As soon as the severity of the symptoms begin to abate, the intervals should be lengthened. In chronic cases the remedy should be repeated three times a day. When the globules are used, use ten for an adult.

ALLOPATHIC.

When want of appetite is a symptom, and there is no assignable cause for it, take the following:

Decoction of Bark,	6 ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine,	8 grains.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	½ drachm.
Compound Tincture of Bark,	½ ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

If it is accompanied with pain in the pit of the stomach, take the following:

Tris Nitrate of Bismuth,	10 grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	½ drachm.
Syrup,	½ drachm.
Tincture of Hop,	½ to 1 drachm.
Tincture of Cinnamon,	½ to 1 "
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Take at one dose, and repeat two or three times a day.

At the commencement of dyspepsia, there is generally derangement of the liver, in which case the following pill may be used:

Extract of Gentian,	½ drachm.
Powdered Rhubarb,	½ "
Blue Mass,	4 grains.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one pill three times a day, for a week.

Nitro Muriatic Acid, in doses of three or four drops, acts as a mild tonic, and may follow the above pills. Where nervous debility is prominent, and especially in chronic cases, the following will be found excellent:

Pill of Carbonate of Iron,	2 scruples.
Sulphate of Quinine,	1 scruple.
Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica.	5 grains.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

When there is want of appetite with depression of spirits, take the following:

Infusion of Gentian,	5½ ounces.
Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons.	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls two or three times a day. At the same time, take the following pills:

Powdered Rhubarb,	½ drachm.
Castile soap,	1 scruple.
Powdered Ginger,	12 grains.

Mix, and make into twelve pills. Take two pills every night, or every other night.

For constipation, the preparation known as Mettauer's Aperient is very highly recommended. It is as follows:

Pulverized Aloes,	1½ ounces.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	4 "
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	2 "
Water,	2 quarts.

Put the whole in a jug, and let the mixture stand fourteen days, shaking well once a day, and then pour off the dregs. It improves by age.

Dose, a teaspoonful immediately after meals. This preparation will be found excellent in bilious dyspepsia, as it acts upon the liver. In bilious cases, a few drops of Nitro Muriatic Acid taken before meals, and the aperient taken after meals will be found exceedingly useful.

Other preparations for constipation are as follows:

Pulverized Rhubarb,	2 ounces.
Bi-carbonate of Potassa,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, sufficient to produce one movement of the bowels each day.

Or this:

Rhubarb,	2 scruples.
Aloes,	1 scruple.
Extract Nux Vomica,	4 grains.

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, two or three pills each day, as often as required.

Or this:

Rhubarb,	½ drachm.
Compound Extract of Colocynth,	½ "

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Take one or two as required.

For acidity of the stomach, give prepared charcoal, in doses of a teaspoonful, or carbonate of Magnesia, or Tris Nitrate of Bismuth, a pinch of bi-carbonate of Soda, or a dessert-spoonful of lime water.

For heartburn, give a teaspoonful of Magnesia or chalk in a tumbler of cold or warm water. Lime water, or fluid magnesia will be found useful in the same cases.

Water brash, or Pyrosis may be relieved by ten or fifteen drops of Ammonia in half a tumbler of water.

To effect a permanent cure of dyspepsia, the most effectual remedy is Tris-Nitrate of Bismuth, taken in doses of from twenty to thirty grains three times a day at meal times. When there is considerable pain, the following may be used:

Tris-Nitrate of Bismuth, from 2 scruples to 1 drachm.	
Magnesia, from 2 scruples to 1	"
Tinct. of Aloes,	½ ounce.
Tinct. of Hops,	½ "

Water, sufficient to make six ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful twice a day.

Or this:

Ammonio-ferric Alum,	2 scruples.
Cinnamon Water,	4 ounces.

Mix, and dissolve. Dose, a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

For stomach-ache, or cramp in the stomach, the following injection will sometimes give immediate relief:

Castor Oil,	2 ounces.
Tinct. of Prickly Ash Bark,	½ ounce.
Compound Tinct. of Virginia Snake Root,	2 drachms.
Infusion of Boneset,	½ pint.
Senna,	½ "

Mix, and use as an injection.

The Oil of Cajeput in doses of four drops on a lump of sugar is an excellent remedy. Spirits of Camphor, Essence of Ginger, and Compound Spirits of Lavender are popular preparations for its relief. A mustard poultice laid upon the stomach will sometimes quickly relieve.

Nausea and Vomiting.

Vomiting is generally preceded by a peculiar condition called nausea, or sickness at the stomach. This is a sensation unattended with pain, and accompanied with languor and debility, pale, cool, and moist skin, sunken face, etc. After this condition has continued for a considerable length of time, vomiting takes place. Vomiting generally occurs as a symptom of some disease; sometimes, however, it is found alone without being connected with any other disease.

Treatment. — Homeopathic.

When vomiting has been excited by eating too much food, it should be considered beneficial, and drinks of warm water should be frequently taken, to promote the cleansing of the stomach.

The following are the remedies which may be used in different forms of vomiting:

Ipecac. — This is the first remedy, and will generally be all that is required. If vomiting is caused by an overloaded stomach, Pulsatilla, Antimonium Crudum, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Rhus, Bryonia, Sulphur.

Vomiting in pregnant females, Nux Vomica, Ipecac, Arsenic, Veratrum.

If caused by worms, Cina, Aconite, Ipecac, Nux Vomica, Carbo-Veg., Lachesis.

If it occurs after drinking, Arsenic, Ferrum, China, Bryonia, Chamomilla, Aconite, Silicea, Arnica.

If it occurs after eating, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Bryonia, Arsenic, Ferrum.

If it occurs in the morning, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Veratrum, Lycopodium, Drosera.

If it occurs in the evening, or at night, China, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Veratrum, Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour until better. If the medicine is given dry, give from three to six globules at a dose. If the patient is not better after having taken three or four doses, change to another remedy.

ALLOPATHIC.

Generally a dose of spearmint, peppermint, or ginger tea will readily relieve. Sometimes brandy, or tincture of ginger, or paregoric will answer every purpose.

If it is caused by irritation of the stomach, the following may be given:

Extract of Belladonna, - - - - -	6 grains.
Pulverized Ipecac, - - - - - -	10 "
Confection of Roses, - - - - -	2 "

Mix, make into thirty pills. Dose, one pill twice a day. In obstinate cases one-sixth, or a quarter of a grain of morphine may be given. A mustard poultice applied to the stomach will sometimes quickly relieve. An injection of from thirty to sixty drops of laudanum with two ounces of thin starch will be found an excellent remedy. Flannels moistened with a decoction of cayenne pepper in spirits, or the oil of turpentine, may be used. Lime water and milk in doses of a teaspoonful of each, every half hour, or two hours, are useful in cases where there is not much excitement, and especially when there is acidity of the stomach. Creosote in doses of a drop, repeated as often as required will sometimes be found excellent.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If there is irritability of the stomach, equal parts of essence of peppermint and laudanum, and tincture of camphor may be given in doses of half a teaspoonful in an infusion of spearmint. Sometimes a teaspoonful of a strong infusion of cloves, or of ginger and cloves may be given every five or ten minutes. If there is pain in the stomach at the same time, add eight or ten drops of laudanum to each dose. Tris Nitrate of Bismuth in doses of five or ten grains, with one eighth of a grain of Sulphate of Morphine will readily relieve. An infusion of parched corn, or an infusion of oat meal made into a cake with water and then burned like coffee, will check vomiting.

Sea Sickness.

This is a peculiar variety of vomiting caused by riding backwards in a carriage, rocking, or waltzing, as well as sailing in a vessel. The person affected should immediately lie down, if possible in the open air. Seamen advise compression of the abdomen by means of a tight girdle. Raw salt oysters are generally the most easily digested in this condition of the stomach.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A draught or two of cider with ten or twenty drops of Laudanum will frequently relieve ; also brandy, spirits, or champagne.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Scotch ale, herrings and lemons, are generally relished by sea-sick persons. The remedies are :

Cocculus. — Giddiness, headache, nausea. The patient feels better when lying down.

Nux Vomica. — The same as Cocculus. The patient feels better when not in the open air.

Pulsatilla. — The patient feels better in the open air.

Hyosciamus. — This is an important remedy, especially when there is dizziness of the head.

Colchicum. — May be given after Pulsatilla, or when the smell of food, or the floating of the vessel sickens.

Arsenic. — If the patient becomes very weak, and there is violent retching.

Petroleum. — May be given in cases of great debility. For constipation during a voyage, give Opium, Nux Vomica, Cocculus, Lachesis, Sulphur. When with the constipation there is a desire for acids, give Sepia.

Administration of Remedies. — The same as in "Nausea and Vomiting."

Neuralgia of the Stomach, (*Gastralgia.*)

Neuralgia of the stomach is attended with violent pain similar to heartburn, but more severe, and generally of shorter duration ; the pain occurs irregularly, sometimes leaving the patient altogether for a time ; it is sometimes relieved by pressure, but this is not always the case. The affection may be attended with difficulty of breathing, restlessness and palpitation of the heart. Hot and stimulating drinks generally relieve the pain. There are pains and contractions in the pit of the stomach, sometimes slight, and sometimes of great violence, extending to the chest and back. There is generally a great quantity of wind belched up, which relieves the patient for a time.

Causes. — It may proceed from diseases of the spinal cord, from any derangement of the nerves of the stomach ; from disease of the

spleen, liver, or other organs; from the abuse of ardent spirits, coffee, and tea; indigestible food; anxiety of mind; and strong emotions. Females are particularly liable to this disease. It is usually connected with some derangement of the menses.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The bowels should be emptied by a mild injection, as warm water; and warm fomentations of hops, boneset, tansy, and other herbs, placed over the region of the stomach, followed by a mustard poultice. Internally give the compound tincture of ipecac and opium as often as necessary; or, in some cases, compound tincture of lobelia and capsicum. Rubbing over the stomach a liniment composed of equal parts of Laudanum, tincture of Camphor, essence of peppermint, and oil of amber will be found beneficial.

HOMEOPATHIC.

In neuralgia of the stomach from abuse of coffee, give Nux Vomica, Ignatia, Cocculus, Chamomilla.

From the abuse of liquors, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, Sulphur, Lachesis.

From indigestion, Pulsatilla, Antimonium Crudum, Bryonia, China, Nux Vomica.

From mental emotion, such as anger, joy, etc., Chamomilla, Colocynth, Nux Vomica.

From excessive loss of fluids, as nursing, perspiration, blood letting, etc., China, Phosphoric Acid, Cocculus, Nux Vomica.

From rheumatism or gout, Ipecac, Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, Calcarea, Sulphur, Rhus.

If the menses are too scanty, Pulsatilla, Cocculus. If they are too profuse, China, Belladonna, Calcarea Carb., Platina.

DETAIL OF SYMPTOMS.

Nux Vomica. — This is the most important remedy for gastralgia, especially when the following symptoms are present. Contracting, pressing, and spasmodic pain with a sensation of drawing, or clawing in the stomach, with oppression of the chest as if it were surrounded by a band. The pain extends into the back and loins. Vomiting of liquid, or sour food during the pain; worse after a meal, or from using coffee and ardent spirits. If Nux Vomica does not relieve, give Chamomilla or Cocculus in alternation with it every half hour.

Chamomilla. — Pressure in the stomach as if from a stone; shortness of breath, and oppression of the chest; pains worse at

night, with great anguish and tossing; sometimes relieved by drinking; patient peevish and irritable. This remedy may be given in alternation with Coffea if it does not relieve when given alone.

Cocculus. — Especially when Nux Vomica or Chamomilla give but temporary relief; when the spasms of the stomach are relieved by belching up of wind.

Belladonna. — May be given especially when Chamomilla seems to be indicated, but does not give relief, and when the neuralgia is at a time of profuse menstruation. Belladonna may be given alternately with Coffea, when the patient is restless, and can not sleep.

Pulsatilla. — Particularly useful in persons of a mild and sad disposition, and where the menses are tardy, the pains are shooting, and worse by walking, pains in the stomach caused by fasting, or overloading the stomach, nausea and vomiting of food, not much thirst, pains worse in the evening with a feeling of chilliness.

China. — Particularly useful after loss of fluids, as blood-letting, diarrhœa, etc. Swelling of the stomach with painful pressure and rumbling of wind.

Ignatia. — Follows well after Pulsatilla, especially when there are bruising pains as from a stone, after a meal, or at night, burning and drawing in the pit of the stomach, sensitive to the touch, aversion to food and drink, also pain from indigestion, fear, etc.

Carbo Veg. — May be given when the spasms are caused by spoiled food, also in attacks which occur in damp and wet weather, particularly if there is painful and burning pressure, worse on touch, at night. Spasmodic contraction, pain forcing the patient to bend double, with shaking, worse when lying down, heartburn, the thought of food causes nausea.

Lachesis. — Pressing pain, better soon after a meal, but renewed shortly, with constipation and dyspepsia.

Arsenic. — Suitable for gastralgia when the pains are excessively severe. Pain, burning as if from hot coals, or gnawing and cutting. External coldness and violent thirst, but only small quantities of liquid can be drank without increasing the pains, stomach enlarged and distended, pains extending up into the back, or down into the abdomen, sensitiveness to pressure, vomiting of a thick, yellowish green substance.

Sulphur. — Pressing pains as if from a stone, generally after a meal, nausea and vomiting, acidity, throwing up of food.

Bryonia. — Pressure in the region of the stomach when eating, or after a meal, with a sensation of swelling in the pit of the stomach, a flow of water into the mouth, headache and dizziness, constipation. May be given in alternation with Rhus when the

pressure in the stomach is very great, and the breathing is obstructed, particularly after taking cold.

Staphysagria. — Particularly suitable for spasms in the stomach, caused by anger or other mental emotions.

Calcarea Carb. — Suitable for persons with full red face, or for females who have their menses too profuse; especially after Belladonna has given partial relief.

Colocynth. — The spasm begins two or three hours, or more, after a meal, especially when great quantities of sweetmeats have been eaten.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following injection may sometimes be used with great benefit:

Castor Oil,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Prickly Ash Bark,	½ "
Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root,	2 drachms.
Infusion of Boneset and Senna, equal parts,	½ pint.

Mix, and give at one injection.

A good remedy is the oil of cajeput, in doses of four drops on a lump of sugar, also, spirits of camphor, essence of ginger, and compound tincture of cardamon.

The following will be found very beneficial:

Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb,	4 ounces.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful as often as necessary. In some cases, a few drops of the tincture of cayenne, may be mixed with this prescription, with benefit. A mustard poultice applied over the stomach will relieve in some cases.

Stomach-Ache, Griping Colic, (*Enteralgia.*)

The term colic is applied to almost any severe pain in the bowels. There is a peculiar twisting or racking sensation behind the navel, accompanied with constipation of the bowels, and sometimes nausea and vomiting; the pain is relieved by pressure, with intervals of ease; the belly is hard, and drawn up in lumps and knots, and distended with wind. It may be known from inflammation of the bowels by the fact of pressure affording relief; the absence of fever, and the occasional absence of pain. It may be

divided into three varieties. The common or flatulent colic, bilious colic, painter's colic.

The symptoms of flatulent colic are, frequent belching up of wind without relief, violent pain with a sense of twisting or griping about the navel; pain not increased on pressure; occasionally disappearing to be renewed in a short time; feeling of fullness in the abdomen with constipation; rumbling; nausea; coldness of the stomach.

Causes.—Indigestible food, wind, over distention of the stomach by articles of diet which give rise to gases, constipation, exposure to cold, etc.

Bilious colic is sometimes confounded with flatulent colic, but is a more violent and alarming disease. The patient generally before an attack, complains of derangement of the stomach and bowels, constipation, loss of appetite, coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, as the disease advances, the pain comes on and is of a cutting and screwing character, sometimes commencing in the region of the stomach and extending to the back, or at other times it attacks the bowels, twisting around the navel as in common colic. The pain at first is relieved by pressure, and afterwards the bowels are tender to the touch; the extremities cold, with a yellowish hue of the skin, and of the whites of the eyes; restlessness.

Causes.—Bilious colic may be caused by a neuralgic affection of the stomach, exposure to cold, the transferring of rheumatism or neuralgia to the stomach or bowels, constipation, etc.

Painter's or lead colic, is a disease caused by lead, and is found among those who work in lead, as painters, plumbers, miners, type founders, etc. The colic comes on gradually, being preceded with a feeling of general depression, despondency, wandering pains in the bowels and extremities, heaviness of the limbs, derangement of the stomach and bowels; chilliness; depression of spirits; uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach; this sensation gradually increases until it becomes excruciating, and extends down into the bowels, and is very severe and twisting in its character, nausea,

vomiting, constipation, headache, great thirst, pains in the wrists and ankles; the pain is not increased by pressure; the muscles of the abdomen however, are tender to the touch, sometimes so much so that the patient cannot bear the weight of bedclothes; sometimes accompanying or following the attack we have paralysis, particularly of the muscles of the fore-arm.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The patient should be placed in a warm bath, seated in a tub, and covered with a blanket to confine the hot steam. After being in the bath for about ten minutes, he should lie down in the blankets without being wiped, and covered with sufficient clothing, hot bricks, or bottles of hot water should be placed around the patient, especially on the spots where the pain is most severe. As soon as perspiration occurs, the patient will be relieved. The medicines may be given from the commencement of the attack. The different forms of colic, with the remedies applicable to each, are here given.

Bilious colic; Nux Vomica, Colocynth, Chamomilla, Bryonia.

Common, or flatulent colic: Pulsatilla, China, Cocculus, Nux Vomica, Colocynth, Sulphur, Carbo Veg.

Painter's or lead colic; Opium, Platina, Belladonna.

Colic from worms; Mercury, Cina, Sulphur.

Colic from indigestion; Pulsatilla, China, Bryonia, Belladonna, Carbo Veg., Nux Vomica.

Colic from a chill; Aconite, Colocynth, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.

Colic with obstinate constipation; Nux Vomica, Opium

Colic from bathing; Nux Vomica.

Colic from exposure to cold, damp weather; Pulsatilla, Rhus, Bryonia.

Colic occurring in children; Chamomilla, Rheum, Coffea, Belladonna, and Aconite.

Colic occurring in pregnant women; Nux Vomica, Bryonia, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Chamomilla.

Colic in hysterical women; Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Cocculus.

DETAIL OF SYMPTOMS.

Colocynth. — This is the principal remedy for all kinds of colic. The pains are cutting, and pinching, or as if the bowels were cut with knives. Cramps in the limbs, shivering, abdomen swollen, or else very empty and tender, as if from a bruise. Chamomilla, Mercury, and Belladonna, may be given after this.

Nux Vomica. — Constipation, with pressure in the abdomen, the pain is pinching and drawing, pressure at the pit of the stomach

with swelling and tenderness of the abdomen when touched, griping in the abdomen, with cold hands and feet.

Belladonna. — Pain, as if the bowels were grasped by the finger nails, relieved by pressing upon the bowels, or upon doubling, a feeling of bearing down as if something would fall out, head and face hot and red, severe pain in the head rendered worse by movement, throat dry. May be followed by Mercury, or Hyosciamus.

China. — Excessive swelling of the abdomen with fullness and pressure, as from hard bodies; pain with stoppage of wind, worse at night.

Pulsatilla. — Shooting, biting pains in the pit of the stomach, a feeling of heaviness and fullness in the abdomen, with tenderness and pain as from a bruise, colic caused by indigestion, worse when sitting or lying, or in the evening, with shivering, patient feels better out of doors, has diarrhœa, pale face. May be followed by China, Mercury, Lycopodium.

Cocculus. — Particularly useful in common, or flatulent colic, and for colics of women, before and at the time of their menses, the pains are spasmodic and constrictive with nausea; difficulty of breathing; full, distended stomach; or a feeling of emptiness in the abdomen, with squeezing and tearing in the stomach.

Coffea. — Great pain with agitation and grinding of teeth, coldness of the limbs.

Ignatia. — Colic in the night, with shooting in the sides and chest, relieved by discharge of wind; suitable for sensitive and delicate women.

Bryonia. — Fullness and pressure in the abdomen after eating; cutting pain in the bowels, especially after drinking warm milk; colic with diarrhœa, after taking cold; or in the heat of summer.

Chamomilla. — Tearing pain with great restlessness; bitter vomiting; fullness in the pit of the stomach; one cheek red, and the other pale; the colic appears generally at night, or after a meal.

Rhus. — Pressure in the pit of the stomach; pain in the abdomen at night; diarrhœa of slimy and watery substances.

Carbo Veg. — Swelling and fullness of the abdomen; belching up of wind; colic after riding in a carriage; colic with rumbling in the bowels; discharge of wind with a putrid smell.

Arsenic. — Great pain with uneasy, burning sensation, or sensation of cold in the abdomen; pains worse at night, or after eating or drinking; vomiting of watery or bilious matter; diarrhœa with thirst, shivering, and great weakness.

Veratrum. — Pain as if from cutting with knives in the abdomen; burning in the abdomen; rumbling of wind. May be given in alternation with Arsenic, in severe cases.

Opium. — Abdomen hard and swollen; obstinate constipation with vomiting of substance from the bowels.

Lachesis. — In spasmodic colic, especially when Colocynth, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, and Chamomilla have been given without effect.

Lycopodium. — Swelling and fullness of the stomach with pain; rumbling of wind. May follow Pulsatilla or Lachesis.

Platina. — When the colic is in consequence of fear or anger; or when caused by lead; the patient is afraid of dying; contracting pains in the abdomen; pressure in the stomach after eating; the colic disappears when the distress of mind begins, or the distress of mind disappears as the colic begins.

Aconite. — Great tenderness of the abdomen; restlessness and twisting; bowels seem to retract; desire to urinate, with unsuccessful attempt.

Arnica. — Bruised pain in the sides of the abdomen; fullness in the stomach, as if one had eaten too much; stitches in the pit of the stomach; oppression on the chest, worse after eating and drinking, or on touch; swelling and hardness of the abdomen.

Cina. — Colic from worms, with pain, especially around the navel.

Mercury. — Shooting, or violent contracting pains in the pit of the stomach, with nausea; frequent desire to evacuate; great quantity of saliva in the mouth; abdomen tender to the touch; shivering with heat, especially in the face; pain worse at night.

Rheum. — For colic particularly in infants, when accompanied by diarrhœa with a sour smell; or in adults when the pains are cutting, forcing one to bend over frequently, pain worse when standing.

Sepia. — Colic in pregnant women, cutting pains after motion, burning and stitches in the abdomen which is hard and swollen, sensation of bearing down in the abdomen, with pressure.

Calcarea Carb. — Gnawing or cutting pain in the abdomen, uneasy rumbling in the bowels with a difficult discharge of wind, acidity of the stomach, with vomiting of food, diarrhœa of a light color.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes, according to the severity of the symptoms. Each remedy should be repeated three or four times before changing to another. The intervals should be lengthened as the patient grows better.

Persons liable to colic should be careful in regard to their diet, avoiding all green vegetables, acid drinks, etc. During an attack only the slightest nourishment should be given, as toast water, gruels, etc. The feet should be kept warm and dry.

ALLOPATHIC.

In common or flatulent colic, an emetic should be given first; a tablespoonful of mustard, or a tablespoonful of salts, in a teacupful of water. Repeat it every ten minutes if necessary. If this does not relieve, follow by a dose of salts, or salts and senna, or magnesia. If there is any sickness of the stomach, a little essence of peppermint or spearmint in hot water or brandy, or brandy, gin, or whisky in hot water, will sometimes relieve the pain. Ginger and hot water are sometimes good.

If the bowels are obstinately constipated, and relief is not obtained, an injection of castor oil, salt and molasses, or soap and warm water should be given. Mustard poultices may sometimes be used with benefit, applied over the seat of pain.

The following may be used in some obstinate cases:

Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Camphor Water,	1 "
Peppermint Water,	1 "
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	1 "

Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful. This medicine must be given cautiously.

In bilious colic, the following injection should be administered immediately:

Thoroughwort,	1 ounce.
Senna,	1 "
Lobelia,	½ drachm.
Cayenne,	10 grains.
Epsom Salts,	1 teaspoonful.
Molasses,	½ pint.
Boiling Water,	1 "

Make a strong decoction of the herbs, then add the salts and molasses. Give at one injection.

Or this:

Wine of Ipecac,	1 ounce.
Spirits of Turpentine,	1 "
Castor Oil,	1 "
Molasses,	½ pint.
Warm Water,	½ "

Mix, and use for an injection.

If the stomach will bear it, the bowels may be opened with castor oil. One tablespoonful of oil should be mixed with two tablespoonfuls of syrup of rhubarb. Thoroughly mix. The body

should be placed in warm water, and a warm mustard poultice applied over the whole belly.

A strong decoction of wild yam root drank freely, is highly recommended. Croton oil given in doses of one drop done up in a small piece of bread, will sometimes open the bowels readily.

When colic is caused by torpidity of the liver, the following may be used:

Calomel,	6 grains.
Opium,	6 "

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Take one every two, three or four hours.

Persons who are subject to this disease should take the following pill:

Extract of High Cranberry Bark,	1 scruple.
Cypripedin,	1 "
Aletridin,	1 "
Pulverized Cayenne,	1 "

Mix, and make into twenty pills. Dose, one pill, an hour after each meal. These pills should be continued for several months.

The following is recommended by Dr. Henry Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, as an excellent prescription to prevent attacks of colic as well as sick headache.

Blue Mass,	5 grains.
Pulverized Rhubarb Root,	½ drachm.
Extract of Gentian,	½ "
Oil of Caryophylli,	4 drops.

Mix, and make into twenty pills. A pill should be given at the first threatening of any of the symptoms of the attack, and if required may be continued three times a day for several days.

For painter's or lead colic, the treatment should be very much the same as for bilious colic.

Alum is an important remedy in this complaint. It may be used as follows:

Alum,	15 grains.
Aloes,	2 "
Jalap,	2 "
Dover's Powder,	4 "

Mix, and take at one dose, two or three times a day.

Sulphate of Magnesia may be used in some cases with benefit, especially when the colic comes on rapidly.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid used as a drink, in doses of fifteen drops to a tumbler full of water is recommended.

Dr. Eberle recommends alum and opium, given in doses of twenty grains of alum, to one grain of opium, every three hours.

Vinegar diluted with water and taken as a drink, is said to relieve in some cases.

For the paralysis or palsy caused by lead, the Iodide of Potassium given as follows is recommended:

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,	4 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Pipsissewa,	1 ounce.
Water,	1 quart.
Iodide of Potassium,	2 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

The Sulphurate of Potassa in the proportion of one ounce to a quart of water, and taken in teaspoonful doses three times a day, is also recommended.

To prevent an attack of lead colic or palsy, persons who work in lead should comb their hair, with a very fine comb and wash the hands and the whole body freely, and the clothes should be changed upon leaving off work. Care should be taken not to apply the hands, when soiled with lead, to the mouth. Washing the body with saleratus water once a day should be practiced. The food of the workmen should not be carried into the shop where it is exposed to the vapors, and floating particles of lead.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

For flatulent colic, bathe the feet and legs in warm water, and apply hot water, or poultices of mustard, or hot salt, over the stomach and bowels. The bowels should be opened with a dose of Castor oil, and peppermint or ginger tea should be drank freely. If there is considerable pain, from thirty to sixty drops of paregoric may be given in hot water, or twenty-five or thirty drops of Laudanum. In more severe cases, a mixture of equal parts of Laudanum, tincture of camphor, and essence of peppermint, may be given in teaspoonful doses. If the Castor oil does not open the bowels, an injection of warm water to which has been added a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of lard should be given.

The Thompsonian remedy called "No. 6," which can be purchased at any drug store, will be found very useful. A teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, taken with a teaspoonful of Castor oil, will sometimes immediately relieve.

For bilious colic, the following injection should be given:

Boneset,	2 ounces.
Senna,	1 ounce.
Water,	1 pint.

Mix, and boil thoroughly. To one pint of this decoction, add

half a tablespoonful of salt, half a pint of molasses, and a table spoonful of compound tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum. Give the whole warm, for an injection, and repeat every ten or fifteen minutes, until the bowels are emptied.

Fomentations of hops, stramonium leaves, or hops and lobelia, or wormwood, boneset, etc., may be used, and applied warm over the whole stomach and bowels.

As long as the stomach will retain medicine, give the following:

Epsom Salts,	8 ounces.
Muriatic Acid,	2 drachms.
Boiling Water,	1 pint.

After it is cool, add half an ounce of essence of peppermint, and half an ounce of essence of anise.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every half hour until it operates.

A strong decoction of equal parts of skull-cap, and high cranberry bark, to which has been added a tablespoonful of the compound tincture of Virginia snake root, may be given with benefit.

An excellent remedy in bilious colic is the tincture of ground walnut, made by stirring the walnuts, and adding enough whiskey, or diluted alcohol to cover them, and letting the mixture stand for a week or two. Dose, a tablespoonful every half hour until relieved.

The following pill will sometimes prevent an attack, or effect a permanent removal of the disposition to the disease:

Ext. of High Cranberry Bark,	1 ounce.
Aletridin,	1 "
Dioscorein,	1 "
Capsicum,	1 "

Mix thoroughly, and divide into pills of four grains each. Dose, one pill each day about an hour after each meal.

For painters' or lead colic, the following is highly recommended:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	½ pound.
Powdered Alum,	1 ounce.
Sulphuric Acid,	1½ drachms.
Boiling Water,	1½ pints.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in a wineglass of water; repeat every hour until it operates upon the bowels. To prevent the acid from injuring the teeth, the solution may be sucked through a quill or a glass tube. After the bowels have been freely opened, the medicine should be continued for weeks or months in doses sufficient to produce one or two passages every twenty-four hours. The sulphuric acid by uniting with the oxide of lead in the system, forms the sulphate of lead which is a harmless salt.

The extract of Hyosciamus given in pills of six grains each, and repeated every two hours, is recommended.

Croton oil, given in doses of three or four drops in a spoonful of castor oil, or milk, repeated every two hours, will be found useful in some cases, to operate upon the bowels. It is well sometimes to put the patient in a warm bath for half an hour or more. The treatment should be very much the same as in bilious colic.

Alum given as follows, is recommended:

Powdered Alum,	15 grains.
Guaiacum,	10 "
Aloes,	3 "

Mix, for a dose, and repeat every two, or three hours.

The following is recommended to be taken by persons who are exposed to the bad influence of lead:

Elixir Vitriol,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Prickly Ash Berries,	1 "

Dose, a teaspoonful in a gill of water, and repeat three or four times a day.

Inflammation of the Stomach, (*Gastritis.*)

Gastritis is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, and may be either acute or chronic. The acute form, however, is a rare disease, and is generally caused by acid, and corrosive substances taken into the stomach; as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nitric acid, and the habitual use of liquor. Blows upon the stomach, and sudden checking of perspiration, may also excite it.

Symptoms. — In severe cases, there is a burning pain in the stomach, with thirst; restlessness; constant nausea and vomiting; great desire for cold drinks; anxiety; prostration of strength; pain increased by pressure upon, and by substances taken into the stomach; the thirst is intense and distressing, for fluids unless given in very small quantities are immediately rejected; there is sometimes a severe cough which is very annoying; the tongue is either red on the tip and edges, and whitish in the middle, or is red all over; the bowels are constipated unless the inflammation extends to them, when we have diarrhœa. As the disease increases in vio-

lence, we have great difficulty of breathing, and pain, which increases by inspiration; great loss of strength; hiccough; cold, clammy sweats; skin becomes pale and cool; the tongue becomes smooth, red and dry; vomiting of dark colored matter; delirium, stupor, or convulsions and death.

Chronic inflammation of the stomach is quite a common disease and is frequently mistaken for dyspepsia. It may be caused by the acute form, but it more frequently follows attacks of fever, as scarlet fever, small pox, etc.

There is pain in the stomach which is increased by the presence of food, or by pressure, the appetite is irregular and fastidious; the food is imperfectly digested, and gas which is exceedingly offensive, escapes by the mouth; the appetite will sometimes be very craving, but when the patient takes food, he is easily satisfied, or is made sick. At other times the appetite is entirely lost; the tongue is white in the center, and red at the sides and tip; sometimes smooth and red all over like beef; if the inflammation extends to the bowels there will be diarrhœa; in some cases cough is present, and if the disease is allowed to continue, all the symptoms of consumption appear. The disease, unless well managed, is liable to cause ulceration of the coating of the stomach, and death.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

If the disease is excited by poisons, the remedies named under Antidotes for Poisons should be first employed; after the poison is drawn off, or neutralized, leeches should be applied over the stomach; care, however, should be used in applying leeches, that they be not allowed to take too much blood. Mustard poultices should be applied to the feet, and along the spine, and over the pit of the stomach, followed by hot fomentations of stramonium leaves, or hops, which should be repeated as often as necessary. Emetics are not proper, but the following injection may be used:

Flax Seed tea,	½ pint.
Laudanum,	40 drops.

Use at one injection. Or this:

Castor Oil,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Prickly Ash Bark	½ ounce.

Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root,	2 drachms.
Infusion of Boneset, - - - - -	½ pint.
Infusion of Senna, - - - - - -	½ "

Mix, and give at one injection.

Cold water, ice water and infusion of slippery elm bark may be used as drinks. Lumps of ice may be held in the mouth, or swallowed. While the patient is recovering, care should be taken not to overload the stomach. Arrow root, sago and milk are the first articles to be allowed; these may be followed by beef tea, chicken broth, soft boiled eggs, etc.

In chronic inflammation of the stomach, leeches may be applied over the stomach with advantage. If, however, there is a little tenderness, plasters, or mustard poultices may be applied, or croton oil may be rubbed over the region of the stomach. Care should be taken with the diet; only the most simple, and unirritating food should be used, and then only in small quantities at a time. Gum arabic water, rice water, tea, and toast without butter, barley water, lime water and milk, tapioca, jellies, sago, arrow root gruel, or crackers soaked in ice water, will be all that is necessary until the patient is recovered.

Internally, the following may be given:

Nitrate of Silver, - - - - - -	5 grains.
Opium, - - - - - - - - -	2½ "

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose, one pill three times a day. The following is also highly recommended:

Sub-nitrate of Bismuth, from 1 to 3 drachms. Divide into twelve powders. Dose, one powder three or four times daily in water.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL

When the inflammation is caused by poisons, the antidote should be used, and followed by means to subdue the inflammation of the organ; mustard poultices should be applied to the feet, and along the spinal column, and over the pit of the stomach, and as soon as considerable redness has been produced, hot fomentations of hops and stramonium leaves should be applied in their stead. The mustard poultices and fomentations should be renewed as often as necessary. The whole surface of the body may be bathed several times a day with weak saleratus water. The bowels may be opened by equal parts of castor oil and sweet oil, with a portion of magnesia given in teaspoonful doses, repeated every hour until it operates. An infusion of slippery elm bark and marshmallow root, or elm bark and peach leaves, may be used as a drink.

When the disease is in a chronic form, the diet should be the

same as recommended under allopathic treatment. Mustard poultices, or other mild counter-irritants should be applied over the region of the stomach, and repeated until the tenderness upon pressure is removed. The following mixture is recommended by Dr. John King:

Fluid Extract of Cubebs,	1 ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	2 "
Essence of Lemon,	1 drachm.
Lupulin,	8 scruples.
Tris-Nitrate of Bismuth,	8 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day. The mixture should be well shaken each time before taken. At the same time use an infusion of equal parts of golden seal, and Solomon's seal, in doses of a table-spoonful repeated every hour or two. If there is obstinate constipation, rhubarb may be given in doses of from three to ten grains. When the patient is troubled with wind on the stomach, it may be removed by using essence of peppermint, essence of anise, etc., given in a small quantity of sweetened water.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedy in this disease is Arsenic, to be given especially when the following symptoms are present: The countenance sunken and contracted, stomach swollen and hot to the touch, the patient lies upon the back, breath short, rapid, and difficult, tongue red and clean, or red on the edges with dirty fur in centre, voice hoarse and suppressed, skin hot and dry, burning or shooting pain in the stomach, griping and burning pain in the throat, great desire for cold drinks, obstinate nausea and vomiting, great tenderness over the region of the stomach on pressure. This may be given in alternation with Veratrum.

Aconite. — Especially when the pains are severe and the heat is great in the stomach, or when the disease is caused by taking cold drinks when overheated.

Veratrum. — Countenance pale and sunken, nose pointed, lips dry and bluish, tongue red at the tip and edges, with a dark dry fur running through the center, pulse quick and weak, extremities cold, hiccough, great exhaustion, burning pain in the stomach, short and troublesome cough.

Ipecac. — May be given after Aconite if the vomiting is very great, and the disease is caused by indigestion.

Pulsatilla. — May be given after Ipecac when the disease is caused by indigestion, or a chill in the stomach from having taken ice.

Belladonna and *Hyosciamus.* — May be given in alternation (turn

about,) when the patient is nervous, and there is drowsiness, delirium, and loss of consciousness.

Nux Vomica and Lachesis. — May be given in alternation or alone when the disease is caused by liquors, or by the abuse of coffee, wines, or stimulating food.

Opium and *Camphor.* — May be given in alternation (turn about) if the above remedies do not seem to relieve the case, and there is drowsiness and stupor.

Cantharis. — May be given in violent cases, particularly when the burning pain is intolerable.

For chronic gastritis, the following remedies may be used :

Bismuth, Bryonia, Cuprum Metallicum, Digitalis, Hyosciamus, Phosphorus, Mercury, Ignatia, Tartar Emetic. The diet should be the same as under allopathic treatment.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour or two hours, until better. If, however, the symptoms do not improve after a few doses, then at once select another remedy and give in the same manner. For the chronic form, the remedies may be given two or three times a day.

Inflammation of the Bowels, (*Enteritis.*)

This is one of the most dangerous, and painful of diseases, and should always be placed in the care of a physician. It is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the small intestines. An inflammation of the lining membrane of the large intestines is called dysentery.

Symptoms. — The disease commences with a slight chill accompanied by thirst, with hot skin, and more or less pain of a griping character, in the neighborhood of the bowels, which gradually increases until it is of a severe burning character. The pain is increased on pressure, so much so that the patient is unable to bear even the weight of the bed-clothes, and lies usually on his back with the knees drawn up. The pain sometimes comes on in paroxysms with intervals of relief; nausea and vomiting are present, with fever, tongue furred, and red; thirst; constipation; difficult and painful urination; vomiting may be so violent that the contents of the intestines may be thrown up; sometimes instead of

constipation, there will be diarrhœa, the discharges being either watery or mucus tinged with blood, or perhaps bilious. In bad cases as the disease advances, the belly becomes swollen, the pain increases, the pulse becomes weak and fluttering; hiccough occurs; the limbs grow cold, and the features are pinched and sharp; the pain ceases and a discharge of black, fetid fluid occurs, and death soon follows from mortification.

Inflammation of the bowels may be mistaken for colic, or for inflammation of the peritoneum. It may be distinguished from colic, by the fever symptoms which occur in inflammation of the bowels, and the pain on pressure, neither of which are found in colic. It may be distinguished from inflammation of the peritoneum, by the fact that diarrhœa is seldom present in the latter affection, and that swelling of the abdomen with tenderness on pressure are always present in inflammation of the peritoneum.

Causes. — Irritating and indigestible food; colic; exposure to cold; obstinate constipation: strangulated hernia or rupture; it may also be caused by the driving in of eruptions, or the suppression of customary discharges.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The feet should be soaked in warm, weak lye water, and flannel cloths dipped in lye water should be applied over the abdomen; or mustard poultices may be used instead, applied to the abdomen, and soles of the feet, and along the spinal column. If mustard poultices are used, they should be removed after they have produced considerable redness, and hot fomentations of hops and tansy, or hops and stramonium leaves should be applied, changing them every half hour or hour, according to the severity of the pain. At the same time it is well to give the compound tincture of Virginia Snake root in doses of a teaspoonful repeated every hour or two, given in warm balm, or catnip tea. The use of this should be continued until the patient is in a free perspiration, which should be kept up for two or three hours.

If the disease is caused by the presence of acid substances in the bowels, it is well to give a large tablespoonful of castor oil, with a teaspoonful of olive oil, and half a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine. Repeat every two hours until an operation of the bowels is effected. The effect of the medicine may be aided

by an injection of a little warm milk and molasses, with a teaspoonful of salts. When the disease is caused by cold, the following may be used:

Tincture of Gelseminum,	4 drachms.
Tincture of Aconite Root,	10 to 20 drops.

Mix. Dose, half a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes, until an effect is produced, when the intervals should be lengthened. At the same time the mustard, etc., should be used.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The treatment of this disease is similar to that for inflammation of the stomach. Aconite should be the first used and continued as long as the fever is intense, and the skin very hot. After this Arsenicum and Veratrum should be given alternately (turn about.) If the vomiting is violent and persistent, after having used these remedies for a considerable length of time, give Ipecac. In some cases Belladonna and Mercury may be given in alternation after the Aconite has reduced the fever, but there is still great soreness of the abdomen with intense thirst. When the vomiting is so severe as to throw up the contents of the bowels, Opium must be given, and if not relieved within eight or ten hours, give Plumbum. At this stage, weak injections of an infusion of tobacco will sometimes be of benefit. A warm bath may also be administered with success.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, three, or four hours according to the severity of the symptoms. If the pellets are used give six at a dose. The diet should be of the mildest description as gruel made of rice or flour; milk and water; milk toast and gum arabic water.

ALLOPATHIC.

Leeches should be freely applied over the bowels, or blood may be taken from the arm. This should be followed by poultices of flax seed and meal, or corn meal and mustard; the bowels should be opened by a mild purgative as castor oil, or epsom salts in the proportion of two drachms to an ounce of peppermint water, every four hours. Injections of warm water may sometimes be used to open the bowels, and should be repeated every two or three hours. Tincture of Veratrum Viride should be given in doses of three or four drops every hour or two in a little sweetened water, and should be continued until the patient is in a free perspiration, when the intervals between the doses should be lengthened.

Inflammation of the Liver — Liver Complaint, (*Hepatitis.*)

Inflammation of the liver may be confined to the membrane covering the liver, or to the substance of the liver, or may affect both. It is either acute or chronic, and is found more frequently in hot climates.

Symptoms. — The attack commences with symptoms of inflammation and chilliness, followed by more or less fever, with a sensation of pricking in the right side, and with pain in the region of the liver which may be either acute and lancinating, or dull, when the inflammation is confined to the substance of the liver. The pain may also shoot up to the right shoulder and extend over the breast; it is aggravated by pressure over the affected part, by coughing, and also when the patient lies upon his left side, the tongue is coated yellowish, dark brown, or sometimes black; and the edges are frequently very red, and there is also a putrid and unpleasant taste in the mouth; sometimes the white of the eyes and the skin are deeply tinged with yellow.

The symptoms of chronic inflammation of the liver are various. The patient has generally a sense of fullness or weight in the right side, with a dull pain extending to the shoulder blades and to the pit of the stomach, there is generally considerable tenderness over the region of the liver, and the patient cannot lie comfortably on the left side; there is yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; irregularity of the bowels; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; loss of appetite; tongue coated brown or yellow, or whitish, there is generally a bitter, disagreeable taste in the mouth; the patient is apt to be low spirited and desponding, or irritable and peevish.

Causes. — Hepatitis may be caused by cold; injuries or blows over the liver; intemperance; intense heat, violent mental emotions; high living.

Chronic Hepatitis may be the result of the acute form, or may be caused by cold; use of liquors; improper diet; excess of all kinds; and by the abuse of mercury.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — For the acute form; stitches in the region of the liver; great pain; high fever; tossing about; anguish; dread of death.

Belladonna. — Pressing pains in the chest and shoulders; fullness in the stomach; dragging in the region of the stomach; dizziness with fainting; difficulty of breathing; great thirst. May be given after Aconite, and in alternation with Mercury or Lachesis.

Bryonia. — Aching pains with fullness in the right side; tongue coated yellow; violent oppression of the chest; rapid and anxious breathing; constipation. This is suitable after Aconite, or in alternation with Mercury.

Mercury. — The patient cannot lie on the right side; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite; thirst; shivering.

Chamomilla. — When the disease is caused by taking cold, or by violent anger; dull pressing pains in the region of the liver which are aggravated either by pressure, movement or breathing; oppression of the chest; yellowness of the skin; bitter taste in the mouth.

China. — When the disease is caused by malaria; the disease is worse every other day with stitching, aching pains; headache; bitter taste in the mouth; yellowish coat on the tongue.

Lachesis. — For disease of the liver caused by intemperance. May be used after Aconite, Mercury and Belladonna have been insufficient.

Nux Vomica. — Stitching or biting pains with great sensitiveness to touch, in the region of the liver; nausea, with sour, bitter taste in the mouth; thirst; headache.

Pulsatilla. — When the disease is caused by indigestion, and may then be given alternately with China; diarrhœa; greenish, slimy stools; oppression of the chest.

Podophyllin. — Voracious appetite; diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking; sour stomach; nausea; fullness of the head; heart burn; water brash; heat of the stomach; weight; dragging pain in the bowels; relieved by warmth, and bending the body forward; constipation with headache; stools are hard and dry, or resembling chalk, and are very offensive.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two, three or four hours, until the patient is better, when the intervals should be lengthened.

In chronic inflammation of the liver, a dose may be given morning and night. The above remedies are suitable for the chronic form.

The diet should be very plain. No meat, or meat soup should

be eaten. Rice and oatmeal gruel; lemonade, cold or warm; fruits; baked apples; toast, bread and toast water may be taken.

ALLOPATHIC.

Leeches or cups should be applied over the region of the liver, freely. The bowels should be opened by the following:

Pulverized Gamboge,	12 grains.
Pulverized Scammony,	12 "
Elaterium,	2 "
Croton Oil,	8 drops.
Extract of Stramonium,	3 grains.

Mix, and make into twelve pills. Dose, one pill every hour until it operates. Or this:

Senna Leaves,	2 drachms.
Water,	1 pint.

Let the Senna Leaves steep in the water, and then add one ounce of Epsom salts, and strain. Dose, a quarter of the mixture. After this apply a mustard poultice over the right side, also over the spine.

The Nitro Muriatic acid diluted with water until it is about the strength of sharp vinegar may be rubbed over the stomach, and will be found to be very beneficial. Perspiration should be induced by the Tincture of Veratrum Viride, in doses of from three to ten drops every hour. When the patient is recovering, tonics should be used, as the following:

Chamomile Flowers,	½ ounce.
Cold water,	1 pint.

Let the mixture stand for an hour or two and strain. Dose, a wine glass full several times a day. Or this:

Nitric Acid, diluted,	2 drachms.
Muriatic Acid, diluted,	2 "
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2 "
Tincture of Orange Peel,	2 "

Water, sufficient to make one pint. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

In chronic inflammation of the liver, give the compound pills of Podophyllin, or the following:

Leptandrin,	1 drachm.
Podophyllin,	1 scruple.
Apocynin,	1 "
Extract Nux Vomica,	6 grains.
Castile Soap,	1 drachm.

Make into thirty pills. Dose, one pill every night. If Mercury is used, the following may be given:

Mercurial Pill,	2½ grains.
Ipecac, powdered,	½ grain.

Confection of Opium sufficient to make one pill. Take at one dose, and repeat every night, or every other night.

A daily bath of weak lye water should be used, followed by a vigorous rubbing. Out door exercise should be freely taken.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In mild cases the patient should be placed in a warm bath, and afterwards put to bed and given warm drinks and allowed to perspire freely. If the attack is violent, however, the compound powder of Lobelia should be administered until he vomits freely. To remove the constipation of the bowels, give an injection of one pint of warm water, one tablespoonful of salts, and one teaspoonful of lard, and take the following pills at bed-time:

Podophyllin,	60 grains.
Leptandrin,	30 "
Sanguinarin,	30 "
Ipecac,	30 "
Cayenne,	30 "

Make into sixty pills with extract of Dandelion. Dose, from two to four pills when it is used as a purgative; and when it is desired that the liver should be acted on, give a pill once a day, or every other day. It is desirable that perspiration should be kept up, and for this purpose place hot bricks, or bottles of hot water around the patient, and give the following:

Pleurisy Root, in powder	4 ounces.
Boneset, in powder,	4 "
Bloodroot,	3 drachms.
Nitre,	3 "

Mix. Dose, from ten to fifteen grains every three hours.

The extract of Dandelion is recommended as a valuable remedy in this complaint. Make into pills, with one grain of Leptandrin in each pill, and take one every night. It is valuable especially in chronic inflammation of the liver. In chronic inflammation of the liver, use the pills mentioned under treatment for acute inflammation of the liver. These should be used often enough to keep the bowels regular, and produce at least one evacuation a day.

The following will be found excellent to use as an alterative:

Compound Syrup of Stillingia,	1 pint.
Tincture of Black Cohosh,	2 ounces.
Iodide of Potassium,	4 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

Jaundice. (*Icterus.*)

Jaundice is characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, bitter taste in the mouth, pain, or uneasiness in the right side, the urine is yellowish or saffron colored, the stools are whitish or clay colored; it is generally preceded and accompanied by listlessness, loss of appetite, drowsiness, constipation or diarrhœa, pain at the pit of the stomach, increased after meals.

Causes. — Jaundice may be produced by gall stone; by the obstruction of the flow of bile into the bowels, in consequence of which it is taken up into the circulation; disease of the liver; disease of the heart; by the pressure of tumors on the liver; spasm of the gall duct.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

If there be much nausea, give the following emetic:

Tartar Emetic,	1 grain.
Ipecac, powder	1 scruple.
Syrup,	1 drachm.
Mint Water,	10 drachms.

Mix, and take at one dose.

Or,

Tartar Emetic,	1 grain.
Pulv. Ipecac,	1 scruple.

Mix, and take at one dose in a wineglassful of sweetened water. It is sometimes well to take a dose of Calomel of from five to ten grains, at bedtime, and an ounce of Castor Oil in the morning. This should be repeated until free action of the bowels is produced. Bi-carbonate of Soda will be beneficial sometimes, taken before meals. In some cases which recover slowly, Nitro-Muriatic Acid in doses of three or four drops, two or three times a day will be very beneficial. Thoroughwort made into an infusion, and drank freely every day is recommended as a valuable remedy.

When the jaundice is occasioned by the passage of gall stone, it causes great suffering, as may be imagined when the substance the size of a walnut, has to pass through a tube not larger than a goose quill. In this case the patient should drink freely of hot water in which has been dissolved two drachms of Carbonate of Soda and Potash. Opium may be taken in doses of one grain and repeated every three or four hours until the pain is relieved. Mustard

poultices or other warm applications should be used over the seat of the pain and a warm bath be tried.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

It is well in this complaint to give an emetic every day for a week or two. The first time give twenty or thirty grains of Ipecac in warm water, followed by four or five of the liver pills mentioned under inflammation of the liver, composed of Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Ipecac, etc. Infusion of thoroughwort is also recommended; two teacupfuls should be drank at a time and repeated every day for a week or two. No other medicine need be taken at the time this is used. The inner bark of barberry steeped in cider, will be found valuable. The following is also recommended:

Wild Cherry Bark, in coarse powder,	1 ounce.
Sheep Laurel leaves, in coarse powder,	1 "
Barberry Bark, in coarse powder,	1 "
Bitter Root, in coarse powder,	1 "
Pure Cider,	4 pints.

Mix, and let it stand for several hours. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day. Cider drank several times a day will be found useful in some cases. Raw eggs may be taken every morning with advantage. The bark of the root of the peach tree, and wild cherry bark, made into bitters with whiskey or gin, and drank freely three or four times a day will be found beneficial. A strong tea of peach tree leaves taken to the extent of half a pint a day is also good.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The patient should be kept warm in bed in a warm room, and take for the first four or five days, Mercury; a dose three times a day. If not better after this time, give Hepar Sulphur, or Hepar Sulphur and Chelidonium. In obstinate cases give Lachesis, Nitric Acid, or Sulphur.

For Jaundice caused by a fit of passion or disappointment, give Chamomilla, China, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla.

When it is caused by the abuse of Mercury and Calomel, give China, Hepar Sulphur, Lachesis, Nitric Acid, Sulphur.

When persons are liable to Jaundice from very slight cause, give Lachesis, and Sulphur; a dose every week alternately.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose (four globules) of the selected remedy three times a day. When two remedies are given, give every four hours alternately, or on alternate days. Warm baths will be found beneficial. Constipation may be relieved by injections of either cold or warm water.

Inflammation of the Spleen, (*Splenitis.*)

This is a disease not met with very frequently, and it is then generally associated with some other complaint.

Symptoms. — It commences generally with the common symptoms of fever, such as chills, followed by heat, thirst, and pain in the left side in the region of the spleen, with tenderness on pressure; sometimes considerable swelling. The pain may be very dull, or severe and cutting and frequently extends over the whole abdomen, and shoots up into the left shoulder; the skin is dry and hot; there is a feeling of tightness about the heart; short and dry cough; sickness at the stomach and vomiting; the urine is scanty, passed with difficulty, and highly colored.

Chronic inflammation of the Spleen is a very common affection, especially in countries which are subject to fever and ague.

Symptoms. — There is a feeling of weight, tightness and pain in the left side; sometimes there is no pain or soreness unless pressure is made over the organ; there is generally obstinate constipation, and chilly sensations; the spleen is sometimes so enlarged that it can be felt by the hand, when it is called "ague cake." Often there is numbness; difficult breathing; palpitation of the heart; weakness of the lower limbs; nightmare; sense of tightness across the chest; inability to exercise much; vomiting of food; dry skin; low spirits; in some cases dropsy occurs.

Causes. — External violence; suppression of customary discharges; drinking of cold water when the body is overheated; the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors; violent mental emotions; long continued attacks of fever and ague.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The treatment may be commenced with the following physic:

Pulverized Jalap,	4 ounces.
Pulverized Senna,	8 "
Pulverized Cloves,	1 ounce.

Mix, and sift through a fine sieve. Dose, a tablespoonful given in a little warm water, or a little brandy and water.

In the chronic form, a plaster made of the yellow of eggs and

salt may be applied over the region of the spleen. Common salt taken in doses of one drachm three times a day has been proven beneficial in some cases. The inner bark of white ash boiled in white wine and taken in doses of a wine-glassful three times a day has affected cures in ague cake. The treatment of this disease should be very much the same as for inflammation of the liver.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For the acute form, give Aconite, Bryonia, China, as directed in inflammation of the liver.

For the chronic form, give Sulphur, Calcarea, Ferrum, Carbo Vegetabilis, Lycopodium. Administer the same as directed in the chronic form of inflammation of the liver.

ALLOPATHIC.

The treatment should be similar to that for acute and chronic inflammation of the liver. For the chronic form, use mustard poultices, tincture of Iodine, or Croton Oil applied over the region of the spleen.

The following is recommended to be taken :

Pulv. Peruvian Bark,	1 ounce.
Pulv. Rhubarb,	½ drachm.
Pulv. Muriate of Ammonia,	1 "

Mix, and divide into eight powders. Dose, one powder three times a day.

To regulate the bowels, and keep them well open, the following may be taken :

Podophyllin,	4 grains.
Leptandrin,	8 "
Quinine,	8 "
Ext. Nux Vomica,	2 "

Mix, and make into sixteen pills. Dose, two or three pills at bedtime.

Worms.

There are three principal varieties of worms to which the human race is subject. The Ascaris, or Pin Worm, also called the maw or thread worm ; it is very small, resembling a white thread, from half an inch to an inch in length. The number is sometimes very great, forming rolls and balls in the intestines. They fre-

quently crawl into the vagina, or urethra, causing a troublesome itching.

Another variety is the Lumbricus, or Ascaris Lumbricoides, which is a very long, round worm, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, and from three to twelve inches in length; it very much resembles the common earth worm. They are found generally in the large intestines and sometimes in the stomach, and not unfrequently make their appearance in the throat.

The third variety is the Taenia Solium, which is a long, flat tape worm, varying in length from a few feet to several hundred. It dwells in the small intestines, and feeds on the chyle which is the substance of the food after it has passed through the stomach, and in this way causes great emaciation, exhaustion, and loss of flesh.

Symptoms. — The symptoms of the presence of worms are very obscure, and it is sometimes impossible to check them until they have been discharged.

The presence of the thread worm may be known by the annoying and intolerable itching within the anus or fundament. In children, worms are indicated by paleness, itching in the nose, grinding of the teeth; starting from sleep, irregular appetite, bad breath, swollen belly, upper lip considerably swollen; one of the cheeks more or less flushed.

Tape worm may be known by a gnawing pain in the stomach, irregular appetite, but which is generally voracious, the amount eaten does not furnish a corresponding amount of nourishment; the patient grows thin, and there is frequently a hard cough present; a sensation as of something suddenly rising from the left side into the throat and falling back; dizziness, particularly in the morning before eating.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Given at the commencement of the treatment for nervous irritability which is generally present. A few doses may be given, and repeated every two hours. If this is not effectual, give Ignatia in the same manner.

Cina. — This is the principal remedy, especially when the fol-

lowing symptoms are present: Boring with the fingers in the nose; the child is nervous, and cries at night in his sleep; has severe attacks of colic; picking the lips; face sometimes pale and cold, at others red and hot; capricious appetite; cross and fretful; face bloated; swelling and pain in the abdomen; constipation or diarrhœa; grating of the teeth.

Nux Vomica. — When with the other symptoms there is constipation, severe itching, burning, and pricking sensation at the anus.

Spigelia. — In severe cases of worm colic when there is fever and diarrhœa, with craving appetite, and chilliness.

Silicea. — Especially for children who are scrofulous.

Belladonna. — Colic which is relieved by lying on the bowels, starting in sleep, headache.

Lycopodium. — Especially when there is great itching at the fundament or anus.

Teucrium. — Is recommended by Freligh for the irritation and itching caused by worms.

Santonin is an excellent remedy for the different varieties of worms.

For the tape worm, pumpkin seeds given as follows, will be found effectual:

Take eight ounces of the seeds, and eat at night four ounces on an empty stomach; then in the morning take the other four ounces having steeped them in hot water, and drink the infusion. Nothing should be eaten until noon. This will generally suffice to expel the worm. If not effectual, repeat the next night.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose of the selected remedy three times a day unless the symptoms are urgent when it should be repeated every two or three hours.

In chronic cases, the remedy should be repeated once a day and continued for a long time.

Diet. — The patient should avoid all heavy food, such as boiled vegetables, rich pudding and cake; but he may be allowed meat soups, roasted or boiled meat, and milk.

For the intense itching which is present in some cases, injections of cold water, or water to which has been added a little salt or vinegar, will be found beneficial. Sweet oil will sometimes answer the purpose.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is a good preparation:

Pink Root,	½ ounce.
Senna,	½ "
Bi-tartrate of Potassa,	1 drachm.
Pulverized Jalap,	½ "
Cardamon Seed,	½ drachm.
Extract Liquorice,	2 drachms.

Mix, and add half a pint of boiling water. Let the whole steep an hour. Dose, a tablespoonful or two occasionally until the worms are expelled.

An injection of simple sweet oil is sometimes effectual in removing pin worms. The following may be also used for the same purpose:

Aloes,	2 scruples
Carbonate of Potassa,	15 grains.
Decoction of Barley,	½ pint.

Mix, and use for one injection.

An infusion of half an ounce each of Senna and Spigelia to a pint of water may be used in some cases. For an adult, give a wine-glass full every morning before breakfast.

Santonin is a very effectual remedy; but it should be carefully used. A dose for an adult is from three to six grains. For a child half a grain once or twice daily.

For tape worm, spirits of turpentine is an excellent remedy. Give it in doses of half an ounce, followed by the same quantity of castor oil, or give the two at the same time. A decoction of cabbage tree bark is also recommended for tape worm, as well as pumpkin seeds.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Worm seed mixed with molasses may be given in doses of a teaspoonful and a half to an adult, and a teaspoonful to a child.

Thoroughwort tea, or tansy tea, is also good. Poke Root, and Senna is an effectual remedy. An ounce of each should be steeped in hot water, and a tablespoonful taken once a day. The following is recommended in some cases:

Castor Oil,	1 ounce.
Worm Seed Oil,	1 "
Oil of Turpentine,	½ "
Oil of Anise,	½ "

Dose for a child two or three years old, ten to twenty drops every three or four hours. The following is also recommended:

Worm Seed Oil,	½ ounce.
Oil of Tansy,	½ "
Oil of Turpentine,	½ "
Croton Oil,	2 drachms.
Castor Oil,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose for a child one or two years old, half a teaspoonful in a little warm milk for three days. It should then be discontinued for three days, and again resumed for three days more.

For tape worm the juice of Blue Flag is recommended, also taking freely of garlic and salt, and give every other day a purgative of Mandrake Root. The root of the Male Fern has been successfully employed for the removal of tape worm.

Constipation — Costiveness.

This is one of the most common disorders to which mankind is subject. By constipation we mean a sluggish state of the bowels, by which the feces are retained for a longer time than is warranted by health. The discharges from the bowels are less frequent than in health, hard and dry, and small in quantity, and evacuated with difficulty.

Symptoms. — Headache, dizziness, want of appetite, sometimes nausea and fever symptoms, heaviness around the lower part of the belly.

Causes. — Sedentary habits, particularly where the mind is closely applied to any object, astringent articles of medicine, nervous diseases, inattention to the desire to evacuate the bowels.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The diet should be closely attended to in this complaint, everything of a binding nature being avoided, such as animal food, especially salt meats, cheese, and stimulating drinks, pastry, highly seasoned dishes, etc. The patient should eat all kinds of fruit and vegetables, coarse bread, soups. Cracked wheat is excellent for the cure of costiveness. Injections of cold water should be used, and also the free use of cold water as a drink. Every one should attend promptly and regularly to the calls of nature. Probably the best time for this duty is in the morning, directly after breakfast. Giving attention to it at a certain hour each day will do more to establish the habit, and make the bowels regular, than anything else.

ALLOPATHIC.

A pill of Rhubarb and Castile Soap, one half of a grain each may be used. Two pills should be taken at night.

Sometimes the following is effectual:

Resin of Podophyllin,	2 grains.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb,	1 ounce.
Fluid Extract of Senna,	1 "
Oil of Cloves,	4 drops.
Syrup of Ginger,	½ ounce.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic enough to make four ounces. Dose, for an adult one tablespoonful repeated sufficiently often to open the bowels.

A cold decoction of Thoroughwort drank daily, sometimes has a beneficial effect. Injections of warm or cold water should be used, and will generally effect a cure without resorting to purgative medicines. A dose of an infusion of Senna, taken occasionally may have a beneficial effect.

The following, known as Mettauer's Aperient, is highly recommended:

Pulverized Aloes,	1½ ounces.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	4 "
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	2 "
Water,	2 quarts.

Mix in a jar, or jug, and let it stand two weeks, shaking well each day; the mixture should then be poured off from the dregs. Dose, half a wineglassful once or twice a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An occasional dose of a solution of Rhubarb, or a Seidletz Powder, will sometimes be all that is necessary to relieve the bowels, at the same time paying attention to the diet.

A mixture of Rhubarb two parts, and of Bi-carbonate of Potassa one part, taken in doses of six grains three times a day in a little warm water about an hour before each meal, is recommended. The dose should not produce more than two evacuations a day, and it is well that not more than one should be produced. The following is also recommended:

Aletridin,	20 grains.
Extract of Nux Vomica,	1½ "
Podophyllin,	5 "

Mix, and divide into twenty pills. Dose one or two every night. An injection of an infusion of Boneset, with a little molasses added is sometimes effectual.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedy is Nux Vomica, when there is frequent, and ineffectual urging to stool, or a feeling as if the anus was closed; disagreeable taste in the mouth; loss of appetite; swelling of the abdomen. If Nux is insufficient, give an occasional dose of Bryonia, especially if the disorder occurs in warm weather.

Opium. — May be sometimes given in alternation with Nux Vomica, especially when there is great torpidity of the bowels, and

without any desire to stool; redness of the face; rush of blood to the head; headache.

Platina. — When the feces are voided in small, hard lumps, with much difficulty; shuddering; sensation of weakness in the abdomen.

Lycopodium. — When there is a painful urging, with a severe bearing down, but inability to pass the feces.

Antimonium Crudum. — In cases where constipation and diarrhœa alternate.

Sulphur. — For long continued constipation, particularly where the patient is troubled with piles. Also when there is frequent desire to stool, but without any result.

Plumbum. — For obstinate constipation, the stools are hard and difficult, and the feces comes away in hard lumps or balls.

For constipation of pregnant women, give Nux Vomica, Opium, Sepia. For lying in-women, Bryonia, Nux Vomica. For nursing infants, Bryonia, Nux Vomica, Opium, Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Give of the selected remedy a dose once in two, three or four hours. When the remedy is given dry, from three to six pills at a dose. When given in water, dissolve six globules in six teaspoonfuls of water, and give one teaspoonful for a dose. Injections of, and bathing in cold water, will be found very beneficial.

Diarrhœa.

This disease is of frequent occurrence, especially during the warm months of the year.

The symptoms are, frequent discharges from the bowels of a more or less fluid character, each discharge being preceded by a rumbling noise in the bowels, together with a sense of heaviness or weight; there is generally more or less griping, and sometimes nausea and vomiting; when the discharges are frequent or in large quantities the strength of the patient is rapidly reduced.

Causes. — Exposure to extreme heat and cold; the use of acids; indigestible or other irritating food; overloading the stomach with food; violent mental emotions, such as fear, anger, etc. It may also be caused by too close confinement in illy ventilated habitations, and also by teething, in infants.

General Treatment.

The use of all food that is not perfectly easy of digestion should

be forbidden, as well as acids, coffee, and all highly seasoned vegetables, fruits, fresh meats, and soups of all kinds. The patient may be allowed toast, rice, boiled milk, oat meal, hominy, arrow-root, barley water, sago, tapioca, and gum arabic water; boiled rice flavored with cinnamon may also be allowed.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended to restore the action of the liver, and remove irritating matters from the bowels:

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa,	4 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint,	1 drachm.
Paregoric,	4 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every two, three, or four hours. Before giving the above, it is well to give an emetic of equal parts of Powdered Lobelia and Ipecac.

The following syrup will be found excellent:

Blackberry Root, finely cut up and bruised	8 ounces.
Bayberry Bark,	4 "
Cranes Bill,	2 "
Gum Myrrh,	1 ounce.
Cinnamon Bark,	2 ounces.
Fennel Seed,	½ ounce.
Cloves,	1 "

This should be well bruised, and put into six quarts of water and allowed to stand for six or eight hours slowly simmering over a fire, until boiled down to about one half, then strain and boil down to two pints. While hot add one pound of white sugar, when cold add one pint of French brandy. For an adult, give a tablespoonful at a dose. This will be found an excellent preparation for all kinds of diarrhœa, cholera, and cholera morbus. A decoction of a handful each of Blackberry Root, and White Oak Bark, with half an ounce each of Cloves, Cinnamon, and Allspice, sweetened with loaf sugar, or rock candy, will be found good in some cases. Dose, a tablespoonful several times a day.

If there is nausea and vomiting, a mustard poultice may be applied over the stomach An infusion of oat meal coffee may be sometimes found beneficial. The oat meal should be mixed with water, baked or browned like coffee, then powdered and made into an infusion. For the pain or griping, an injection may be used composed of:

Castor Oil,	1 gill.
Molasses,	½ pint.
Warm Water,	½ "
Laudanum,	from 20 to 60 drops.

The following is recommended as an excellent remedy :

Parch half a pound of rice until it is brown, then boil it, and eat slowly.

Pulverized Rhubarb burned to charcoal and powdered, is recommended. About half a teaspoonful should be given with a little water three times a day. The Rhubarb may be burned in an iron vessel until it is reduced to black ashes.

Chronic diarrhœa may be sometimes cured by simply eating gum arabic, or drinking freely of the mucilage of the gum. The following pills are recommended for chronic diarrhœa :

Leptandrin,	20 grains.
Ipecac,	20 "
Podophyllin,	5 "
Pulv. Opium,	8 "

Mix, and make into forty pills with a little extract of Dandelion. Dose, one pill night and morning. When taking these pills it is well to wash the surface of the body once a day with warm saleratus water. The following remedy is said to have cured some of the worst cases :

Take a quantity of well smoked old fat bacon, slice and fry it sufficiently to make half a pint of grease ; while frying, slice into it several good sized onions. When done, pour off the mixture, and take a teaspoonful once a day.

The following may be found good in some cases :

Powdered Alum,	2 grains.
Powdered Galls,	2 "
Pulverized Camphor,	1 grain.

Mix, and take at one dose. Repeat immediately after each meal. Decoction of Logwood is an excellent remedy in this disease. A half a teacupful should be taken two or three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Dulcamara. — For diarrhœa which is caused by cold ; when the evacuations are watery, greenish, or yellowish ; worse at night with slight pain. It may be followed by Bryonia.

Aloes. — Violent stools ; the whole body becoming hot during evacuation, with a feeling of sickness at the stomach, or in the region of the liver ; the evacuations have a very putrid smell and are not very profuse or watery.

Ipecac. — Evacuations of thin mucus, or frothy, fermented, or yellow stools, with considerable pain in the rectum ; stools with a white substance scattered through ; paleness of the face ; great prostration.

Chamomilla. — Bilious, watery, or slimy diarrhœa, the evacuations resembling chopped straw, and smell like rotten eggs; coated tongue; swelling of the bowels; bitter taste in the mouth. Particularly useful when diarrhœa is caused by cold, fear, or anger and for diarrhœa of infants, when the child tosses up its legs, frets, worries and tosses about, and wants to be carried.

Rheum. — Sour smelling evacuations, with contractive colic in the bowels; shuddering when evacuating; diarrhœa from acidity of the stomach; sour smell proceeding from the child which is not removed by washing. Especially useful in diarrhœa of infants and in diarrhœa of lying-in-women. If Rheum does not relieve, give Chamomilla.

Mercurius. — Suitable for almost any diarrhœa; especially when accompanied with griping in the bowels before, and burning in the anus after stool; great prostration and trembling; evacuations bilious, slimy or frothy or mixed with blood; violent colic; bad breath. Nux Vomica, will sometimes relieve when Mercury seems indicated, but does not have the desired effect.

Colocynth. — Bilious or watery diarrhœa, with severe cramp like pains.

Podophyllin. — Diarrhœa with cramp-like pains in the bowels; light colored and offensive stools; evacuations frothy and slimy.

Pulsatilla. — Diarrhœa from indigestion, with watery, offensive evacuations, particularly at night, bitter taste in the mouth; foul tongue.

Bryonia. — Diarrhœa from heat of summer.

Arsenic. — Evacuations burning, with severe colic pains. May be given in alternation with Veratrum, or in alternation with Carbo Veg. when the diarrhœa is putrid, and consists of undigested matter; or watery, slimy, burning evacuations.

Magnesia. — Diarrhœa with evacuations resembling the scum of a frog pond, green and frothy.

Nux Vomica. — When there are frequent and scanty evacuations of watery and greenish substances, accompanied with much straining and pressing down pain. May be given sometimes in alternation with Mercury.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two or three hours, according to the severity of the pain, and the frequency of the evacuations. If the pills are used, give three or four at a dose. In chronic cases give a dose every morning and evening.

ALLOPATHIC.

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa may be given in doses

of a tablespoonful every hour until it operates, to overcome the acidity of the stomach, and allay irritation. Essence of Peppermint and Spearmint may be sometimes added to it with good effect. If there is nausea and vomiting, apply mustard poultices over the stomach, and give a few drops of Laudanum. The following will be found useful in slight attacks:

Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb,	½ ounce.
Magnesia,	15 grains.
Cinnamon water,	2 drachms.
Camphor water,	2 "

Mix. Take half of the mixture at a dose, and repeat every three hours.

The following may be used in some cases:

Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	50 drops.
Laudanum,	15 drops.
Peppermint or Cinnamon water,	3 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four hours.

If there is much griping pain, use the following injection:

Castor Oil,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Prickly Ash Bark,	½ ounce.
Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake root,	2 drachms.
Laudanum,	20 drops.
Infusion of Boneset,	½ pint.
Infusion of Senna,	½ "

Mix, and give at one injection.

When the diarrhœa resembles dysentery, injections of starch should be used, and the following pills taken at the same time:

Acetate of Lead,	1 grain.
Opium,	½ "

Make one pill, and repeat every three or four hours.

In chronic diarrhœa, sometimes a teaspoonful of brandy given in a little sweetened water, or cold water, and repeated several times a day, will effect a cure. It is well in treating a case of chronic diarrhœa, to take as little nourishment as possible, except milk and lime water. When there is considerable debility the following pills may be taken:

Quinine,	½ drachm.
Pulverized Catechu,	1 "
Pulverized Opium,	15 grains.

Mix, and make into thirty-two pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

Dysentery, (*Bloody Flux.*)

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the large bowels.

Symptoms. — The disease commences generally with a loss of appetite; constipation; shivering; heat of skin; excessive thirst etc. It sometimes begins with diarrhœa; the passages are small and frequent, and are composed of mucus streaked with blood; there is constant straining, and desire for stool, with severe pain before and after each evacuation; there is painful griping of the anus called tenesmus.

Causes. — Sudden change in the temperature from hot to cold unripe or sour fruits; stale vegetables, or meat; drinking cold water when heated.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should not be allowed to sit up, but be kept very quiet. For food, use flour porridge well boiled, rice water, arrow root, sago. When recovering, a little mutton broth may be allowed.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Pain in the bowels; bilious, or thin, watery evacuations, mixed with mucus and sometimes streaked with blood; pains in the head, neck and shoulders; pulse strong and fast.

Arsenicum. — Suitable for cases where the stools pass involuntarily, and have a putrid smell; the patient is very weak; burning pain in the bowels; breath cold. May be given either alone, or in alternation with Carbo Veg.

Belladonna. — When Aconite fails to relieve, and when there is dryness in the mouth and throat; tenderness of the bowels; tongue coated and red at the tip.

Mercury. — This the most important remedy in dysentery, and is useful in all stages, particularly when there is violent straining before and after evacuations, as if the bowels would force themselves out; a discharge of light blood sometimes streaked with mucus, or greenish matter, after much straining, sometimes the evacuations resemble scrambled eggs; violent colic; nausea; shivering; exhaustion; trembling; cold perspiration of the face; aggravation of pain at night. May be given in alternation with Colocynth, when there are severe griping colic pains, or in alternation with Aconite or Belladonna if there is fever.

Chamomilla. — Sometimes useful after Aconite, when there is

still fever with headache, coated tongue, nausea, and thirst. Especially useful when the attack is caused by suddenly checked perspiration.

Colocynth. — When there is severe pain in the bowels and the discharges are mixed with green matter, or else are slimy and mixed with mucus and blood. May be given in alternation with Mercury.

Podophyllin. — Cramplike pains in the bowels; stools light colored and very offensive, or frothy and mucus.

Ipecac. — Especially of benefit when the disease occurs in the fall, or when the mucus or slimy passages are afterwards streaked with blood. May be given with advantage in alternation with Petroleum.

Nux Vomica. — Small and frequent discharges of bloody slime; intense heat; great thirst; burning, cutting pain about the navel. May be given in alternation with Opium.

Sulphur. — Useful in obstinate cases; an occasional dose.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. As the patient grows better, increase the intervals between the doses.

For chronic dysentery, a dose of the remedy three times a day is sufficient.

ALLOPATHIC.

In mild cases give a teaspoonful of castor oil and two teaspoonfuls of paregoric once a day; or a dose of castor oil with ten or fifteen drops of laudanum, if the prescription is given at the commencement. Flax Seed or Slippery Elm tea may be used as a drink. If there is pain in the bowels, apply a mustard poultice. Injections of starch with half a teaspoonful of laudanum will be found extremely beneficial. The compound spirit of Rhubarb and Potassa will be found useful in some cases, given in doses of a tablespoonful every three or four hours. The following may be used in the early stage:

Blue Mass,	18 grains.
Ipecac,	6 "
Camphor,	12 "

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Dose, one pill every three or four hours: Or this:

Camphor,	18 grains.
Ipecac,	6 "
Opium,	3 to 6 "

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Dose, one pill every three or four hours.

For chronic dysentery, give the following:

Syrup of Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
Acetate of Morphia,	2 grains.
Tincture of Cinnamon,	6 drachms.
Tincture of Cardamon,	2 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful two or three times a day.

For cases of chronic dysentery of long standing, the following injection will be found useful:

Sulphate of Zinc,	10 grains
Laudanum,	40 drops.
Flax Seed Tea,	4 ounces.

An infusion of Golden Seal, or the tincture of Prickly Ash Berries, will be found good to use as injections.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In mild cases, the pulverized burned Rhubarb recommended under diarrhœa, will be found good; given in doses of half a teaspoonful three or four times a day. Burned Brandy will sometimes readily relieve. A teaspoonful of Castor Oil, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of Paregoric mixed and taken once a day, will sometimes be all that is necessary. If there is severe pain in the bowels, hot fomentations of hops, or hops and Stramonium Leaves may be placed over the painful part. When the discharges are frequent and painful, use an injection of three parts of starch water, and one part of the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root; about half an ounce should be injected, and repeated after every evacuation; the patient retaining it as long as possible. If the tincture cannot be obtained, use from ten to twenty drops of Laudanum. The following is recommended:

Turkey Rhubarb, bruised,	1 ounce.
Wild Cherry Bark,	2 ounces
Super-Carbonate of Soda,	1 ounce.
Cinnamon Bark,	1 "
White Sugar,	½ pound.

Let the whole remain for an hour in a pint and a half of boiling water, then strain and squeeze. Dose, a tablespoonful or less, according to age, every half hour, hour, or two hours, according to the symptoms.

The following will sometimes be found excellent in some cases

Ripe Blackberries,	2 quarts
Loaf Sugar,	1 pint.
Cayenne,	½ ounce.

Cinnamon,	½ ounce.
Cloves,	½ "
Allspice,	½ "

Boil all together for a short time; when cold strain and add a pint of fourth proof brandy. Dose, from a tablespoonful to a wineglass full, according to the age of the patient. It is sometimes well to produce perspiration by covering the patient warmly in bed and giving warm drinks of Flax Seed, Balm, Sage, or Catnip tea. If the above means do not produce perspiration, give two grains of Ipecac every three hours.

The following is said to cure recent attacks of dysentery:

Leptandrin,	10 grains.
Morphia,	1 grain.

Mix, and make into three pills with the Mucilage of Gum Arabic, and give one pill every six or twelve hours, according to the symptoms.

The following is good as an injection, which may be used after the disease has continued several days.

Infusion of Golden Seal,	1 ounce.
Laudanum,	10 to 20 drops.

Use at one injection.

The following is recommended to be given internally:

Guaiacum (finely powdered,)	5 drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	3 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	3 "
Water,	8 "

Mix. Dose, half a wineglassful every four hours.

For chronic dysentery, use the following:

Rhubarb,	4 ounces.
Black Cohosh Root,	2 "
Wild Cherry Bark,	2 "
Geranium,	2 "

Mix, and pour on the articles, two pints of Brandy and two pints of water. Let the mixture stand five or six days, frequently stirring, and then strain. Add four pints of water to the dregs, boil down to two pints, strain, and add to the strained liquor the previous tincture, and sweeten with loaf sugar. **Dose, a tablespoonful every one, two, or three hours.**

Cholera Morbus.

This is a disease common to warm climates, and is characterized by vomiting, purging, violent gripings, coldness and cramps of the extremities.

Symptoms. — The attack generally comes on suddenly with vomiting and purging accompanied by severe griping pains in the bowels, and stomach, followed by great anxiety. The discharges from the bowels consist of feces, afterward of watery, bilious matter; each evacuation is preceded and accompanied with violent griping and cutting colicky pains, especially about the navel; during the intervals between the evacuations, there is nausea and uneasiness at the stomach; generally there is great thirst, and fluid is vomited as soon as swallowed; if the disease is allowed to progress, the spasms extend to the arms and hands, the extremities become cold, the pulse sinks, countenance is pale, eyes sunken, cold clammy sweat breaks out, and death occurs.

Causes. — Heat of summer, especially when the days are hot, and evenings cool, sudden changes in the atmosphere, improper substances taken into the stomach, as unripe fruits, acids, lobsters, melons, cucumbers; fits of anger.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Apply a large mustard poultice over the stomach and liver, and at the same time use the following mixture:

Ammonia, - - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Magnesia, - - - - - - -	1 "
Peppermint Water, - - - -	4 ounces.

When the diarrhœa is copious, or the case has progressed for some time, add to the above, two drachms of Paregoric. Dose, a teaspoonful every twenty minutes; to be well shaken when taken.

Flannels wrung out of a hot decoction of Poppies and Chamomile Flowers, and laid over the stomach and bowels will be found useful in some cases.

The compound powder of Rhubarb and Potassa may be given in doses of a teaspoonful every half hour, until the vomiting and nausea are checked, and if necessary add to each dose from five to ten drops of Laudanum. The patient should be allowed to drink freely of warm water and flaxseed tea which will thoroughly wash out

the stomach and bowels. A spice poultice may be found useful in some cases, applied over the stomach, composed of a teaspoonful each of Cloves and Cinnamon, and a tablespoonful of flour moistened with brandy.

The following may be found useful in some cases :

Morphine,	1 grain.
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	30 grains.
Sweet Tinct. of Rhubarb,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every half hour.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A good preparation to settle the stomach, as well as to stop the purging, is as follows :

Ground Black Pepper,	1 tablespoonful.
Table Salt,	1 "
Warm water,	½ tumblerful.
Cider Vinegar,	½ "

Dose, a tablespoonful every few minutes. Stir, and mix each time until the whole is taken.

Warm teas of Catnip or Boneset may sometimes be used to produce vomiting ; after the vomiting has continued for a time, apply a large mustard poultice over the stomach and bowels ; and give the compound syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa in doses of a tablespoonful every half hour. After that may be used, in some cases, Paregoric, Essence of Peppermint, and Spirits of Camphor, each a tablespoonful ; tincture of Rhubarb, half a pint. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every half hour until the vomiting and purging have ceased. Peppermint tea with a little saleratus dissolved in it will sometimes quiet the stomach.

The feet and legs should be bathed in warm saleratus water, and it is also a good plan to apply a warm fomentation of hops and vinegar to the bowels. After the urgent symptoms have been overcome, a strong decoction of burnt corn may be used with benefit. Blackberry root made into a strong decoction with Cloves and Cinnamon is also good. The dose is half a teacupful two or three times a day. Burned Rhubarb will also be found an excellent remedy.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Ipecac. — Especially when the vomiting is violent. May be given at the commencement of an attack in alternation with Veratrum. If there is severe pain in the bowels, frequent and small evacuations, with severe pressing down pain, give Nux Vomica in alternation with Ipecac.

Arsenicum. — Violent diarrhœa of watery, bilious, slimy, greenish, or blackish substance; great prostration; cold extremities; violent thirst; tongue and lips dry and cracked, and bluish; burning sensation at the pit of the stomach. May be given in alternation with Veratrum.

Veratrum. — For the same symptoms as Arsenic, together with cramps in the calves of the legs; pale countenance, very great prostration, shrivelled appearance of the skin.

Colocynth. — Violent colic, as if the bowels were jammed between two stones; vomiting of green substance; cramp-like pain; constrictions in the bowels with cutting pains as from a knife.

Cuprum. — When there are severe spasms of the limbs; cramps in the fingers and toes.

China. — When the attack is caused by indigestion; also for the debility after a severe attack.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten, fifteen or thirty minutes according to the severity of the attack. After having given several doses, and there is still no relief, select another remedy. The intervals between the doses should be lengthened as the patient grows easier. The diet may consist of such things as oatmeal gruel. Cold water should be used as a drink. The patient should be careful to avoid all vegetables and other articles which will disagree with his stomach.

Asiatic Cholera.

This is one of the most fearful diseases known.

Symptoms. — First Stage: The first stage is generally preceded by a derangement of the digestive organs, rumbling in the bowels, pain in the head, knees, and loins; thirst, and slight diarrhœa. These symptoms may continue for several hours, or a few days. Sometimes, however, an attack occurs without any of the above symptoms.

Second Stage: This stage is marked by more or less constant vomiting and purging of a thin, colorless fluid resembling rice water; with cramps in the legs, which soon attack the stomach, and bowels; the cramps are violent and painful, drawing the muscles into firm knots, with twitching of the muscles over the body. As this stage advances, the tongue becomes pale and moist, the

pulse feeble; the breathing hurried, with a distress about the heart, and a feeling of internal warmth; countenance expressive of much suffering, great thirst.

Third Stage, or Stage of Collapse is characterized by great prostration; the pulse becomes barely perceptible; the skin cold and clammy; the face of a deep blue or purple color; eyes sunken; hands and feet dark colored, resembling the hands of a washerwoman, and have a doughey, dead-like feeling; the voice is weak, dry, and nearly gone; breathing short and laborious; the patient cries incessantly for air, cold water or ice, or else lies in a stupor; the feces may cease altogether, or be discharged without the knowledge of the patient. The patient may continue in this stage from an hour or two. to twenty-four hours; but a case very seldom recovers after having reached this stage.

Causes. — The cause of cholera is still unknown; it however depends upon the peculiar state of the atmosphere, but what that state is, is not yet determined. Crowded towns and cities, and habitations in low, damp places are more liable to attacks. Persons who are intemperate, or weakened by other disease, as the unclean, and poorly fed, are also more liable to attacks. It may be caused by eating improper food; intoxicating drinks; exposure; cold, damp, or night air; late hours at night; fear. The latter is one of the most frequent causes, and has been the means of destroying thousands.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

When the symptoms appear, the patient should immediately go to bed, cover up well, and remain perfectly quiet. Camphor is the most important remedy, and should be used as follows:

One drop of the tincture of Camphor, on a little piece of sugar, every two, three or five minutes; also, every fifteen or twenty minutes, some brandy and water if he can retain anything on the stomach. As soon as the patient begins to perspire lengthen the intervals between the doses and allow him to continue in this perspiration eight or ten hours. If, however, the disease proceeds into the second stage, when the cramps appear, Veratrum and Cuprum should be given alternately, as follows:

Dissolve twelve or fifteen globules of each remedy in four table-

spoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes, lengthening the intervals as the symptoms grow better.

Arsenic. — Should be given when there is violent burning in the stomach and bowels, worse after vomiting with cramp-like pains in the abdomen; violent thirst; difficult breathing; hoarseness of the voice; pulse weak and irregular; skin cold and clammy; blueness of the face and lips; vomiting and purging, immediately after eating and drinking even a small amount. Arsenicum and Veratrum may be given in alternation with benefit.

Cuprum. — This remedy should be given when there is vomiting, and rice water discharges; skin cold and livid; colic; eyes sunken; skin of a withered appearance; cramps in the calves of the legs; loss of voice; cold clammy sweats. If there are violent stitches in the side, producing restlessness, great anguish and fear, and difficult breathing, give Cuprum. and Hydrocyanic acid in alternation; a dose every ten or fifteen minutes, a teaspoonful at a dose.

If the disease goes on to the third stage, or stage of collapse, give Carbo Veg., a teaspoonful of the solution every half hour or hour. If there is violent burning still remaining in the stomach, give Arsenic in alternation with Carbo Veg.

Secale Cornutum. — Especially for old persons, when there is rapid prostration of strength; violent thirst; tongue cold and dry; withered appearance of the skin.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, dissolve twelve or fifteen globules in six teaspoonfuls of water, and give a dose every five, fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, lengthening the intervals as the symptoms improve. The heat of the body should be kept up by placing hot bricks, or bottles of hot water about the patient. Rubbing the limbs with the hand, or with a piece of flannel cloth, will restore the warmth, and will also relieve the cramps in the muscles. Small quantities of ice, or ice water may be given to relieve the intense thirst. Injections of cold water are sometimes beneficial in relieving the colic and cramps in the bowels.

PREVENTIVES.

As a preventive to cholera the tincture of Camphor may be given in drop doses once or twice in twenty-four hours.

Dr. Herring of Philadelphia, recommends Sulphur as a preventive; putting half a teaspoonful of flowers of Sulphur into each stocking, and wearing it continually.

ALLOPATHIC.

In the first stage, give from five to ten drops of Laudanum every three hours until it stops the diarrhœa.

Dr. Henry Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, recommends the following:

Chloroform,	½ drachm.
Tinct. of Opium,	½ "
Spirits of Camphor,	½ "
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	½ "
Creosote.	3 drops.
Oil of Cinnamon,	8 "
Spirits of Gallic Wine,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dissolve a teaspoonful of this in a wineglass of ice water, and give of the mixture two tablespoonfuls every five minutes, followed each time by a lump of ice. A tablespoonful of Brandy should be given every hour or two.

In the second stage, the following may be used to sustain the sinking powers:

Camphor.	2 drachms.
Chloroform,	1 drachm.
The Yolk of an Egg.	

Mix, and rub together, and then add,

Tinct. of Opium,	1 ounce.
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	1 "

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every hour until the patient improves.

In the third stage, the application of ice in bags to the spine is recommended by Prof. Chapman of Philadelphia. It should be persisted in. The above treatment should be continued for this stage with more rigor.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the first stage, the following is recommended by Dr. John King:

Compound Spirits of Rhubarb and Potassa,	4 ounces.
Tinct. of Prickly Ash Berries,	1 ounce.
Essence of Peppermint.	1 drachm.
Elixir of Paregoric.	4 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every half hour, until it operates on the bowels, and then give a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

The following is also recommended when the above does not check the diarrhœa:

Gum Guaiacum,	¼ ounce.
Ground Cloves.	¼ "
Ground Cinnamon,	¼ "
Brandy,	1 pint.

Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every half hour until the diarrhœa is arrested.

In the second stage, the following may be given to allay the vomiting:

Camphor Water,	1 ounce.
Peppermint Water,	1 "
Spearmint Water,	1 "
Elixir of Paregoric,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every five, ten or fifteen minutes. If this does not check the vomiting, give the following:

Salt,	1 drachm,
Black Pepper,	1 "
Vinegar,	5 drachms.
Hot Water,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every five, ten or fifteen minutes.

To check the discharges, the following may be used:

Camphor,	1 grain.
Kino,	1 "
Tannic Acid,	1 "
Opium,	½ "

Give at one dose, and repeat every half hour, lengthening the intervals between the doses, as the patient grows better. If the discharges are frequent, the medicine should be administered after each evacuation.

To remove the cramps, the limbs should be rubbed briskly with the hands, and warm flannel. The tincture of Capsicum may be rubbed along the spine, after which a mustard poultice should be applied.

In the third stage, the patient may be wrapped in blankets wet with hot water, at the same time giving a mixture of one part of tincture of Camphor, and three parts of Prickly Ash berries.

Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, every ten or twenty minutes, in water. Doses of Brandy may be given with good effect.

The following is the celebrated treatment of Rev. Dr. Hamlin, a missionary to Turkey.

Take equal parts of Laudanum, Spirits of Camphor and Tincture of Rhubarb. Mix, and give thirty drops on a lump of sugar; this will generally check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return, the medicine should be continued every four hours, in doses of from ten to twenty-five drops. In case the first dose of thirty drops does not stop the diarrhœa, increase the dose to forty, forty-five, or sixty

drops, at every movement of the bowels. As soon as the diarrhœa is checked, however, the doses should be decreased. If the diarrhœa advances, an injection, composed of a teaspoonful of boiled starch, with a teaspoonful of Laudanum, should be used. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels.

He uses at the same time prepared chalk in doses of ten grains, with a few drops of Laudanum and Camphor to each dose. Mustard poultices should be applied to the pit of the stomach. When the vomiting and purging are severe, and there are cramps and colicky pains, equal parts of Laudanum, Tincture of Capsicum, Tincture of Ginger and Tincture of Cardamon Seeds may be used. The dose is from thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and increased according to the urgency of the case. If the first dose is vomited, the second should be given immediately after the vomiting has ceased.

In the stage of collapse, in addition to the second mixture, brandy should be given in doses of a tablespoonful every half hour, and bottles of hot water placed around the patient, and friction applied to the limbs and body.

Piles, (*Hemorrhoids.*)

This is a very common affection, and consists in a fulness of blood and languid circulation, in the lower part of the rectum. When they appear externally, they are called external piles. At other times they are within the bowels, and are then called internal piles; bleeding piles when blood is discharged, and blind piles when there is no discharge.

Symptoms. — The attack is generally preceded by a sense of weight, in the lower part of the abdomen, with a painful itching about the anus, or opening. On going to stool, a severe stinging or burning pain is experienced; and there is generally more or less straining or bearing down. When blood is discharged, the pain and uneasiness are not so great as they are when there is no discharge.

Causes. — Everything which will irritate the lower bowel, causing a determination of blood to the part; long continued constipation; straining at stool; riding on horseback; high living; highly seasoned food; tight lacing; sitting a great deal; females during pregnancy are liable to them on account of the pressure of the womb upon the veins of the pelvis.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

It is necessary that the bowels should be kept well open, and for this purpose the following may be used:

Confection of Senna,	2 ounces.
Cream of Tartar,	1 ounce.
Sulphur,	1 "

Syrup of Ginger enough to make a stiff paste.

Mix. Dose, a piece the size of a nutmeg taken sufficiently often to procure one natural motion of the bowels each day. The application of lard, tallow, or cold cream to the piles will sometimes allay the irritation. The following is a good ointment to use:

Ointment of Spermaceti,	1 ounce.
Ointment of Rose water, or Glycerine,	1 "
Opium,	10 grains.

Mix, and apply as often as necessary.

Or this:

Extract of Belladonna,	1 drachm.
Spermaceti Ointment,	1 ounce.

Mix. Useful for painful piles.

Washing with cold water, or a cool sitting bath may sometimes relieve.

When the bleeding is considerable, injections of cold water or a weak solution of Alum may be used. An ointment composed of

Lard,	2 ounces.
Sulphur,	1 drachm.

Mixed, and rubbed between two plates of lead until it is well blackened, is recommended to be applied, in either bleeding or blind piles. If there is much inflammation, a poultice composed of Sulphur, Slippery Elm bark, and Stramonium leaves may be used.

The food should be plain, such as corn bread, ripe fruit, bread of unbolted wheat flour, broths, etc.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Cream of Tartar in doses of a teaspoonful taken in molasses or syrup, is an excellent remedy. Equal parts of flowers of Sulphur and Cream of Tartar, given in doses of a teaspoonful once a day in molasses is effectual in some cases. The patient should at the same time drink a tea made of equal parts of Elder and Mullen. In blind piles, when there is considerable inflammation, a poultice of Poke leaves is recommended as being very efficacious; or equal

parts of Elm Bark and Lobelia leaves. Sometimes steaming the parts by sitting over a hot decoction of bitter herbs, as Tansy, Hops, Poke leaves, will be very beneficial. The following may be used in some cases with good effect:

Take half a dozen of buckeyes, or horse chestnuts when fresh, remove the shells, slice them up finely, put them in a tin cup with a sufficient quantity of lard to cover them, and let them stand near the fire for an hour. Then strain and press out the lard. When cool, it is fit for use. Apply a portion of the ointment to the tumors twice a day. Fresh butter, salt, and spirits of Turpentine in the proportion of one tablespoonful of the former, to two teaspoonfuls of the latter, mixed together and applied to the piles, either within or without the rectum, several times a day, is an excellent remedy.

An ointment used by Dr. Bodenhammer is made by simmering bruised leaves of the Stramonium, or Jamestown weed, in fresh butter, or hog's lard, and adding to it a little Laudanum. This should be applied to the affected parts frequently.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedy is Nux Vomica, which is suitable for all varieties of this complaint. This may be given in alternation with Sulphur, especially for chronic cases. A dose may be taken of Nux at night, and Sulphur in the morning. If these remedies do not relieve, give Ignatia, Sepia, Belladonna, Colocynth, Carbo Veg., Hepar Sulphur. Each remedy may be taken for several days before changing to another, if the remedy selected produces no effect.

Hamamelis. — Has been used with great success in the treatment of this complaint; the tincture or Pond's extract may be used; put six drops in a tumblerful of water. Take a teaspoonful every two, three, or four hours. At the same time use the remedy, diluted with an equal quantity of water, externally. The application of water is of great benefit.

The patient should make frequent use of a sitting bath, and injections of cold water.

Falling of the Bowel, (*Prolapsus Ani.*)

Falling of the bowel, is a complaint in which the rectum protrudes from the external opening. It is found more frequently in children and old people.

Causes. — Straining at stool, violent coughing, the use of violent purgatives, worms, piles, diarrhœa, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

When the complaint occurs in an infant, the patient should be placed on his back with the hips elevated ; and the nurse or attendant having oiled the fingers should carefully and gradually push up the bowel. If necessary, place upon the anus a compress made of several folds of muslin, and hold it there by means of a T bandage, which is made by passing a bandage around the body above the hips, attach another to it in front, passing it down between the legs, and attaching to the bellyband behind.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A strong decoction of Oak Bark or a decoction of equal parts of Solomon's Seal and Golden Seal, may be injected and retained as long as possible. Any good pile ointment to which has been added a drachm of Tannin, may be used with benefit. The following injection is recommended in some cases :

Tincture of Prickly Ash Berries, - -	4 ounces.
Tincture of Nux Vomica, - - - -	3 drachms.

Inject one teaspoonful into the rectum and retain as long as possible. Repeat three or four times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Ignatia. — Is the principal remedy. It may be given once every twenty-four hours for a week or more ; then discontinue for a few days and give a dose of Sulphur every other evening for a week.

Nux Vomica. — May be used when there is considerable pain and straining, especially in young children.

Mercury is suitable in some cases especially when the protruding intestine is swollen or bluish and bleeds when at stool.

Calcarea is especially good for obstinate chronic cases where other remedies have failed. Frequent washing with cold water will be found useful. The above remedies are to be given in the same manner as Ignatia.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be used as a wash to the part:

White Oak bark, - - - - - -	1 ounce.
Water, - - - - - - - -	1 pint.

Boil away one quarter, strain, and add Alum, one scruple, and apply with a soft sponge.

Ripe fruit stewed in molasses, or hasty pudding and molasses, may be used as a diet ; it has a relaxing effect on the bowels.

Rupture, (*Hernia.*)

Rupture means a protruding of the bowel from the wall of the belly; it is also called a breech, or burst. It is a very common accident among laboring persons, caused by severe lifting, straining or even riding, or by anything which weakens the walls of the abdomen.

Hernia is divided into different varieties according to the part of the body where it occurs.

Umbilical Hernia, is the protrusion of the bowel at the navel, or umbilicus. This is more common in children soon after birth.

Inguinal Hernia, is where the bowel protrudes at the groin.

Scrotal Hernia, when the bowel descends into the bag or scrotum.

Ventral Hernia, when the rupture occurs at any part of the body, where other forms do not occur.

Femoral Hernia, when the rupture is situated in the upper fore part of the thigh.

The rupture may be reducible, irreducible, or strangulated. It is reducible when it can be put back into the cavity from whence it comes. Irreducible, when the bowel can not be returned into the belly. Strangulated, when the bowel is so pressed upon at the point where it passes from the abdomen, that the contents of the bowel can not pass through.

Symptoms. — A swelling, or soft tumor appears somewhere about the belly, and is increased in size when the patient stands up, and when he lies down the tumor recedes.

TREATMENT.

When a person discovers a swelling in either of the parts mentioned, he should apply at once to a surgeon. A truss should be constantly worn, and should be of a kind that fits well, and be worn night and day; the patient, on no account should leave it off, especially when standing up. By persevering in the wearing of a truss for months, a cure may be finally effected, especially if the patient is young. The person affected should be careful, and

not become costive; he should attend regularly to the calls of nature.

For rupture at the navel occurring in infants, an expedient used by Dr. H. R. Stout, of Chicago, will be found an effective means of cure.

Place over the rupture, after the bowel has been returned, a coin, sufficiently large to cover the rupture, and draw over the coin from each side, a fold of the skin and unite these folds by strips of adhesive plaster. It is impossible for the infant to work off the pad, and consequently a cure is much more rapid and effectual. It should be worn until the cure is complete.

When the hernia becomes strangulated, the patient should be placed in a warm bath, and efforts made to reduce it. But such cases should be managed only by a competent physician.

Persons wearing a truss should have two of the same kind, so that when one gets out of order the other may be worn while it is being repaired, for if the patient leaves off the truss for even an hour, it may occasion an injury which it will take months or years to repair.

Dropsy of the Abdomen, (*Ascites.*)

This is a collection of water in the cavity of the belly.

Symptoms. — There is an enlargement of the belly, with a sense of distention and weight, attended with loss of appetite, oppression at the chest, constipation. When the collection of water is large, the breathing becomes difficult and short. The fluid may be detected by placing the hand upon one side of the abdomen, and striking the other side, when the water may be felt to flow against the hand which is at rest.

Causes. — Ascites may be produced by diseases of the liver or spleen; diseases of the heart; and also chronic inflammation of the membrane which lines the abdomen, or peritoneum.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Apis Mellifica has performed wonderful cures, and is valuable when the following symptoms are present: a sense of fullness, or suffocation in the chest; difficult breathing; pain and tenderness of the abdomen.

Arsenic. — Countenance pale and waxen; cheeks, lips, and eyelids bluish and puffy; mouth and tongue dry; urine scanty, dark, and turbid, or slimy; great prostration; fainting; palpitation of the

heart; difficult breathing; loss of appetite; heaviness and stiffness of the limbs and body.

Digitalis. — Especially when the dropsy is caused by disease of the heart; also when there is paleness of the face; swelling of the eyelids; irregularity of the bowels; sharp stitches in the region of the heart.

Apocynum. — This is an exceedingly valuable remedy in all forms of dropsy.

Other remedies are Asparagus, Cantharides, Mercurius, Cannabis Indica, China.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose of the selected remedy every three or four hours, in urgent cases; but in chronic cases, once or twice a day. If the globules are used, give six at one dose. If the solution is used, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful for a dose.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be used with great advantage:

Infusion of Digitalis,	4	ounces.
Acetate of Potash,	2	drachms
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2	"
Cinnamon water,	1½	ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or five hours.

As a drink, the patient may use an infusion made from two parts of Haircap Moss, and one part each of Juniper berries, and dwarf Elder bark.

The following is highly recommended:

Pulverized Gamboge,	12	grains.
Pulverized Scammony,	12	"
Elaterium,	2	"
Croton Oil,	8	drops.
Extract of Stramonium,	3	grains.

Mix, and make into twelve pills. Dose, one pill every hour until it operates.

Nitrate of Potash is recommended to be taken in doses of one drachm in an infusion of scraped horseradish, Juniper berries, and mustard seed, bruised, each half an ounce, in a pint and a half of boiling water. The mixture should stand for two hours and then strain. One fourth part taken for a dose.

Rubbing the abdomen with the ointment of Iodide of Potassium is recommended, taking the following mixture during the day:

Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia,	½ drachm.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Digitalis,	½ drachm.

Camphor mixture sufficient to make six ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls twice a day.

Cream of Tartar taken in large doses every day, will sometimes be beneficial.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dandelion tea is highly recommended in this complaint. It may be made as follows:

Slice a quantity of the root, pour boiling water upon it, and allow it to draw for an hour or two on the fire. Take two or three cupfuls during the day.

An infusion of parsley may be sometimes used with good effect.

It is well to rub and knead the bowels with the hand two or three times a day, and if there is any tenderness remaining after the rubbing, use the following ointment, previous to the operation:

Oil of Juniper, Oil of Sassafras, Oil of Cajeput, Oil of Spearmint, each half an ounce. Mix.

Dr. Gunn recommends the bark of the common grape vine. It should be burned to ashes, and the dose is from a teaspoonful, to half a tablespoonful in a wineglass of Catawba wine, three times a day. The bowels should be kept open by Salts, compound powder of Jalap, or some other mild purgative.

CHAPTER XIII.

Affections of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, (*Nephritis.*)

THIS is an inflammation either of the substance of the kidneys, or its lining membrane, and is generally associated with diseases of the bladder, or other urinary organs.

Symptoms. — The disease is generally preceded by the usual symptoms of fever, as chills, especially in the back and loins, followed by fever. These are followed by a deep-seated pain in the loins extending to the bladder, which is aggravated by pressure, and by moving about; there is generally nausea and sometimes vomiting, also a numbness of the thigh of the affected side, and the pain shoots downward to the groin; there is frequently a drawing up of the testicle of the side affected; the urine is scanty, high colored, and often bloody, early in the disease, and can be passed only drop by drop. When both kidneys are affected, there may be suppression of urine, with stupor, terminating rapidly in death; the bowels are constipated.

Disease of the kidney may be distinguished from lumbago, by the pain being confined to one side, and is increased by movement of the limbs; and also by the fact that there is no pain in the scrotum, no fever, and no numbness of the thigh in lumbago.

Causes. — Cold, the use of Cantharides, oil of Turpentine and other diuretics, violent exercise, transfer of rheumatism or gout, gravel formation in the kidneys or ureters (the tubes leading from the kidneys to the bladder.)

In chronic inflammation of the kidneys, there is generally a dull, heavy pain in the neighborhood of the kidneys, and weakness in the small of the back The urine is passed often in small quanti ties, and is sometimes white and milky.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Camphor. — Should be given when the disease is caused by the application, or use of the Spanish fly (Cantharides), or when the urine passes only in a slender stream, with burning in the bladder and penis, or when there is suppression of urine. Give one or two drops of Camphor on a lump of sugar every hour or two, until better.

Aconite. — Should always be given first, either alone, or in alternation with other remedies. This will sometimes cure a case without any other medicine.

Cantharis. — Is the principal remedy, when the pains are shooting, tearing, and cutting; the urine passes only by a few drops at a time, and there is great pain; the urine sometimes mixed with blood.

Belladonna. — When the pains are worse periodically, shooting from the kidney down into the bladder, attended with colic. Hepar Sulphur may follow Belladonna.

Pulsatilla. — In delicate females where the menses have stopped, or are very scanty; also when the urine is scanty.

Nux Vomica. — When there is distension, pressure, and weight in the kidney; or congestion of the abdomen; or when the disease is caused by suppressed piles.

Arnica. — Should be given, and also applied externally, when the disease is caused by external injuries.

The above remedies may follow Arnica, as they seem to be indicated.

Other remedies are Cannabis, Terebinth, Balsam Copavia.

If the inflammation is caused by the passage of stone through the Ureter, apply warm fomentations of Hops, mixed with tobacco leaves, over the seat of pain, and give the remedies mentioned above.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve of the selected remedy, twelve globules in half a teacupful of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. A sitting bath of tepid water frequently repeated will be beneficial.

ALLOPATHIC.

The feet should be placed in a hot mustard bath, or mustard poultices applied to them; at the same time apply a mustard poultice to the small of the back, and follow it with hot fomentations of stramonium leaves and hops, or stramonium and wormwood, or tansy. It is well, sometimes, when there is irritability of the stomach, and the pain is very acute, to give Calomel and Opium in the proportion of three or four grains of Calomel to one of Opium,

every two hours, until three doses have been taken, unless the patient is previously relieved. When substances can be retained on the stomach, drinks of gum Arabic water, flaxseed tea, or barley water, etc., will be beneficial, by diluting the urine, and rendering it less irritating. It is well to get the patient into a perspiration, which may be done by giving from five to ten drop doses of tincture of Veratrum Viride; or by the compound tincture of Virginia Snakeroot, given in doses of a teaspoonful every half hour. If there is constipation, give Epsom Salts, Cream of Tartar, or injections of warm water.

When the disease is caused by gravel, twenty drops of liquor Potassa, taken with flaxseed tea, or upland cranberry tea, and taken freely as a drink, is recommended.

For chronic inflammation of the kidneys, infusions of Pipsissewa, Uva Ursi, Trailing Arbutus, Buchu leaves, Wild Carrot, Fox Glove, may be used with advantage.

It is well in some cases to apply mustard poultices to the parts two or three times a week, or rubbing on a few drops of Croton Oil, sufficient to cause an eruption, will be found to be useful.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

To produce perspiration, give an emetic of Lobelia, then apply over the region of the kidneys, hot fomentations of hops, wormwood, and tansy, mixed with vinegar and water. The following preparation may be used at the same time:

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, - - -	2 ounces
Oil of Sweet Almonds - - - -	2 "
Spirits of Turpentine - - - -	1 ounce.

Mix, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours, in warm spearmint tea. The patient may drink freely of a tea made of Marsh Mallows and Mullen leaves, or infusions of Maiden Hair or Haircap Moss. If there is much pain, give tincture of Aconite root, in doses of two to five drops. This may be given with the tincture of Gelsemium, in doses of half a teaspoonful every half hour. The tincture of Aconite, may be mixed with the tincture of Gelsemium.

In chronic inflammation of the kidneys, the bowels should be kept open by a mild purgative, as two parts of powdered Rhubarb and one part of Bi-carbonate of Potassa, of which take from three to ten grains at a dose, sufficiently often to keep the bowels well open. Infusion of Queen of the Meadow, Uva Ursi, Trailing Arbutus, Wild Carrot, etc., may be used with benefit.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys should never be treated except by a physician, when one can be procured.

Inflammation of the Bladder, (*Cystitis.*)

This disease attacks the lining membrane of the bladder, or sometimes its muscular substance, or it may attack different portions of the bladder. It is either acute, or chronic.

Symptoms. — Burning, piercing pain in the region of the bladder, which is increased by pressure upon the part. The pain extends down between the legs, and sometimes to the testicles, and thighs; the desire to urinate is constant, but the urine is passed with great difficulty and much pain; it may pass drop by drop, or stop entirely causing swelling of the bladder and great distress; the urine sometimes contains mucus; there are also present, nausea and vomiting, constipation, great thirst, hot, dry skin.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.

This may come on gradually, and generally the first symptom that will be noticed, is that there will be mucus in the urine, which will make its appearance after the urine has stood for a time; there will be slight pain, with a feeling of heat in the bladder, and tenderness between the legs, and frequent desire to pass water; the appetite becomes deranged, and there is in some cases, a slight fever, coated tongue, restlessness, etc.

Causes. — Inflammation of the bladder may be caused by taking Cantharides and Turpentine, by acid substances thrown into the bladder with a syringe, by stones in the bladder, by external injuries, horseback riding, gonorrhoea, by cold applied to the feet.

Treatment. — Allopathic.

If the urine is retained, it should be drawn off as soon as possible with a catheter, and this should be done only by a physician. Leeches should be applied over the lower part of the bowels and between the legs, and warm poultices should be applied after the leeches have been removed. Injections of warm water, with a few drops of tincture of Arnica, will sometimes be of service. Perspiration should be induced by the tincture of Veratrum Viride, in doses of five or ten drops, or the compound tincture of Virginia Snakeroot. Drinks of flaxseed tea, or marsh mallow, and peach leaves may be taken.

For chronic inflammation of the bladder, apply mustard or Croton oil every night. As drinks, use infusions of Buchu, Trailing Arbutus, Uva Ursi.

The following may be found good in some cases:

Pulv. Gum Arabic. - - - - -	1 scruple.
Water, - - - - - - - -	2 ounces.
Sweet spirits of Nitre, - - - -	½ ounce.
Tincture of Veratrum Viride, - - -	20 drops.

Mix. Dose, half a teaspoonful every half hour.

Injections of lime water and glycerine, or a weak solution of Nitrate of Silver, may be good in some cases.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The remedies recommended in inflammation of the kidneys, may be used for this complaint. In addition, the following may be given: Hyosciamus, where there are spasms in the neck of the bladder. When Cantharides fails to relieve the burning during urination, give Arsenicum and Carbo Veg. in alternation. Sulphur and Calcarea may be given when the disease is chronic.

For the administration of remedies, see inflammation of the Kidneys.

Retention of Urine, (*Ischuria.*)

In this disease, the urine is retained in the bladder, from inability to expel it; there will generally be fullness in the lower part of the abdomen, which is painful on pressure; pain extending to the thighs and loins, and the bladder can be felt enlarged and hard; there will sometimes be violent straining to make water, when only a few drops will escape. As the disease progresses, the bowels become hard, face flushed, skin hot. If the patient is not relieved, there is danger of rupture of the bladder, or inflammation of the peritoneum.

Causes.— It may be owing to paralysis of the bladder; by injuries to the bladder; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; enlarged prostate gland.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is said to be effectual in most cases:

Make a pint of strong spearmint tea, and add half a gill of Hol-

land gin, and one ounce of spirits of nitre. The patient should drink the whole of this within an hour, at different times. It should be repeated within the next two hours, if the first dose is not sufficient.

If the retention is owing to inflammation of the neck of the bladder, place the patient in a warm hip bath, allowing him to remain fifteen or twenty minutes; and on coming out, apply a fomentation of equal parts of hops and lobelia leaves between the legs.

A tea of watermelon seeds, or pumpkin and cucumber seeds, drank freely, is sometimes beneficial. If there is much pain, give twenty drops of Laudanum every half hour.

When the retention is owing to paralysis of the bladder, use the following:

Strychnine	$\frac{1}{16}$ grain.
Cantharides	$\frac{1}{8}$ "
Powdered Arnica Leaves	3 to 5 grains.

Mix for a dose. Three of these powders may be given in the course of twenty-four hours.

If the Strychnine produces an unpleasant effect upon the person, the medicine should be suspended.

The urine should be drawn off with a catheter, if no other means are effectual. The case should not be allowed to continue for any length of time before this is done.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When the retention is caused by the use of Spanish fly; give Camphor, Pulsatilla, Apis, Aconite.

If by taking cold; Nux Vomica, Mercury, Dulcamara, Pulsatilla, Belladonna, Apis.

If after a fright; Aconite. If after a fall, or blow; Arnica.

When the retention is spasmodic; Chamomilla, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Opium, Hyosciamus.

For paralysis of the bladder; Agnus Castus, Nux Vomica, Hyosciamus, Arsenic, Dulcamara.

When it is caused by inflammation of the bladder; Aconite, Cantharides, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla. (See Cystitis.)

If it occurs in pregnant females; Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Cocculus.

Administration of Remedies. — The same as in inflammation of the kidneys.

Drinking large quantities of cold water, or gum arabic water, will be found beneficial, as also baths of cold or warm water.

Incontinence of Urine, (*Enuresis.*)

This disease is common to children, and the patient is unable to hold his water. It is generally passed off during the night while the patient is in bed. The difficulty is also frequently found among old people.

Causes. — Paralysis of the bladder; injury to the spinal nerves which go to the bladder; weakness of the nervous system; worms; piles; gravel or stone in the bladder.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Silicea may be given, a dose every evening. If not better within two weeks, give Sepia in the same manner.

Sulphur, Arsenic, and Carbo Veg., may be given one after another when the above remedies do not relieve.

Other remedies are Belladonna, Hyosciamus, Cantharides, Nux Vomica, Ignatia, Pulsatilla, Rhus, Mercury, Cina.

When the inflammation is owing to paralysis, the remedies are Cantharides, Nux Vomica, Rhus, Uva Ursi.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose, morning and evening. If the pellets are used, give four or six at a dose.

ALLOPATHIC.

The child on going to bed should not be allowed to drink water, and should be taken up several times during the night to urinate.

The following may be taken with advantage:

Benzoic Acid,	2 drachms.
Cinnamon water,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following may be used with good effect:

Muriated Tincture of Iron,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Cantharides,	½ "

Mix, and give to a child three drops for each year of its age, three times a day.

It should be allowed to drink freely of cold tea of cherry tree bark, or dandelion root.

The following may be used, and will be found very effective among children:

Take of Isinglass (long staple) one roll; boil it in a pint of

water until it is dissolved, add one pint of sweet milk, place it over a fire until it is slightly boiled, and then sweeten with loaf sugar, and grate nutmeg upon it. When it is made properly it resembles custard. For an adult, a tumblerful may be given three times a day, and for children, a smaller quantity. The tincture of Cantharides may be given in doses of from ten to fifteen drops, twice a day to an adult, and in proportionate quantity to a child.

Diabetes.

This is a disease in which large quantities of urine are passed, sometimes amounting to several gallons in twenty-four hours.

Symptoms. — The appetite is voracious, and there is great thirst; dry skin; the digestion is imperfect; the gums swollen and inflamed; dry, parched mouth; waste of flesh; debility, pain and weakness in the loins; loss of sexual appetite; frequent attacks of dizziness and pain in the head; the urine contains a large amount of sugar, for which there are several tests.

Causes. — It may be caused by any means that derange the digestive functions; intemperate habits; great fatigue; constant use of acid drinks; use of Mercury; exposure to cold.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Alum, in doses of three grains, three times a day, will be found beneficial, also Creosote in doses of one or two drops, three times a day.

Tincture of Cantharides may also be used. The following is recommended for some cases:

Peruvian Bark,	1 scruple.
Wild Cranberry Leaves,	1 "
Opium,	½ grain.

Mix, and take three times a day.

The patient should not be allowed to eat articles which contain sugar or starch, such as potatoes, beets, parsnips, and other vegetables.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The bowels should be kept regular by means of small doses of Rhubarb three times a day, or by the use of other mild purgatives.

An infusion of equal parts of Unicorn Root and Bugleweed may

be drank frequently with benefit. The following compound may be used as a restorative:

Beth Root,	4 ounces.
Black Cohosh Root,	4 "
Geranium Root,	4 "
Cherrytree Bark,	4 "

Powder the whole, and mix, then take about half an ounce of the mixture, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, and when cold, drink the whole, and repeat it several times during the day.

The following pills may be taken to act on the liver and secretions:

Podophyllin,	10 grains.
Sanguinarin,	10 "
Cayenne,	40 "
Ipecac,	20 "

Make into forty pills with extract of Dandelion, and take a pill night and morning.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedies are Phosphoric Acid, Carbo Veg., Conium, Muriatic Acid, Mercury, Belladonna, Rhus, Opium.

When Mercury and Sulphur are given, they may be given in alternation (turn about.)

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, give a dose morning and evening, and each remedy should be continued for one or two weeks before changing to another.

When the pellets are used, give six at one dose. Frequent sponging of the body in cold, or tepid water will be found beneficial.

Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder, (*Calculus.*)

This disease is caused by a collection of sand, and the formation of gravel or stone in the kidneys or bladder.

Symptoms. — Sudden attacks of pain in the region of the kidneys, of a very acute and severe character, the pain runs down the thighs, and causes a numbness of the affected side, and a drawing up of the testicle; there is frequent desire to urinate; when the stone is in the bladder, there will be pain in the end of the penis accompanied with more or less inflammation, and difficulty

of urination ; in urinating, the water will suddenly stop and severe pain be felt, caused by the stone lodging over the mouth of the bladder ; a change in the position will sometimes relieve this.

TREATMENT.

This disease is too important and too dangerous to be treated domestically, and the case should therefore, be put into the hands of a competent physician.

Sarsaparilla, in doses of one drop on a lump of sugar, every evening will sometimes relieve attacks.

Blood with the Urine, (*Hæmaturia.*)

Hæmaturia, means hemorrhage or bleeding from the urinary passage, whether it be from the bladder, kidneys, ureters, or urethra.

Symptoms. — The passage of the blood is generally preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, with faintness ; there is generally tenderness upon pressure over the kidneys or bladder ; if the blood comes from the kidneys, the urine will resemble bloody water, or dark beer ; when the blood comes from the ureters, (the canals which convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder,) there will be considerable pain, and the urine passed will resemble that passed from the bladder, only the clots will be more elongated ; if the blood comes from the bladder, it is not mixed with the urine, but is in the form of small flakey clots ; when the blood comes from the urethra (the passage leading from the bladder,) it comes drop by drop, and is not mixed with the urine ; sometimes pus, or putrid matter will be found in the urine, which is an evidence that there is ulceration somewhere.

Causes. — Injuries from falls, blows, lifting, or jumping. May also be produced by stone in the bladder, or inflammation of that organ, also from the use of spirits of Turpentine, or Cantharides.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The patient should be allowed to drink freely of a decoction of Marshmallow ; or equal parts of the Queen of the Meadow and Peach leaves. When the pain is severe, a fomentation of Hops, or Stramonium leaves may be placed over the seat of pain ; an infusion of Trailing Arbutus may be sometimes used with advantage.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Arsenic is useful in some cases, especially when there are symptoms of dropsy.

Other remedies are China, Ipecac, Pulsatilla, Arnica, Lycopodium.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose (six globules) every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

Leeches may be applied over the region of the bladder with advantage.

The following is recommended as being very beneficial:

Sugar of Lead,	24 grains.
Vinegar,	1 drachm.
Syrup of Poppies,	1 ounce.
Rose water,	3 ounces.
Soft water,	4 "

Mix. Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls every two hours, until five or six doses have been taken. Gallic Acid is said to have great power in this complaint. It may be given in doses of five grains with ten drops of tincture of Henbane, in a teaspoonful of mucilage of Gum Arabic.

Masturbation, (*Onanism.*)

This is a very degrading and destructive habit, indulged in by young people of both sexes. There is probably no vice which is more injurious to both mind and body, and produces more fearful consequences than this. It is generally commenced early in life before the patient is aware of its evil influence, and it finally becomes so fastened upon him, that it is with great difficulty that he can break off the habit.

Symptoms. — The symptoms produced by this vice are numerous. When the habit begins in early life, it retards the growth, impairs the mental faculties and reduces the victim to a lamentable state. The person afflicted seeks solitude, and does not wish to enjoy the society of his friends; he is troubled with headache, wakefulness and restlessness at night, pain in various parts of the body, indo

lence, melancholy, loss of memory, weakness in the back and generative organs, variable appetite, cowardice, inability to look a person in the face, lack of confidence in his own abilities.

When the evil has been pursued for several years, there will be an irritable condition of the system; sudden flushes of heat over the face; the countenance becomes pale and clammy; the eyes have a dull, sheepish look; the hair becomes dry and split at the ends; sometimes there is pain over the region of the heart; shortness of breath; palpitation of the heart; symptoms of dyspepsia show themselves; the sleep is disturbed; there is constipation; cough; irritation of the throat; finally the whole man becomes a wreck, physically, morally and mentally.

Some of the consequences of masturbation, are epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, premature old age, involuntary discharge of seminal fluid, which generally occurs during sleep, or after urinating, or when evacuating the bowels. Among females, besides these other consequences, we have hysteria, menstrual derangement, catilepsy and strange nervous symptoms.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

First of all, the habit must be abandoned; this is the first and most important thing to be secured, for unless this is done, every other treatment will be without avail. Everything should be done to strengthen the moral nature of the patient, and to raise his self-respect. He should cultivate the society of virtuous and intellectual females. Everything of a lascivious character must be avoided. His mind should be directed to some employment or amusement, that will engage his attention without causing fatigue. He should avoid solitude and never be left alone more than is absolutely necessary, and above all he should never be permitted to sleep alone. The patient should sleep on a mattress, and be lightly covered with clothes. Frequent bathing and washing of the private parts should be employed, as well as sitting baths, and bathing the whole body. The treatment of this disease should be undertaken only by a skillful physician.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercurius, Phosphorus, Aurum, Nux Vomica, Cuprum, Cantharides, Conium, Cannabis, are the principal remedies in this complaint.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, take a dose (six globules) morning and evening.

ALLOPATHIC.

Tonics should be used, of which the following is recommended:

Diluted Nitric Acid,	4 drachms.
Diluted Muriatic Acid,	4 "
Syrup of Orange Peel,	1 drachm.
Water,	1½ ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, before each meal.

Or this:

Sulphate of Quinine,	15 grains.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	15 drops.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamon,	3 drachms.
Tinct. of Hops,	3 "
Compound Infusion of Roses,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful two or three times a day.

Or this:

Muriated Tinct. of Iron,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	6 ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, for an adult one teaspoonful in a wineglass of water after each meal.

Syrup of the Hypophosphites is recommended to be taken, and should be continued for a considerable length of time.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following tonic may be used when there is but little debility:

Red Peruvian Bark,	2 ounces.
Chamomile Flowers,	1 ounce.
Port Wine,	1 quart.

Mix, and let it stand a few days, frequently shaking. Dose, a wineglassful three or four times a day.

If there is debility, nervousness, constipation, depression of spirits, the following may be used:

Chloroform,	½ ounce.
Tinct. of Ginger,	½ "
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, twenty-five drops in a wineglass of milk three times a day.

When there is spermatorrhœa or emission of semen, the following pills will be found good:

Camphor,	24 grains.
Ext. of Belladonna,	4 "
Oil of Cubebs,	20 drops.

Mix, and make into a mass with equal parts of powdered magnesia, and Gum Arabic, and divide into twenty-four pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

Pox, (*Syphilis.*)

This is a loathsome disease, and is the result of impure sexual intercourse. It is characterized by the appearance of a pimple surrounded by a slight inflammation, and the formation of an ulcer or chancre. The ulcer generally appears in from five to fourteen days after exposure.

Chancres are of different varieties, and may be very destructive to the organ, and there is generally a bubo or swelling in the groin, which appears in a few days after the ulcer; this swelling may continue until matter forms, when it may break, or require to be opened.

When syphilis affects the constitution, it is known as secondary, and tertiary; it then shows itself in the forms of eruptions, sore throat, and ulcers in different parts of the body.

The eruption generally appears on the forehead, back, legs and arms, copper colored, attended with slight itching; the pustule is sometimes filled with a pale fluid. When the mouth and throat are affected, the parts become swollen and sore, or red and covered with a white membrane, or there may be a pale yellow ulcer of the throat or tonsils, or a dark, livid, and sloughing ulcer, which may extend to the various parts about the throat, and nose, destroying the bones of the face.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

As soon as the ulcer appears on the penis, it should be immediately touched with caustic. The caustics which may be used are Nitrate of Silver, Nitric Acid, Caustic Potassa, Chloride of Zinc. The Nitrate of Silver is the most used, and the pimple should be thoroughly burned. After the sore has been cauterized, a piece of lint dipped in a solution of opium, in the proportion of one drachm

of opium, to four ounces of water, should be laid upon it, and the penis enveloped in a piece of muslin and covered with oiled silk.

The following solution may be used, instead of the Opium:

Sulphate of Copper,	1 grain.
Water,	1 ounce.

This should be applied frequently, and the parts washed twice a day with castile soap and water.

The following may be taken internally

Protiodide of Mercury,	12 grains.
Conserve of Roses,	1 scruple.

Divide into twelve or twenty-four pills, and take one twice a day. The following may be used with advantage in some cases:

Blue Pill,	½ drachm.
Extract of Henbane,	1 scruple.

Make into ten pills. Dose, one pill at night. Or this:

Corrosive Sublimate,	4 grains.
Extract of Opium,	5 "

Mix, and make into twenty pills. Dose, one pill night and morning.

These preparations of Mercury should not be used more than five days in succession, as there is danger of producing salivation. If salivation is produced, use the following:

Chlorinated Soda,	1 ounce.
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix. The mouth should be rinsed out with this several times a day, being careful not to swallow any of it.

Ricord recommends Iron to be given in the proportion of one part of the Potassio-Tartrate of Iron, to six parts of water. Two teaspoonfuls given three times a day. The same preparation should be applied to the sore. The bubo or swelling in the groin, should be treated with compression. If, however, matter forms the sore should be opened and poulticed. In case of an eruption on the skin, or when the disease shows itself in the throat, or other part of the body, the Iodide of Potassium may be given as follows:

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla,	1 pint.
Iodide of Potassium,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful after every meal.

The preparation called Donovan's Solution, may be given internally, in doses of from three to five drops.

The diet should be strictly regular, the patient not being allowed to eat any stimulating food, or drink liquors.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The sore should be touched with Nitrate of Silver, or a few drops of Nitric or Muriatic Acid. The tincture of the Muriate of Iron may be used after this, applied on lint. The bowels should be kept in a loose condition, and for this purpose use the following:

Blue Mass,	60 grains.
Podophyllin,	20 "

Make into twenty pills, and take one, night and morning; when they begin to operate on the bowels take one a day.

When a bubo appears, bind on it cloths wet with the following mixture:

Iodine,	1 scruple.
Iodide of Potassium,	2 scruples.
Water,	1 ounce.

Apply twice a day. Poke Root poultices should be applied at the same time, made by washing the fresh root in hot ashes until it becomes soft, and mashing it. If matter forms it is best that the bubo should be opened with caustic as it heals much better than if opened with a knife. It should be well cleansed once a day with warm Castile soap suds, and the soap suds should also be injected into it with a syringe.

The following is recommended by Dr. King as an excellent preparation in Syphilis, in all its forms:

Compound Syrup of Stillingia,	4 ounces.
Saturated Tinct. of Poke Root,	4 "
Saturated Tinct. of Sheep Sorrel,	4 "

Mix. Dose, from a teaspoonful to half a tablespoonful three times a day.

For constitutional syphilis, if there are ulcers in the throat, a gargle of a strong decoction of White Oak bark, with a little Borax and Alum may be used, and the same may be given internally without the Borax, a tablespoonful two or three times a day.

If there are eruptions on the skin, the body should be well cleansed once or twice a day, and then washed in a mixture of Nitric and Muriatic Acid, each a teaspoonful, and warm water, two quarts. The following may be used as teas:

May Apple root, Blueflag root, Poke root, Yellow Dock root, Sassafras, Stillingia, Sarsaparilla, Bitter root. A decoction may be made of any, or of all of these, and to each pint of the decoction, add one drachm of Iodide of Potassa. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls twice, or three times a day. The compound spirits of Stillingia may be used in some cases.

The ulcers which appear on the body, may be treated with the tincture of the Muriate of Iron, and poultices of Powdered Alum and Poke root, applied at night.

Pains in the bones may be benefited by the following pill:

Inspissated Juice of Ipecac,	1 or 2 drachms.
Ext. of Stramonium,	¼ or ½ grain.

May be made into one pill, and repeated two or three times a day.

Sulphate of Copper may be used as a wash for the throat. Add thirty grains of the Copper to an ounce or two of water, and wash the throat by means of a swab two or three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The sore as soon as it appears, should be cauterized with Nitrate of Silver, or Nitric Acid, or Red Precipitate. Internally, give Mercury, Hydriodate of Potassa, Red Precipitate, Sulphur, Silicea, Aurum, Mezerium.

In secondary syphilis, where there is soreness and ulceration of the throat, the compound tincture of Benzoin may be used, applied with a camel's hair pencil every few days. The remedies which may be given are, Biniodide of Mercury, Kali Hydriodicum. The Mercury may be given on one week, and the Kali on the next week, and so on alternately each week.

Other remedies which may be used are Sulphuric Acid, Lachesis, Phosphorus, Hepar Sulphur, Borax.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose every two, three, or four hours. When the remedy is in pellets, give six at one dose, if in powder, give two grains. In constitutional syphilis, give a dose three times a day.

Clap. (*Gonorrhœa, Gleet.*)

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the urethra, accompanied by a discharge, and is the result of impure connection.

Symptoms. — Gonorrhœa generally shows itself in from three to eight days after an improper connection. It commences with an uneasiness in the end of the penis, accompanied generally with a little redness, and difficulty in passing water; in a day or two the discharge of matter increases, and becomes thinner, and of a greenish or yellowish color, sometimes tinged with blood. The

head of the penis is red and inflamed, and the urine occasions a scalding pain. When the inflammation extends to the bladder, there is a distressing desire to pass water, with a constant uneasiness about the testicles, and between the legs. When the inflammation is high, it produces what is called chordee, in which the penis is in a state of erection, and is curved downward with great pain; this occurs generally when the patient is warm in bed. From the inflammation, phimosis may ensue, in which the foreskin is hard and swollen so that it can not be drawn back; or when the swelling takes place behind the head, it can not he drawn forward, and is called paraphimosis. The glands of the groin sometimes swell and inflame, as well as the testicles.

Gleet is the result of gonorrhœa, and proceeds into the chronic form, after active inflammation has subsided. It is sometimes very obstinate. Another result of gonorrhœa is stricture, which is a partial closing up of the urethra, or passage leading from the bladder; this may be known by the stream of water becoming flattened or twisted, like a gimlet, or forked.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should give strict attention to cleanliness, frequently washing the parts. The diet should be plain and nourishing, avoiding liquors, fat meats, pastry, etc.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL

If taken at the commencement, the disease may be cut short by putting twenty grains of Nitrate of Silver into one ounce of water, and injecting about two teaspoonfuls up the penis, retaining it for half a minute or so, and repeating two or three times a day; what is called a P. P. syringe may be used for this purpose. At the same time take three or four grains of Podophyllin, with a teaspoonful of Cream of Tartar, or a dose of Salts. Another injection is as follows:

Chloride of Zinc,	from 1 to 3 grains.
Distilled water,	1 ounce.

Mix, and inject a teaspoonful every six or eight hours. Or this:

Decoction of Golden Seal,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc,	3 grains.

Mix, and use as the preceding.

The injections should be always used immediately after urinating, and the patient should not urinate for at least half an hour afterwards.

In the female, the vagina should be injected and bathed three or four times daily with one of the above preparations.

The following may be taken internally with excellent effect:

Canada Balsam,	1 ounce.
Spirits of Sweet Nitre,	4 ounces.
Oil of Turpentine,	2 drachms.
Powdered Camphor,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

When the inflammation has subsided, add to the above, powdered Kino, one drachm. The patient should, at the same time use as a drink, an infusion of Marshmallow, and Burdock root.

The following may be used in some cases:

Oil of Cubebs,	1 ounce.
Oil of Anise,	1 "
Balsam of Copaiva,	1 "
Laudanum,	1 "
Tincture of Muriate of Iron,	1 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

When there is chordee at night, take thirty or forty drops of Laudanum at bedtime, or the following:

Powdered Opium,	1½ grains.
Camphor,	10 "

Mix, and take at one dose.

When the disease becomes chronic, or takes on the form of gleet, an injection of an infusion of common green tea with five or six grains each of Sugar of Lead, and Sulphate of Zinc, to each ounce of the infusion may be used. At the same time use the following:

Solidified Balsam of Copaiva,	1 drachm.
Venice Turpentine,	30 grains.
Podophyllin,	10 "

Mix well, working in as much pulverized Rhubarb as possible, and make into thirty pills. Dose, two or three pills twice a day until they operate on the bowels, then one pill twice a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

During the first stage, Nitrate of Silver in the proportion of two or three grains to an ounce of water, or Sulphate of Zinc in the

proportion of four grains to an ounce of water, used as an injection, will cut short an attack. The patient should, at the same time, observe strict temperance and quiet. Aconite may be given at the same time, a dose every two or three hours.

Cantharides or Cannabis may be given in alternation with Aconite.

Infusion of Hydrastis Canadensis is recommended as an injection, in the proportion of an ounce of the powdered root to a pint of water. It should be thrown into the urethra with a syringe every night.

Cantharis may be given when the inflammation has extended to the bladder, and there is scalding and burning along the passage, with frequent urging to urinate. It may be given in alternation with Aconite.

The Chlorate of Potash is recommended to be used as an injection. Dissolve one drachm, in an ounce of water, and give an injection every hour for twelve hours. This will be effectual in most cases.

Other internal remedies are Mercurius, Nux Vomica, Cubebs, Pulsatilla, Copaiva, Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give six globules every two, three, or four hours.

ALLOPATHIC.

At the commencement of the disease, an injection of Nitrate of Silver, in the proportion of five or ten grains to an ounce of water, should be used. This will generally cut it short. Epsom Salts should be taken to open the bowels, and the patient should drink freely of Flax seed tea. If the disease still continues, the following may be used:

Balsam Copaiva,	1 ounce.
Oil of Cubebs,	2 drachms.
Laudanum,	1 drachm.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	2 ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	½ ounce.
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	3 drachms
Camphor Water,	4 ounces.
White Sugar,	2 drachms.
Oil of Partridge Berry,	5 drops.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three or four times a day.

The following injection is valuable:

Balsam Copaiva,	5 drachms.
Gum of Extract of Opium,	1 grain.
Water,	7 ounces.

The yolk of one egg.

Mix, and inject several times a day.

For Chordee, take at bedtime a pill of Camphor and Belladonna, in the proportion of five grains of the former, to half a grain of the latter.

Gleet should be treated with injections of the following:

Nitrate of Silver,	1 to 4 grains.
Water,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc.	8 grains.
Tannin,	1 scruple
Water,	5 ounces.

Mix.

SECTION II. — DISEASES OF WOMEN.

CHAPTER I. — MENSTRUATION.

BEFORE entering upon the description and treatment of the disorders of menstruation, it is but proper that I should endeavor to make clear, 1st, of what does menstruation consist: 2nd, of the causes which produce it: 3rd, of what are its uses in the system of the female. There is probably no function of woman which is so little understood by woman herself, as this. She can tell you that she has this discharge about every twenty-eight days, how long it lasts, and predict exactly when it will again appear; but why it appears most women are unable to state. This cannot be wondered at when we consider the short time which has elapsed since this function was clearly understood even by medical men. From the earliest ages to the present time, there have been numberless theories advanced; but each, one after the other, has fallen to the ground by its own dead weight, until at last the undoubtedly correct theory has been reached. Among the ancients there were many superstitious notions in regard to it. From its recurring with such wonderful regularity once a month, it was supposed that it was governed by the changes of the moon, but any one by observation can see the fallacy of this idea, for there is not an hour in the year that women are not in one or another stage of the term. If this was affected by the moon, women would all be "unwell" at the same time. I am indebted to Prof. C. D. Meigs,

of Philadelphia, for the material of this article, for to him is due the credit of demonstrating the causes of this wonderful function, in a more clear and reliable manner than has ever been done before.

"*Omne vivum ex ovo*," (every living thing comes from an egg or germ) is the universal law of reproduction. This can be shown as well in the vegetable as the animal kingdom. The sturdy oak from the acorn, the ear of corn from the grain planted by the farmer, the robin, and the elephant, all springing from germs, go to prove the truthfulness of this law. Every seed, every egg contains a germ, which, when brought under proper influences, will produce of its own kind. Thus far all is plain enough, but where do these germs originate? It has been ascertained that each animal, as well as each plant, is provided with an organ for the production and throwing off of these cells or germs. In the female this organ is the ovary. The ovaries are two in number, small, oval bodies, about one inch in length, a little more than half an inch in breadth, and a third of an inch in thickness. This measurement will differ in some cases, but will be found generally correct. Each ovary is attached to an angle of the womb, about one inch from its upper portion, by a ligament. The sole physiological function or duty of the ovary, is to mature and deposit its ova or eggs every twenty-eighth day, from the age of fifteen to that of forty-five, or for about thirty years. This function is suspended only during pregnancy and nursing, but sometimes not even then. There are numerous cases on record where the woman has had her courses regularly during the time she was pregnant, and there are many with whom lactation does not at all interfere. During the maturation or ripening, and discharging of the ovum into the canal or tube which conveys it into the womb, the generative organs become very much congested, looking almost as if inflamed. This congestion at last reaches such a height, that it overflows as it were, and produces a discharge of bloody fluid from the genitalia or birth-place. As soon as the flow commences the heat and aching in the region of the ovaries, and the weight and dragging sensation, diminish and gradually disappear. Thus you

will see that menstruation consists merely in the ripening and discharge of an ovum or egg, which, when not impregnated, is washed away by the menstrual fluid or blood, poured out from the vessels on the inner surface of the womb. It will also be seen that a woman can become pregnant only at or near the time of her menses. The marvellous regularity of menstruation has always excited great wonder, but why should it? When we look around, we see that both animal and vegetable life have stated and regular times at which germ production takes place. Fruits and vegetables ripen, and animals produce their young at certain periods. It is a law of nature, and why should not woman obey it, in her monthly term. Now since we have shown that menstruation consists in the ripening, and regular deposit of an egg—the flow being but the outward visible sign of such an act—it is possible that a woman may menstruate regularly without having any show. To prove this, there are many cases on record where a woman has married, and become pregnant without having had the least show, which would be impossible if she did not menstruate. Again, a woman who has always been regular, may have several children, without in the meantime having had any sign. This may be explained by her becoming pregnant during the time she was nursing her first child, carrying it to the full term, again becoming pregnant, and so on, until being no longer impregnated, her courses return, and are regular thereafter. As has been before remarked, menstruation commences at about the age of fourteen or fifteen in this country. In warmer climates it appears earlier, and in colder ones, later. Menstruation, menses, courses, catamenia, monthly periods, and "being unwell," are some of the terms by which this function is designated. Those who are brought up and live luxuriously, and whose moral and physical training has been such as to make their nervous systems more susceptible, have their courses at a much earlier period than those who have been accustomed to coarse food and laborious employment. The appearance of the menses before the fourteenth year is regarded as unfortunate, indicating a premature development of the organs; while their postponement until

after the sixteenth year, is generally an evidence of weakness, or of some disorder of the generative apparatus. If, however, the person has good health, and all her other functions are regular; if her spirits are not clouded, nor her mind dull and weak, it should not be considered necessary to interfere to bring them on, for irreparable injury may be done. The first appearance of the menses is generally preceded by the following symptoms: Headache, heaviness, languor, pains in the back, loins, and down the thighs, and an indisposition to exertion. There is a peculiar dark tint of the countenance, particularly under the eyes, and occasionally uneasiness and a sense of constriction in the throat. The perspiration has often a faint or sickly odor, and the smell of the breath is peculiar. The breasts are enlarged and tender. The appetite is fastidious and capricious, and digestion is impaired. These symptoms continue one, two or three days, and subside as the menses appear. The menses continues three, five or seven days, according to the peculiar constitution of the woman. The quantity discharged varies in different individuals. Some are obliged to make but one change during the period, but they generally average from ten to fifteen. At about the age of forty-five the final cessation of menstruation takes place, and this period often excites the fears of the females. Sometimes the symptoms are mistaken for those of pregnancy—such as sickness at the stomach, capricious appetite, swelling and pain in the breasts. The change is generally gradual. The discharge may return every two or three weeks, then cease for two or more months, return again for several months as regular as ever, and finally disappear altogether. It is during the menstrual period that the system, especially of young persons, is more susceptible to both mental and physical influences. Very much depends upon the regular and healthy action of the discharge, for to it woman owes her beauty and perfection. Great care should therefore be used to guard against any influences that may tend to derange the menses. A sudden suppression is always dangerous, and among the causes which may produce it may be mentioned—"sudden frights, fits of

anger, great anxiety, and powerful mental emotions. Excessive exertions of every kind, long walks or rides, especially over rough roads, dancing, frequent running up and down stairs, have a tendency not only to increase the discharge, but also to produce falling of the womb." Patent medicines and nostrums which are recommended for female complaints, purgatives, emetics, and liquors, may either increase or arrest the discharge. Cold and hot baths, foot baths, wetting the feet by the wearing of thin shoes, are also very injurious during this period. A young lady anxious to attend a party or ball while she is "unwell," will take a hip bath to arrest the discharge, but what a train of horrors follows such an insane act, and still there are many foolish enough to do this. During the menstrual period no treatment is necessary, unless some of the various derangements of menstruation afflict the female, and the management of these will be found under their proper heads in the pages following.

CHAPTER II. — DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION.

Delayed and Obstructed Menstruation.

WHEN the menses do not appear at the time when they may naturally be expected, we call it delayed or obstructed menstruation. It is, however, of great importance to know whether a girl is sufficiently developed to make it necessary for the menses to appear, although she may have reached the proper age. As long as the girl has not increased physically, if she has not become wider across the hips, if her breasts have not become enlarged, and if she experience none of the changes incident to this period, an effort to force nature is positively injurious. In this case a general treatment will be called for. She should be required to exercise freely in the open air, retire early to bed, and arise at an early hour in the morning. She should not be allowed to be closely confined at school, if attending. Her diet should be generous, but free from all rich food, which will disorder the stomach. If, however, she is fully developed, and she suffers from time to time from congestions of the head, breast, or abdomen, it will be necessary to interfere. The following are the symptoms which will generally be found present in these cases:

Symptoms. — Headache, weight, fullness, and throbbing in the centre of the cranium, and in the back part of the head; pains in the back and loins; cold feet and hands, becoming sometimes very hot; skin harsh and dry; slow pulse, and not unfrequently attended with epilepsy.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

It is well for the patient, a few days before the period, to take a warm hip or foot bath twice a day, and at night when retiring to apply cloths wet in warm water to the lower part of the abdomen

An excellent prescription, recommended by Prof. Cooke, of

Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, is as follows: About two weeks before the period, take a dose of Gelseminum every day at night, and a dose of Belladonna in the morning. At the time for the menses, if there is much pain, take these two remedies alternately (turn about) every two or four hours.

Pulsatilla—If the patient is melancholy and sad, and inclined to weep; paleness with flashes of heat; loss of appetite, with desire for acids; nausea and vomiting.

Bryonia—If there is congestion of the head; flushed face frequent nose bleeding, constipation; palpitation of the heart.

Lycopodium is suitable for similar symptoms.

Phosphorus—If the patient is predisposed to lung disease, weak chest, cough, pain in chest, spitting of blood.

Arsenicum—If she has dropsical swellings about the eyes, or of the feet or limbs, pale complexion, chlorotic.

Sulphur—If the preceding remedies fail.

Administration of Remedies—Give a dose (six globules) every morning of either of the above remedies for a week or ten days. If better, discontinue four days, and give sulphur every morning for a week.

ALLOPATHIC.

The water should be used the same as in the Homœpathic treatment. The bowels should be kept open, by some mild cathartic as castor oil, or a pill of Aloes. If there is pain and fullness of the head during the discharge, or before it, use the following:

Tincture of Aconite Leaves,	2 drachms.
" " Belladonna,	½ drachm.
" " Cantharides,	1 "
Morphia,	2 grains.
Simple Syrup,	4 ounces.

Dose—one teaspoonful three times a day. If the pain is severe it may be taken every two hours.

Between the periods, if the system is weak, the following may be taken:

Precip. Carbonate of Iron,	5 drachms.
Extract Conium,	2 "
Balsam Peru	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Oil Wintergreen,	20 drops.
Simple Syrup,	8 ounces.

Dose, two teaspoonfuls three times a day. Shake the mixture before using.

Or,

Syrup of Orange peel,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	7 ounces.
Muriated Tincture of Iron,	1 ounce.

Mix Dose, one teaspoonful in half a glass of water three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the patient is of full habit give an occasional dose of the Compound Powder of Leptandrin. If, however, she is weak and nervous, keep the bowels regular with the following:

Powdered Rhubarb,	1½ ounces.
Bicarbonate of Potassa,	1 ounce.

Of this give a small dose three times a day, sufficient to keep the bowels well open. As a tonic, use the Compound Wine of Comfrey. At the time for the menses, and if there be headache, pains in the back and loins, give warm teas of Pennyroyal, Tansy, Black Cohosh, or Rue. A warm poultice of Hops and Tansy applied to the abdomen, will sometimes relieve the pain. If, although the health is improved by the above means, the menses still do not appear, give one of the following:

Caulophyllin,	10 grains.
Aletridin,	8 "
Extract of Belladonna,	1 grain.

Mix, and divide into ten pills, of which take a pill three times a day.

Or,

Carbonate of Iron,	7 grains.
Cimicifugin,	3 "
Podophyllin,	1 grain.

White Turpentine sufficient to make into a pill mass. Divide into four pills, and take a pill three times a day.

Equal parts of Oils of Savin and Tansy may be used with good effect. Give five or ten drops of the mixture twice a day, beginning a week before the time for the menses to appear.

Chlorosis or Green Sickness.

This disease generally occurs in young unmarried females, who are weak and delicate. It manifests itself about the age of puberty, and is accompanied by feeble appetite, and digestion. There is no menstrual discharge, or else it is very slight.

Causes.—Such as derange the vital functions, as unnutritious

food, residence in damp and ill-ventilated apartments. It may be hereditary, all the females of the family being liable to the same disease. Those who drink largely of tea, coffee, diluted acids, bad wines, and indulge in tight lacing, are predisposed to this disease. Among the exciting causes may be mentioned disturbing emotions, unrequited love, home sickness, depression of spirits, &c.

Symptoms.—The symptoms characterizing this disease do not manifest themselves all at once, but gradually, insidiously, and almost insensibly come upon the patient. She usually first complains of general lassitude, and an aversion to physical or mental labor of any kind. There is a peculiar color of the skin, not excessively white, but a paleness, mixed with yellow and greenish tinges. The lips at times are almost white, the eyelids livid and swollen. The skin feels cold to the touch. The gums become pale, and the tongue is generally coated white, and there is a pasty taste in the mouth in the morning. The breath is offensive. The patient appears weak, and tires very soon after slight exertion. She breathes hurriedly, not from any disease of the lungs, but because she has not sufficient strength to expand the chest to its full capacity. The sleep is disturbed and unrefreshing. The bowels are constipated, and sometimes there is nausea and vomiting. The pulse is small and frequent. She is sad, subject to fits of weeping, and prefers to be alone. The appetite is diminished, and dyspeptic symptoms, as heartburn, sour stomach, pain in the stomach with nausea, show themselves. She craves indigestable substances, as slate pencils, chalk, charcoal, etc. Excessive constipation is followed by diarrhœa of badly digested substances. As the affection proceeds, the lower extremities become swollen, hectic cough sets in, sometimes attended with spitting of clots of blood. The abdomen becomes tense and swollen, and so much so sometimes, that the patient may be accused of being pregnant. The menses, if they have appeared, gradually become scanty, and are attended with great pain; they continue but a short time, are pale and watery, and finally cease altogether. There is sometimes severe pain through the left breast, or the chest. In some cases nervous

symptoms, as hysterical fits, spasms, etc., manifest themselves. Chlorosis may be mistaken for disease of the heart, or consumption. I have given here a full description of the disease, so that it may be recognized from the start. All of the above symptoms are not present in every case, but you will frequently find a majority of them.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

If we take into consideration the fact that the cause of the disease is impoverishment of the blood, the treatment will not be difficult. Exercise freely in the open air; protect the body from chilliness by warm clothing, and plenty of it. The patient should sleep on a mattrass, in a well ventilated room. The diet should be nourishing, without being stimulating. It is important that the habits should be regular, and the mind kept cheerful by society and innocent amusements. Before the medical treatment is commenced, the exciting causes of the disease must be removed. A complete change must be made in the existence of the patient. If she is confined closely at school, she must be removed; if she is inclined to confine herself to the house, send her to the country. Picture to her the danger she is in, by the continuance of such a life; give her plenty of out-door exercise. The mental and moral causes are the most difficult to remove, but a change of scenery and new friends will do much towards it. For those who are shut up in factories, or who work all day in a stooping position, a change of employment must be made. A bath of tepid water in the morning followed by a brisk rubbing will be beneficial. Also the frequent use of the sitting bath, and the sponge bath in the evening. Active exercise should precede and follow all baths. During menstruation all applications of water should be omitted.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following receipes are recommended by Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. They are to be taken on alternate days; that is, take No. 1 on one day, No. 2 the next day, and so on:

No. 1.—Precip. Carbonate of Iron	- - -	5 drachms.
Extract of Conium,	- - - -	2 "
Balsam Peru,	- - - - -	1 drachm.
Oil Cinnamon,	- - - - -	20 drops.
Simple Syrup,	- - - - -	8 ounces.
Pulverized gum Arabic,	- - -	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, two teaspoonfuls three times a day, every other day after meals. Shake before using.

No. 2 — Tincture of Nux Vomica,	- - -	1 drachm.
Syrup Iodide of Iron,	- - -	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup,	- - - - -	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, in water after meals. Another treatment is as follows:

Clear the bowels with the following mixture:

Sulphate of Magnesia. - - - - -	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash, - - - - -	10 grains.
Extract of Liquorice, - - - -	1 scruple.
Compound Infusion of Senna, - -	5½ ounces.
Tincture of Jalap. - - - - -	3 drachms.
Spirit of Sal Volatile, - - - -	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls at a time, at intervals of two hours, until an effect is produced.

This is to be followed by Sulphate of Iron, 5 grains; Extract of Gentian, 10 grains.

Make into three pills, and take a pill twice a day, with the compound Aloes or Rhubarb pill every night.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla. — For females of a mild and easy disposition, who are given to sadness and tears, or if cold and exposure were the causes of the disease. The following symptoms particularly indicate this remedy: sallow complexion, alternating with redness and flushes of heat, palpitation of the heart; cold feet and hands; difficulty of breathing, with a sense of suffocation after any exertion; looseness of the bowels, nausea and vomiting; swelling of the feet; chilliness; buzzing in the ears, and neuralgic pains of the face; acrid, burning leucorrhœa.

Bryonia. — May be given in alternation (turn about) with Pulsatilla, when there is frequent congestion of the chest; constipation; bleeding from the nose; flushes of heat with chilliness; cough with spitting of clots of dark blood; pain in the small of the back.

Ferrum. — When there is great debility; want of appetite; nausea and hectic cough; dropsical swellings about the eyes; extreme sallowness of the skin; the lips are almost bloodless; difficulty of breathing; want of vital heat.

Sulphur. — For obstinate cases, especially when the above remedies have not afforded relief, although apparently indicated: throbbing pains in the head; humming in the ears; constant drowsiness in the daytime; voracious appetite; rising of wind or sour substances from the stomach; emaciation; constipation of the bowels with hard stool; great depression after talking; difficulty of breathing, with oppression of the chest.

Calcarea Carb. — Suitable after Sulphur, especially when the emaciation is very great, and there is great difficulty of breathing.

China and Carbo Veg. — A dose, alternately, every evening for five or six weeks, when the disease occurs after severe sickness, or after hemorrhages.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, give five or six globules, dry, once in four hours. If improvement sets in, lengthen the intervals to twelve hours, or two or three days.

Diet. — The diet should be perfectly plain and nutritious. Avoid all stimulants and highly seasoned food. Coffee, green tea and liquors should be forbidden.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

To keep the bowels open the compound Pill of Leptandrin should be used, two to be given every night. If this does not affect the bowels, add one-twentieth of a grain of Nux Vomica to each pill. If there is a sour condition of the stomach, give the Carbonate of Soda, or Potassa, or Magnesia, with teas of Golden Seal, Quassia, etc. For enriching the blood give one of the following preparations:

Carbonate of Iron,	5 drachms.
Assafetida,	3½ scruples.
Podophyllin,	8 grains.

Mix, and make into twenty-four powders, of which take a powder three times a day.

Or this:

Tincture of Myrrh, Tincture of Aloes, each one and a-half ounces; Tincture of Blood Root, Muriated Tincture of Iron, each, one ounce. Mix, and take a teaspoonful three times a day.

Or the following pills:

Sulphate of Iron (to be powdered, and exposed to the air until it becomes dry and white)	1 drachm.
Quinine,	30 grains.
Gum Myrrh,	30 "
Podophyllin,	20 "

Make into 60 pills with Extract of Gentian, and take a pill night and morning.

The compound pills of Ferrocyanuret of Iron are also recommended. Take night and morning. It is a good plan to use one of these preparations for a few weeks, and then change to another.

Profuse Menstruation — Menorrhagia.

By Menorrhagia we understand an immoderate flow of the menses. There is no fixed amount of blood which is lost at the menstrual period, but it varies in different women. It will average, however, from four to eight ounces. The quantity discharged may be estimated by the number of napkins used. Each napkin will contain about half an ounce, or one tablespoonful, so that eight napkins would contain four ounces; twenty, ten ounces, etc. In some females the discharge may be excessive, without impairment of the general health.

Causes. — Some females are predisposed to uterine hemorrhages, from a relaxed, or flabby state of the texture of the uterus. Frequent child-bearing, abortion, high living, too prolonged and frequent suckling, may induce flooding. Among the exciting causes we may mention, over-exertion, dancing, falls, lifting heavy weights, cold, and mental excitements.

Symptoms. — Exhaustion of the bodily powers; weakness and pain in the back, extending to the hips, and across the loins; sallow and sunken features; headache with throbbing of the temples; pain in the left side, stomach, and bowels; sometimes diarrhœa, with great nervous debility.

General Treatment.

The patient must lie down on a hard bed, and abstain from all stimulating food and drinks. The room should be cool, and she should be lightly covered with bed clothes. Soak the feet in warm water, and if the flowing is excessive, apply cloths, wrung out in vinegar and water, to the lower bowels. The hips must be elevated higher than the head. Only in extreme cases should plugging be resorted to. This may be done by pieces of linen, about four inches square, thrust into the vagina, until it is full, and a bandage applied between the legs. Cold hip baths, and vaginal injections of cold water will be beneficial when the hemorrhage is slight.

Eclectic and Herbal.

Take equal parts of powdered alum, geraneum, and charcoal. Mix, and give fifteen grains every ten or twenty minutes; or take

a teaspoonful each of nitre and alum ; mix, divide into six powders, and give a powder every two or four hours. A tea made of Cinnamon bark, or Cinnamon bark and Red Raspberry leaves, and drank freely will be beneficial. Equal parts of Beth Root, Blue Cohosh, and Star Root, made into a tea, and half an ounce of this compound to a pint of boiling water, is recommended highly. A pint of this may be taken in the course of the day. At the same time take every hour or two, a powder composed of cayenne five grains, opium half a grain, ipecac one grain. If there is much pain, the following may be administered every two or three hours: morphia, one fourth grain, cayenne four grains, rosin four grains ; give in blackberry syrup. The tincture of muriate of iron, in doses of fifteen drops, every half hour, hour, or more, according to severity of symptoms, will be found good in some cases. Give in half a teacup of water. Between the periods, to prevent a return of the flooding, give the compound wine of comfrey, once or twice a day, and drink freely of blackberry root, or beth root tea.

HOMEOPATHIC

Ipecac.—When the discharge is bright red, and the menses return too early. It may be followed by Sabina.

Belladonna.—When the menses return too soon, and there are bearing down pains, with severe headache, flushed face and cold extremities.

Crocus.—This is an important remedy, indicated when the discharge consists of dark colored clots.

Chamomilla.—When the discharge is dark colored and accompanied by griping, colicky pains, or labor-like pains ; violent thirst, headache, with clouded sight, and humming in the ears.

Nux Vomica.—The flow commences with sudden violent gushes, stops for a short time, and begins again. Spasms in the abdomen, nausea, vomiting, fainting. Sensation of heaviness, with pain and soreness as from a bruise.

Calcarea Carb.—Good in obstinate cases, where the discharge has continued for a long time, and has caused general constitutional disturbance. Adapted to weak and relaxed muscles, and scrofulous subjects.

Secale.—Great flooding, with violent cramp, tingling in the legs, cramps and coldness of the extremities.

Administration of Remedies.—Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take a spoonful every half hour, or one or two hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ALLOPATHIC.

Acetate of Lead,	10 grains.
Pulverized Opium,	6 "

Make into ten pills, and take a pill every one or two hours until the discharge diminishes. The following will be found very successful:

Oil Cinnamon,	2 drachms.
Oil Erigeron,	2 "
Pulverized Gum Arabic,	1 drachm.
Water,	4 ounces.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls every one, two or three hours, in sweetened water.

If the patient is of full habit, bleeding from the loins by leeching or cupping, with the following:

Gallic Acid,	20 grains.
Syrup of Red Poppies,	2 drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,	2 "
Water,	3½ ounces.

Dose, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

During the intervals of the period, the system must be toned up with some preparation of iron. One of the best is as follows:

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron,	5 drachms.
Extract Conium,	2 "
Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.
Oil Cinnamon,	20 drops.
Simple Syrup,	8 ounces.
Pulverized Gum Arabic,	2 drachms.

Dose, two teaspoonfuls, three or four times a day, in water Shake before using.

The following is highly esteemed:

Ammonia Citrate of Iron,	2 drachms.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	2 "
Infusion of Chiretta,	5½ ounces.

Dose, one tablespoonful, three times a day.

Another effectual prescription is the following, recommended by Prof Meigs, of Philadelphia:

Powdered Alum,	5 to 20 grains.
Grated Nutmeg,	2 "

Make into a powder, and give in syrup (made of white sugar boiled down) every hour.

Painful Menstruation — Menstrual Colic — Dysmenorrhœa.

The word *dysmenorrhœa* means a difficult monthly flow, and is always preceded by severe pains in the back and lower part of the abdomen.

Causes. — Taking cold during the period; fright, violent mental emotions; obstinate constipation; sedentary occupations; smallness of the mouth and neck of the womb. Females subject to this trouble are generally relieved by marriage.

Symptoms. — Severe bearing down pains in the region of the uterus, like labor pains; restlessness, coldness, flashes of heat, with headache; aching in the small of the back, lower part of abdomen, and thighs; the discharge is scanty, and contains shreds of fibre and clotted blood.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should immediately go to bed, and cover up warmly. Stimulating food and drinks should be avoided. Use a warm foot bath, and sitting bath, with hot poultices of hops, or cloths, wet in hot water, applied to the abdomen.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna. — When the pains in the abdomen are as if the parts were clutched; severe pain in the back; bearing down pains, as if the parts would fall out; the pains come on before the menses appear, accompanied with a strong tendency of blood to the head with headache; frightful visions, red and puffed face, and violent thirst.

Pulsatilla. — Spasms in the abdomen, with discharge of clots of dark or pale blood; pressing pain in the abdomen and small of the back and sides; nausea and vomiting; frequent urging to urinate, and evacuate the bowels.

Coffea. — Great nervous excitement, grinding of the teeth, screaming; distressing colic; fullness and pressure of the abdomen; coldness of the body. May be given in alternation with Pulsatilla.

Chamomilla. — Pains resembling labor; menses too profuse, and too soon, attended with violent abdominal cramps.

Nux Vomica — Cramps of the womb, writhing pains in the abdomen, and pains in the back as if it were broken; forcing pains, and sickness at the stomach; urging to urinate.

Secale Cornutum. — Tearing and cutting colic, with profuse and long continued flow; pale face, cold limbs, and cold sweat.

Veratrum. — Colic, with nausea and vomiting; nervous headache; coldness of the feet, nose, and hands; fainting fits.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is highly commended:

Tincture of Aconite leaves,	2 drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	1 ounce.
Morphia,	2 grains.
Simple Syrup,	4 ounces

Dose, one teaspoonful every half hour until relieved.

Or, Dover's Powder, 10 or 15 grains to be given at once, and 5 grains in a pill, every three or four hours, each pill to be followed by a dose of the following mixture:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	1½ ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 drachms.
Simple Syrup,	2 "
Camphor Mixture,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one-fourth part.

In the interval of the menses, take active exercise, with a tepid hip bath, three nights in the week, injecting some of the water high up into the vagina. Keep the bowels open with a pill of Aloes and Myrrh, and take a small teaspoonful of the volatile Tincture of Guaicum, three times a day in water. On the approach of the period, take the following, at night:

Calomel,	3 grains.
Opium,	1 grain.

In the morning, a dose of Castor Oil, and on the appearance of the menses, the Dover's Powder, and mixture, as before. Repeat this treatment in each interval, until permanently relieved.

The following is recommended by Prof. Meigs, to be taken a few days before the period:

Acetous Tincture of Colchicum,	3 drachms.
Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	3 drachms.
Distilled Mint, or Cinnamon Water,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a small wine glassful every two or three hours, until it operates. This should be preceded, the night before, by a small dose of blue pill.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Open the bowels with the following:

Pulverized Aloes,	30 grains.
Gamboge,	30 "
Podophyllin,	20 "
Cayenne,	10 "

Make into 30 pills with mucilage of Gum Arabic, and take three pills at a dose, every four to six hours, until they operate. A hot poultice or fomentation of Hops, Tansy or Boneset may be applied to the abdomen. At the same time take the following:

Pulverized Camphor, Macrotin, each,	25 grains.
Ipecac, Cayenne, Opium, each,	12 grains.

Make into twenty-five pills with Extract of Hyosciamus, and take a pill every two, three or four hours, according to symptoms. A spirit vapor bath will be found excellent in some cases. The Tincture of Gelseminum is recommended to be given in doses of half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, every half hour, or oftener. If the pain is very severe, add five drops of the Tincture of Aconite to each dose. Between the interval of the menses, use the fol lowing:

Camphor,	1½ scruples.
Sulphate of Quinine,	35 grains.
Extract of Stramonium,	20 "

Make into eighty pills with Aletridin, and take a pill every four or five hours.

The Compound Syrup of Partridge Berry is recommended to be used for a long time, in some severe cases.

Suppression of the Menses, (*Amenorrhœa.*)

By suppression is meant a disappearance of the menses, after they have become established, and may be either acute or chronic.

Causes. — Cold caught during the flow, by exposure to night air, or by wetting the feet, fear, shocks, violent mental emotions, anxiety, fevers, and other acute diseases. Chronic suppression may be either a consequence of the acute, or caused by delicate

health, also from diseases of the ovaries, or womb. It may also be occasioned by an imperforate hymen, in which case it must be cut open by a physician

Symptoms. — The following are the symptoms generally found in amenorrhœa, existing with a fully developed body and sexual organs: Headache; fever, hot skin, quick pulse, thirst; weight, fullness and throbbing in the center and back part of head; pains in back and loins; cold feet and hands. Females of spare habit, and nervous temperament, are liable to hysterical fits, and even epilepsy. The symptoms of chronic suppression are, failure of the general health, loss of appetite, sallow complexion; pain in the back and sides; constipation; headache.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

When the suppression is caused by some disease in the system, that disease must be cured before the menses will return. For sudden suppression, use the warm sitting bath or foot bath. Apply cloths wet in warm water to the lower part of the abdomen, and drink freely of warm water. If the suppression is chronic, and the patient is delicate, in the interval between the menses, use the shower, or the full bath of cold or tepid water, rubbing the body briskly with a coarse towel, especially around the abdomen, loins, and genital organs.

ALLOPATHIC.

As soon as the discharge has ceased, a warm hip bath will generally bring it on. If there is much inflammation of the uterus give the following:

Tincture Aconite leaves, - - -	2 drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, - - - -	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup, - - - - - - -	3 ounces.

Dose, one teaspoonful every two or three hours.

If the discharge cannot be brought on, wait until the next period. A few days before the term, the bowels should be freely opened, and kept open until the period for the discharge has arrived. The pill of Aloes and Iron of the United States Dispensatory, is one of the best that can be given. Give from one to three pills daily. If there is no evident reason for the discharge not ap

pearing, such as pregnancy, inflammation of the neck of the womb, and the woman is suffering from the suppression, use the following:

Caulophyllin,	1 drachm.
Extract Aconite,	8 grains.
Aloes,	10 "
Sulphate of Iron,	10 "

Make into 40 pills. Dose, two or three pills, taken night and morning.

Or this:

Aloes,	1 drachm.
Myrrh,	1 "
Sulphate of Iron,	1 "
Extract Black Hellebore,	1 "
Oil Savine,	1 "

Make into thirty pills. Dose, one pill from three to six times a day.

The remedies should always be taken a few days before the period arrives for the menses. If chronic suppression is the result of any acute disease, the health must first be re-established; otherwise, it would be wrong to force the menses. When this has been done, immediately before the return of the period, a warm hip bath should be taken every night for six nights, and one of the following pills taken three times a day:

Fresh powdered Ergot of Rye,	50 grains.
Barbadoes Aloes,	12 "
Essential Oil of Juniper,	12 drops.

Make into twelve pills, with syrup or mucilage, washing down each pill with a cupful of Pennyroyal tea.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the bowels are constipated, use the compound Powder of Jalap. Apply hot poultices of Hops and Tansy to the abdomen. Teas of Pennyroyal, Tansy, Ginger or Motherwort may be freely drank. The Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root, may be given at short intervals. For costiveness, the pills recommended under difficult menstruation, composed of Aloes, Gamboge, Podophyllin, etc., may be used. A few days before the time for the menses, take half a teacupful, three times a day, of a tea made of the Vervine Root. It is highly recommended.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — When the suppression is caused by fright or cold, with congestion of blood to the head and chest, redness of the face,

nausea, faintness, giddiness, this may be given in alternation with Bryonia. If these remedies afford only partial relief, give Opium.

Belladonna. — For patients of full and robust habit. Symptoms are beating headache, redness of the face, congestion of the head or chest, great thirst.

Bryonia. — Headache and giddiness, aggravated by stooping and motion; pain in stomach, sour belchings, constipation, bleeding of the nose.

Pulsatilla. — The most important remedy in this trouble. Called for when the suppression is occasioned by getting cold; severe headache, confined to one side of the head, with shooting pains, extending to face, ears and teeth; dizziness, with humming in the ears; palpitation of the heart; coldness of the hands and feet; flushes of heat; nausea and vomiting; pressure in the lower part of abdomen; feeling of suffocation on the least exertion; frequent desire to urinate; leucorrhœa; sadness.

Sepia. — Nervous headache, with alternate shuddering and heat; colic, and pains in sides; bearing down pains, pale complexion, or yellow spots on face; weeping; hysterical troubles, especially indicated when there is leucorrhœa.

Veratrum. — Nervous headache, nausea and vomiting; coldness of the hands and feet, weakness and fainting.

Sulphur. — Headache, principally in back of head; feeling of fullness and weight in head; throbbing and buzzing; pale face, with red spots on cheeks; sour stomach; pressure in abdomen; constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool; or diarrhœa, with mucus, slimy evacuations; piles, leucorrhœa, with itching of the private parts, pains in the loins; difficulty of breathing; irritable temper and sadness. In chronic cases where the patient is very much reduced, give either China, Graphites, Arsenicum, or Natrum Muriaticum.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one or two hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. If the discharge does not return, but the symptoms are removed, stop the medicine, and commence again, a few days before the next period.

Cessation of the Menses — Change of Life.

By the phrase, "change of life," or the critical period, we understand the final cessation, or stoppage of the menses. It usually takes place between the ages of forty and fifty, although in some cases it may occur as early as thirty, and in others not until sixty; however, we can expect the change about the forty-fifth year.

The symptoms will vary according to the constitution of the woman; in some the change occurs by the discharge gradually diminishing in quantity, in others by the intervals between the periods being lengthened. The woman may pass this period, without having any more unpleasant symptoms than an occasional rush of blood to the head, or a headache. Others, however, may have very severe symptoms arise, which will require the care of an intelligent physician. These disagreeable sensations should receive a careful consideration, and not be hushed up with the reply, that these complaints arise from the "change of life," and will vanish whenever that change takes place. The foundation of serious trouble may be laid, which will make the remainder of her existence a burden, and cut short a life which might have been conducted to a green old age. While this change is in progress, in probably the majority of cases, there is more or less disturbance of the health. It is sometimes quite impossible to say exactly what is the trouble with the patient, except that she is out of health. The following are some of the symptoms which may arise:

Symptoms. — Headache, dizziness; biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhœa, costiveness, piles; itching of the private parts; cramps and colic in the bowels; palpitation of the heart; swelling of the limbs and abdomen; pains in the back and loins; paleness and general weakness.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Eat and drink moderately; sleep in airy well ventilated rooms; avoid stimulants; exercise daily in the open air, either by walking or riding; avoid violent emotions; shun exposure to wet, stormy weather, wet feet, etc.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

For the giddiness and pains in the head give the Compound Powder of Jalap, or the Compound Powder of Leptandrin.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The remedies most called for are Pulsatilla, Lachesis, Bryonia, Cocculus, Ignatia, and Sulphur. Generally the treatment may be

commenced with Pulsatilla and Lachesis. Give one dose (six globules) of Pulsatilla for four days; then omit all medicines for four days; then give Lachesis in the same manner. If the symptoms abate do not give any more medicine, so long as improvement continues. Bryonia is to be given when there is tendency of blood to the head, dizziness, etc. Ignatia, when the patient is nervous and irritable.

ALLOPATHIC.

Keep the bowels regulated with the following:

Mercurial pill,	1 grain.
Ipecac Powder,	½ "
Compound Rhubarb Pill,	3 grains.

Mix for a pill to be taken every night.

Or one ounce of Hicra Picra, or powdered Aloes with Castella, mixed in a pint of gin, which should stand for four or five days, after which a tablespoonful in a glass of water may be taken every morning, or second morning, as the case may be.

If the patient is large and fleshy, of full habit, the following is recommended:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1½ ounces.
Compound Infusion of Roses,	5 "
Cinnamon Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls once a day.

If there are nervous symptoms prominent, give:

Valerianate of Zinc,	8 grains.
Tincture of Valerian,	2 drachms.
Orange Flower Water,	3½ ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies,	2 drachms.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every six hours.

CHAPTER III.

Falling of the Womb — (*Prolapsus Uteri.*)

TO better understand this disorder, a slight knowledge of the Anatomy of the Organ is advisable. The womb is pear shaped, flattened from before backward, and is from two and a half to three inches long, by one and three quarters wide at the top, and terminates below in the neck, which is about half an inch across; its weight is about one ounce and a half. It is situated in what is called the pelvic cavity, or the lower part of the abdomen, between the bladder in front, and the rectum or fundament behind. It is held up, partly by resting on the upper end of the vagina, and partly by four ligaments which act as guys. These ligaments are about two and a half inches in length, and their sole duty is to keep the womb in position. Falling of the womb is simply a sinking down of the organ, and may be so slight as not to be noticed, or so great that the organ will protrude between the legs through the external opening.

Causes. — This is not a disease of the womb itself; but of some of its supports. So long as the vagina retains its natural size, and the ligaments are but two and a half inches long, the organ will not be displaced. Whatever tends to relax and weaken the system may cause the complaint. The muscles of the abdomen which support the intestines being weakened from any cause, will allow the intestines to press down upon the womb and its ligaments, and, in consequence of this constant pressure, they give way. Another cause is too early exercise after child bearing. Flooding, and leucorrhœa or whites, if allowed to continue for a long time will produce it. In delicate females, continual running up and down stairs, also tight lacing, dancing, leaping, and running, particularly during the period of menstruation, when the womb is increased in weight

by the blood contained in it. The use of medicines to loosen the bowels, which is very common among many, is still another cause of the disorder.

Symptoms. — The symptoms will vary with the extent of displacement. There will generally be more or less of a bearing down, or dragging sensation in the lower part of the abdomen, with pain in the small of the back; pressure low down toward the private parts. These feelings are increased by exercise, or by standing long on the feet, and are relieved by lying down. There is also pain, and a feeling of distress in the groin, and extending down the thighs, caused by pressure on the nerves, and a desire to make water, sometimes without being able to do so, except drop by drop, and the urine is generally hot. The patient has a pressure about the rectum, which calls her to go to stool, which, if she obeys, almost always ends in disappointment. The pain in the back is sometimes so distressing that she is obliged to throw her body forward, or support herself by placing her hands upon her thighs, when she attempts to walk. These symptoms, however, subside when she lies down, and this circumstance pretty clearly points out the disease. She has headache, a distressed expression of countenance, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, and pain in the left side.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

Most females who are troubled with falling of the womb, think that it is necessary to a cure that they should wear some kind of a support to the abdomen. These supporters, however, do a vast amount of harm; for by being worn tightly around the abdomen, they increase the pressure on the bowels, thus forcing down, more and more, the womb and its appendages. All that is necessary is to raise up the womb to its natural position, and use an instrument that will keep it in place. This instrument is called a pessary. This pessary is a ring, or hollow, cup-shaped globe, made of gold, silver, ivory, wood or gutta percha, and is placed in the vagina, or birth place, thus supporting the womb. The cold hip bath should be used once a day, at the same time injecting cold water into the vagina, with a syringe. Lie down as much as possible, and avoid becoming fatigued. Apply cold bandages to the abdomen, on going

to bed. Do not wear corsets or heavy skirts, but allow the clothes to be loose. These things must be attended to closely. The diet should be plain and nourishing, but not stimulating.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna. — When there is a feeling of pressure in the abdomen as if the contents would fall out; heaviness in the thighs, with crampy pains in the abdomen, extending even to the end of the spinal column; great sensibility and irritability; leucorrhœa and profuse menstruation.

Sepia. — Menstruation too early, too feeble, or suppressed; pains in the back and abdomen, which are aggravated by walking; frequent desire to urinate; pressing pain in the abdomen, as if everything would fall out; itching, burning leucorrhœa, with a discharge of yellowish, reddish, or fetid fluid.

Nux Vomica. — Pressure downwards, especially when walking, or after walking; heat and weight in the womb and vagina; dragging, aching pain in the back, in the abdomen, and down the thighs During the menses, colic, and headache; menses too early and too profuse; leucorrhœa, with discharge of yellow fetid mucus.

Calcarea Carb. — Excellent for persons of weak muscular system, or of scrofulous habit, and especially where the menses are exhausting, too profuse, and too frequent.

Commence the treatment with a dose of Nux Vomica every four hours, and continue that for one week; omit the next week, but the week following take a dose of Sepia, night and morning. If the symptoms indicate Belladonna, give that instead of Nux Vomica.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Use an injection of an infusion of White Oak Bark, Geranium, or a solution of Alum, in the proportion of one ounce to the pint of water. If there is inflammation of the womb, this must be subdued before using the pessary. Give Tincture of Aconite, compound powder of Ipecac and Opium, with injections of an infusion of Hops and Lobelia, or an infusion of Belladonna.

Peach leaves, Solomon's Seal and Hops, equal parts in infusion, make an excellent injection. If there is heat and difficulty in passing water, drink an infusion of Marsh mallow and Spearmint. If the patient is weak, give some preparation of Iron, as Citrate of Iron and Quinine, or the compound wine of Comfrey.

ALLOPATHIC.

Use the following tonic:

Sulphate Quinine - - - - -	25 grains.
Citrate of Iron (soluble) - - - -	35 grains.

Make into twenty four powders. Take a powder three times a day, after each meal, in sweet wine, or use the preparation of the Precip. Carbonate of Iron, given under Menorrhagia, or profuse menstruation.

Leucorrhœa — Whites — Fluor Albus.

The word leucorrhœa is derived from two Greek words, and means literally a "white discharge." It is also known as "Fluor Albus," "Whites," and "Female Weakness," and consists of a "light colorless discharge from the genital organs, varying in hue from a whitish or colorless, to a yellowish, light green, or to a slightly red or brownish; varying in consistency from a thin watery, to a thick, tenacious, ropy substance; and in quantity from a slight increase in the healthy secretion, to several ounces, in the twenty-four hours." This discharge generally occurs between the age of fifteen and forty-five, seldom during infancy or old age. When it occurs in young female children, it will not unfrequently be produced by the presence of pin worms in the vagina, which make their way there from the rectum. There will be intense itching of the parts, and the worms can be removed with a small piece of cloth, after separating the lips.

This disease may be either acute or chronic. The acute form generally results from taking cold, and is simply a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the vagina. The chronic form is but a continuation of the acute, and is generally caused by the acute stage having been neglected or improperly treated. Ulceration of the neck of the womb sometimes results. There are two forms of leucorrhœa: — vaginal leucorrhœa, when the discharge comes from the walls of the vagina; and cervical leucorrhœa, when the discharge proceeds from the neck of the womb.

Causes. — Taking cold from sitting on the ground, or exposure of the neck and shoulders; over sexual excitement, and sexual intercourse; tight lacing; piles; miscarriages and abortions; displacements of the womb; purgatives; improper articles of diet; warm injections, or injections of any kind; late hours, etc. It may also be hereditary.

Symptoms. — Where there is only a catarrhal inflammation from taking cold, etc., there will be heat and soreness of the parts, with a feeling of heaviness, or bearing down pains, and weariness. There will also be slight chills, pain in the back, thirst, quick pulse, high colored urine. In this stage of the disease there will be little difficulty in curing it, if it is properly treated. When the discharge is from the womb, it will be thick, acrid, corrosive or burning, and putrid, of a brownish, or greenish color, and makes sore the lips and adjoining skin. Digestion will become impaired, there will be sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, weakness, constant aching in the back, extending low down between the thighs; the face becomes thin and pale, and the eyes are sunken, and surrounded by a dark circle.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The treatment, to be successful, requires that the patient should first be placed in a favorable condition. Anything which tends to excite the disease, must be avoided, as dissipations, late suppers, etc. The diet must be plain and nourishing, without being stimulating, and be taken regularly. Exercise, short of fatigue, will be beneficial. The clothing should be warm, and worn loosely, especially about the waist. Water is of great importance in the treatment of this trouble. The sitting bath may be used every day, and injections of cold or tepid water should be used, three or four times a day, according to the severity of the discharge.

An injection of weak green tea will be found good in some mild cases, as also sweet cider, a weak solution of alum.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the discharge is burning, and there is scalding and pain in making water, the following will be found valuable:

Balsam Copaiva,	1 ounce.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 ounces.
Sweet Almond Oil,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Turpentine,	1 ounce
Pulverized Camphor,	1 scruple.

Mix in an eight-ounce bottle. Dose, one teaspoonful in half a cup of slippery elm tea, three or four times a day. One of the best tonics is the Muriated Tincture of Iron, of which take twenty or twenty-five drops, in half a tumbler of water, three or four times a day. A good injection is made of a tea of Poppy heads, and to a pint of this tea add one and a half ounces of pulverized Borax. Another excellent injection is made by taking three drachms of Tannic acid, and an ounce of Alum, dissolving in a quart of water, and inject one-third, three times a day. The bowels should be kept open by Rochelle or Epsom Salts, or Seidlitz Powder. Where there is great debility of the organs, or when the disease has been brought on by exposure to cold, pregnancy, abortions, etc., the following will be found very successful:

Tincture of Aloes,	2 ounces.
Muriated Tincture of Iron,	4 drachms.

Mix. Dose, thirty-five drops in water, three times a day. At the same time use the following injection:

Sulphate of Zinc (White Vitriol,)	2 drachms.
Sugar of Lead,	2 "

Mix in one quart of water, and use one fourth for each injection

The following will be found beneficial in some cases:

Tincture of Socotrine Aloes,	4 ounces.
" " Muriate of Iron,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, thirty-five drops in water three times a day. At the same time use the above injection.

Another excellent injection is a decoction of Black Cohosh root, with Tannic acid added. As an internal remedy, the following may sometimes be used: Take equal parts of grated Nutmeg and powdered Alum. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day in molasses.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following tonic is highly recommended:

Tincture Conium,	1 ounce.
" Aconite leaves,	3 drachms.
Ammoniated Iron Alum,	3 "
Simple Syrup,	8 ounces.

Dose. One teaspoonful, three times a day, in water, after meals.

If the leucorrhœa is cervical or from the womb, the following will be found beneficial:

Tannic Acid,	1 drachm.
Alum pulverized,	½ ounce.
Water,	1 quart.

Inject half, night and morning.

Or,

Alum,	1 drachm.
Honey of Roses,	1 ounce.
Water,	3 ounces.

A tablespoonful of this in a cup of water, inject twice a day.

If there is much pain the following injection will be found beneficial:

Laudanum,	2 drachms.
Solution Sub-acetate of Lead,	1 drachm.
Water,	1 pint.

Inject half, night and morning.

If the leucorrhœa is vaginal, injections of cold water will be found of great service, especially when there is falling of the womb. Also the following injection:

Bi-carbonate of Soda,	½ ounce.
Bi-carbonate of Potash,	½ "
Water,	1 quart.

Inject half, night and morning. Or,

Solution Sub-acetate of Lead,	2 drachms.
Water,	1 quart.

Inject half, night and morning.

When these injections are not of much benefit, the following may be tried internally:

Fowler's Solution,	2 drachms.
Tincture Conium,	½ ounce.
Tincture Aconite leaves,	2 drachms.
Simple Syrup,	4 ounces.

Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day, on every other day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla. — When the discharge is thin and acrid, making the parts sore, with swelling of the vulva, or when the discharge is like cream, attended with cutting pains in the abdomen. Pulsatilla

is best adapted to females of a mild disposition, with soft muscular system, light hair, and pale skin.

Sepia. — Best suited to sensitive and delicate females. The discharge is yellowish or greenish, sometimes mixed with matter, and blood, burning, stitches in vagina, and with burning pain and soreness of the parts; falling of the womb.

Alumina. — Leucorrhœa after the menses; profuse discharge of mucus during the day, stiffening the linen; burning discharge causing heat, soreness, and itching of the privates.

Calcarea Carb. — Leucorrhœa before the menses, with itching, burning discharge, at intervals, or when making water. Best suited to females of light complexion, loose muscular tissue, sluggish circulation.

Nitric Acid. — For fetid, brownish, greenish or flesh colored leucorrhœa.

Mercurius. — Purulent, burning leucorrhœa.

Cocculus. — Watery, bloody leucorrhœa during pregnancy. Scanty menses, with leucorrhœa between the periods.

Sulphur. — In stubborn cases: discharge slimy or yellowish, smarting, excoriating leucorrhœa, preceded by colic.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy give six pills, morning and evening, for five days. If the case does not improve, give a dose of Sulphur, and omit four days, and then repeat the remedy as before. If this affords no relief, the remedy must be changed.

CHAPTER IV.

Pregnancy.

PREGNANCY is the state between the periods of conception and delivery. It can only take place after the period of menstruation has commenced, and ceases with the "change of life," or when the woman ceases to menstruate. There are many things to be guarded against at this period, which if not controlled will exercise an injurious influence on the offspring. A proper state of mind and feeling must be maintained. Violent anger, jealousy, or terror, nearly always produce unpleasant effects, and abortion is sometimes caused by great mental excitement. A woman who is ill tempered, passionate, and irritable, could hardly be expected to give birth to an infant, who would be sweet tempered and gentle. We all know how much the disposition of the parents is shown in the children; and of how great importance is it then, that the mother especially should cultivate a gentle and loving heart, a kind and forgiving spirit, so that her children may grow up an honor, and not a source of unhappiness and misery to her. The womb has a great influence through the nervous system, over the whole body, so that when it contains the germ of a human being, it must affect more or less the entire system of the woman. The symptoms which arise from this, constitute the signs of pregnancy. There are however, many of these symptoms, which are found in other conditions, so that no one sign can be relied upon; and there are also women who are very little disturbed by the pregnant state. The first effect of conception is generally an increased state of excitement and feverishness. The pulse is fuller and quicker; the appetite becomes disturbed: the skin is sallow, and often discolored. The following symptoms are most to be relied upon:

Signs of Pregnancy. — The first sign is stoppage of the menses.

This, however, may occur from other causes, so that it cannot be considered a certain sign in itself, but if the health of the female is not affected, it may be considered a strong indication.

Morning Sickness. — This taken with other symptoms is of great value. Generally the stomach is irritable, and the woman suffers from nausea and vomiting, which occur particularly in the morning. It commences soon after conception, and generally ceases after the third month.

Enlargement of the Breasts. — "About two months after conception the attention of the female is attracted to the state of the breasts. She feels an uneasy sensation of fullness, with throbbing and tingling pain, in their substance, and at the nipples. They increase in size and firmness, and have a peculiar knotty, glandular feel; the areola, (a colored circle around the nipple,) darkens, and after some time, milk is secreted. But it must be recollected that the breasts may enlarge from other causes: this happens with some women at each menstrual period, when the courses are suspended, or after they cease, and at such times a milky fluid may be secreted." (Churchill.)

Enlargement of the Abdomen. — This symptom taken in connection with others, enables us to tell with considerable certainty the period of pregnancy at the time we make the examination. During the first four months, the womb remains in the cavity of the pelvis, or the lower part of the abdomen. Very soon after this, however, it may be felt just above the share bone, or brim of the pelvis. At the fifth month it is about half way between the share bone and navel. At the sixth month it rises as high as the navel, which it causes to protrude. During the seventh and eighth months, it fills the whole abdomen, up to the stomach, the intestines being pushed above and behind it.

Quickening. — This is the first motion felt by the mother of the child within her womb, and it generally occurs at about the fourth month of conception, although some may feel it earlier, and some not until the sixth or seventh month. Some think that the child is not alive until this period, which is a very erroneous idea, for it

is just as much a living being at the moment of conception, as at any time after that. When quickening is sudden, the woman is apt to be sick, with nausea, and sometimes faints entirely away. The sensation at first is like a fluttering, which gradually grows stronger, until she can feel the motions of the different extremities.

There are many other signs which individual women have, by which, after the first confinement, they are able to tell, in connection with other signs, when they are pregnant. Some of these are styes on the eyelids, tooth-ache, black spots on the face and neck, like freckles. Some are taken with salivation, which is very obstinate, and almost impossible to control. It differs from the salivation produced by mercury, in that the gums are perfectly healthy. These, however, are only accidental signs, and are met with only in individual cases.

Preservation of Health during Pregnancy.

Dress. — Among the Romans there was a law that all pregnant women should wear wide, loose clothing. Was there a law in these days, enforcing the mode, there would be fewer bad "gettings up," "fallings of the womb," "broken breasts," and other complaints. The dress should be worn loose and light, and no part of it should be tight. Corsets must be absolutely thrown aside; even garters should not be worn. Arrange the skirts so that they will hang from the shoulder, and not be tied around the waist; the blood must circulate freely, or there will certainly be trouble at some time during pregnancy. Great care should be taken that the dress be loose around the breasts; for it may happen that the breasts may be so flattened, when the child is born, that the nipple cannot be found. If the woman has been in the habit of bathing, either in warm or cold water, it is best to continue it, unless it produces evident injury.

Exercise. — This is a most important part of the preservation of the health. Some people have the impression that a pregnant woman should not exercise; but this is a great mistake. It is by

this means that she can preserve her health and strength, and thus increase the health of the child. Exercise, even to fatigue, is easier borne than mental excitement, and the latter being injurious, should be avoided as much as possible. She should exercise daily, and actively. She must walk, and not ride, for carriage riding is not sufficient. The best, however, is that which she finds in the performance of her household duties, and she should continue these as long as she is able. If she does not feel well, or abortion is threatened, she must cease at once. Quick and violent exercise should be avoided, such as lifting heavy articles, sudden strains, jumping, dancing, or reaching long distances.

Diet. — The diet should be plain and nourishing. There are some who have a desire, at this time, for articles of food which would be very injurious, not only to the mother, but to the infant. The woman herself is the best judge of what she should eat, so that no rules can be laid down to regulate the diet. She should however, avoid all highly seasoned food, liquors, and strong tea and coffee.

Diseases during Pregnancy.

Morning Sickness. — This is a most troublesome disorder, and one difficult to control. It sets in generally early in the beginning of pregnancy, and continues until after the third month. The attacks usually come on early in the morning, and last but a short time.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

It may sometimes be avoided by the patient taking a cup of coffee, and a little toast, in bed, before she arises for the day. Drinking freely of champagne is highly recommended as very beneficial. Ale, lemonade, sardines, or smoked herring, will sometimes alleviate.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following mixture will be found beneficial:

Bi-carbonate of Potash, - - - - -	2 drachms.
Simple Syrup, - - - - - - -	2 "
Distilled Water, - - - - - - -	6 ounces.

Mix. Two tablespoonfuls for a dose, to each of which add a tablespoonful of fresh Lemon juice, or fifteen grains of Citric Acid previously dissolved in a tablespoonful of water; to be drank while effervescing.

If there is no diarrhœa, the following may be used with benefit

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Peppermint Water,	4 ounces.
Compound Infusion of Gentian,	4 "

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Ipecac. — Bilious vomiting; nausea and vomiting, with uneasiness in the stomach; vomiting of undigested food; bowels loose.

Tabacum. — This is a very important remedy, where there is nausea, with faintness, and deathly paleness of the face, relieved by being in the open air; vomiting of water, and acid liquid and mucus.

Arsenicum. — Excessive vomiting after eating and drinking, with fainting and great weakness.

Nux Vomica. — Nausea and vomiting in the morning; acid and bitter substances arise in the throat; heart burn; constipation.

Sepia. — If the nausea has lasted for a long time, and appears generally in the morning; in the evening there is a painful sensatioe of uneasiness in the stomach, with burning and stinging in the pit of the stomach.

Camphor. — When there is a cold perspiration with hot head and cold feet.

Pulsatilla. — When Ipecac and Nux Vomica have proved insufficient, and especially if the vomiting comes on in the evening, or at night; depraved appetite; longing for beer, acid, wine, etc.; diarrhœa alternating with constipation.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A tea of Red Rose Willow bark will sometimes relieve, or a cup of Chamomile or Peppermint tea, taken about an hour before rising in the morning. If the sickness continues at intervals during the day, the following mixture should be taken every three or four hours.

Calcined Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Aromatic Tincture of Rhatany,	1 ounce.
Water of Pure Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Distilled Water,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.

Pruritis — Itching of the Private Parts.

This is a very annoying and troublesome disorder. It is so severe in some cases, as to take away all rest and sleep, and is absolutely unbearable. It is doubtful as to what is the cause of it. It may be occasioned by an unhealthy discharge from the vagina, or it may depend upon an eruption like thrush in infants, when it is accompanied with burning, heat, redness, dryness and swelling. The parts must be kept perfectly clean, and warm water will generally be found the best to use.

TREATMENT — HOMEOPATHIC.

The best remedy in this trouble is Conium, of which take a dose (six globules) three times a day. If this dose does not effect a cure, give one of the following remedies, dose the same: Arsenicum, Bryonia, Rhus, Silicia, Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Lycopodium, or Graphites. As an application, use an ounce of borax, dissolved in a pint of rose water or rain water. If the itching extends into the vagina, throw in some of the solution with a female syringe. A weak infusion of green tea, or a weak solution of alum, will ometimes be found beneficial.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended:

Powdered Borax,	3 drachms.
Sulphate of Morphia,	3 grains
Decoction of Golden Seal,	4 ounces.

Dissolve the powders in the decoction, and apply to the parts, several times a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

Powdered Borax,	½ ounce.
Sulphate of Morphia,	6 grains.
Distilled Rose Water,	6 ounces.

Mix and apply to the parts, several times a day.
Or the following:

Diacetate of Lead (Goulard's Extract),	2 drachms.
Spirits of Wine,	2 "

Water sufficient to make a pint. Mix.

Varicose Veins.

An enlargement of the veins of the leg, caused by the pressure of the uterus, on the veins within the abdomen, thus preventing a free return of blood to the heart. The swelling usually commences at the ankle, and extends upwards towards the thigh, but sometimes not above the knee. The swelling is always less when the patient lies down. This trouble disappears after delivery.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

A free use of cold water, or diluted alcohol, at the commencement of the difficulty will afford relief. But when the veins become large, knotted and painful, the leg must be carefully bandaged, beginning at the toes, or a laced stocking should be worn. The bandage should be applied by an intelligent physician.

ALLOPATHIC.

Burdock and Plantain leaves bound upon the leg are useful. Also lead water, Alum water, or an infusion of White Oak Bark.

HOMEOPATHIC.

A weak solution of Arnica, or Hamamelis, may be used to advantage. Apply at night before retiring, always rubbing the limb *upwards*.

Nux Vomica. — When the disease is attended with piles, constipation, frequent bearing down pains, and irritable temper.

Pulsatilla. — The principal remedy, especially when there is much swelling of the veins, and of the whole limb, with severe pain and considerable inflammation.

Arsenicum. — When the swelling is of a livid color, with a good deal of burning pain. If this does not relieve, give Carbo. Veg.

Piles, or Hemorrhoids.

This is an affection to which pregnant women are very liable. They are generally caused by constipation. It is very important that a pregnant women should pay strict attention to her bowels,

not allowing either constipation, or diarrhœa, and by attending early to these derangements much trouble may be avoided.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

When the piles appear, or there seems to be a disposition for them to do so, the free use of cold water will be found very beneficial. It may be used in a sitting bath, cold compresses, or injections. Warm water may be used when they bleed or have ceased to bleed, and are very painful. The diet must be carefully regulated. Meat should be used as little as possible. Some advise a diet of bread and water alone, for a few days. If, after each evacuation, the bowel, or a small tumor protrudes, causing pain, it may be returned by pressing it back with the ball of the finger. It is not advisable to take much medicine. Try to be regular, and to take regular exercise. The bowels may be kept regular, by eating rye bread, rye meal and molasses, potatoes, ripe fruit, stewed peaches, prunes, etc.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica and Sulphur are the principal remedies, Nux Vomica especially, when there is a burning, pricking pain in the tumours; also when there is a discharge of light blood after each evacuation, and a constant desire to evacuate. Give the Nux at night (one dose,) and the Sulphur in the morning (one dose.) If these do not relieve in a few days, Ignatia may be given, especially if there are violent, stitch-like pains, or when after each evacuation there is a painful contraction and soreness. If the constipation is very violent, give Ignatia and Opium, every two or three hours alternately. Other remedies are Arsenicum, Belladonna, Carbo. Veg., Hepar Sulphur, Hamamelis Virginica.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

To prevent costiveness, a teaspoonful of Cream of Tartar, mixed with water or molasses, or the Compound Rhubarb pill, may be taken. When the tumors are very painful and inflamed, a poultice of Slippery Elm bark and milk or water, will give relief; at the same time apply the following ointment: take two tablespoonfuls of fresh butter, without salt, and four teaspoonfuls of Spirits of Turpentine. Mix them well together, and apply two or three times a day. The following will also be found good:

Stramonium Ointment, - - - -	1 ounce.
Powdered Alum, - - - - - -	2 drachms.
Sulphate of Morphia, - - - - -	2 grains.

Mix. Apply to the tumors, on a small piece of cotton.

ALLOPATHIC.

When medicine becomes necessary, a teaspoonful of the Confection of Senna, or a small dose of Castor Oil, may be taken occasionally, or the following:

Sulphur,	½ ounce.
Magnesia,	2 drachms.
Cream of Tartar,	2 "

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful, in a glass of water.

See "Piles," Chapter XII., Section I.

Swelling of the Feet and Limbs.

This is caused by the pressure of the enlarged womb on the lymphatic glands.

TREATMENT.—HOMEOPATHIC.

Bryonia and Opium may be given in alternation (turn about) every two hours. Dose, six globules.

If there is considerable fever, give Aconite and Bryonia in alternation. Dose, six globules.

ALLOPATHIC.

The limbs should be sponged with vinegar and water, and the following may be taken with advantage:

Infusion of Digitalis,	4 ounces.
Acetate of Potash.	2 drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 "
Cinnamon Water,	1½ ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or five hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Infusions of Queen of the Meadow, and Haircap Moss, or Marshmallow may be freely used.

Constipation during Pregnancy.

A sluggish condition of the bowels is one of the annoying troubles of Pregnancy. There are many circumstances to induce it, and it must be carefully guarded against. A change should generally be made in the diet; eat plenty of ripe sweet fruits,

such as apples, prunes, peaches, etc.; take plenty of exercise in the open air, and indulge in the moderate use of cold water. Avoid coffee and all stimulating liquids. It is best not to use violent purgatives, as they are liable to produce miscarriage.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An injection composed as follows will be found useful: Make an infusion of three parts of Boneset, and two of Senna, to a pint and a half of which, half a pint of molasses may be added, and half a wine glass of Castor Oil; one half of this may be taken as an injection, and if necessary repeat in about twenty-five or thirty minutes. Repeat the injection so as to keep the bowels regulated. If physic is required use the following:

Powdered Rhubarb, - - - - -	4 ounces.
Bi-carbonate of Potassa, - - - - -	2 "

Mix. Give a small dose (a teaspoonful) three times a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

A pleasant remedy to keep the bowels in a natural condition is as follows: Boil half an ounce of extracted Senna in a pint of water for two hours; then strain the liquor over a pound of prunes in a saucepan, adding to the mixture a handful of loaf sugar; let the prunes stew until they are well cooked, soft and pulpy. Eat six or eight of these every day.

The following will be found excellent:

Sulphate of Magnesia, - - - - -	1½ ounces.
Compound Infusion of Roses, - - - -	5 "
Cinnamon water, - - - - - -	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

Or, Compound Extract of Colocynth, - -	2 scruples.
Extract of Henbane, - - - - -	1 scruple.

Mix. Divide into twelve pills, and take a pill night and morning.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Take a dose of Nux Vomica, every night and morning. This remedy may be given in alternation with Opium, if Nux does not have the desired effect. When both these fail, and the constipation has continued for a long time, Lycopodium or Sulphur may be taken. If the bowels feel painful, Bryonia and Ignatia will often prove beneficial.

See "Constipation," Chapter XII., Section I.

Diarrhœa during Pregnancy.

This disease does not occur so often during pregnancy as constipation, but is much more injurious, as it rapidly weakens the patient if not checked. Sometimes there is simply looseness of the bowels, where the movements are more frequent than usual; but the appetite remains good, and the general health is not affected. Such cases may be controlled by simply regulating the diet. The diarrhœa, however, which is to be feared, is when the discharges are dark-colored, liquid, and very offensive; the breath is bad, and there is a disagreeable taste in the mouth; little or no appetite.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The diet should be carefully regulated. It may consist of barley water, Gum Arabic water, Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Iceland or Irish moss, toast water, boiled rice, flavored with powdered cinnamon.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be used with good effect:

Chalk mixture,	5½ ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	3 drachms.
Tincture of Catechu,	3 "
Laudanum,	20 drops.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls, every four hours.

The following liniment may be applied on warm flannels, over the stomach and bowels:

Soap Liniment,	6 drachms.
Compound Camphor Liniment,	6 "
Laudanum,	4 "

Mix.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Chamomilla. — For violent colic, yellow, greenish stool, or resembling stirred eggs; rumbling in the bowels.

Pulsatilla. — When the stools are watery or greenish, preceded by colic, with slimy, bitter taste in the mouth; nausea or vomiting.

Dulcamara. — When the diarrhœa is caused by taking cold; worse at night.

Nux Vomica. — Evacuations frequent, but scanty, accompanied with great straining and pressing-down pain in the rectum.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following will be found good:

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa,	4 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint, - - - -	1½ drachms.
Paregoric, - - - - - - - -	4 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every hour, until the appearance of the discharge is changed, and then every two, three or four hours.

If there is pain or griping, an injection may be used composed of Castor Oil, two tablespoonfuls, molasses and water, each, a teacupful, Laudanum twenty to sixty drops. Mix. Repeat as often as necessary.

See article on Diarrhœa, Chapter XII., Sec. I.

Toothache.

For the treatment of this, consult Section I, Chapter IX.

Salivation.

This frequently occurs, and is a very troublesome complaint.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercury. — Is the principal remedy, unless the disease is caused by Mercury: also Lachesis, Nitric Acid, Hepar Sulphur, Pulsatilla.

Of the remedy selected, take a dose, (six globules) each evening until better.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach.

This is a frequent and annoying symptom, for which the patient may take Magnesia, Chalk, or Peach kernels.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa will be found very good.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Nux Vomica and Pulsatilla are the principal remedies. They may be taken either alone or in alternation (turn about.) Sometimes a slice of lemon sugared, and kept in the mouth, will relieve; or one drop of Sulphuric Acid in a tumbler of water.

Hysteric Fits.

Females, during the early months of pregnancy, are frequently attacked with fainting and hysteric fits.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The treatment for hysteria in Section I., Chapter III., may be used.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The patient should be placed in the cold air, and cold water dashed over the face, and Ammonia held to the nostrils. When the paroxysm is over, give a dose of Coffea or Chamomilla.

When the attack is caused by disordered digestion, give Nux Vomica or Pulsatilla.

When it is caused by anger; Chamomilla.

Administration of Remedies. — Give six globules at a dose, and repeat every two, three or four hours.

Palpitation of the Heart.

This may prove very distressing, especially to delicate women.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following may be used with good effect:

Tincture of Black Cohosh, - - - -	2 ounces.
Tincture of Skull cap, - - - - -	2 "

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful two or three times a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

Sometimes tonics are used, as the following:

Muriated Tincture of Iron, - - - -	1 ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, - - - - -	1 "
Rose water, - - - - - - -	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful in a wineglass of water after each meal.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When caused by anger, Chamomilla; by fear, Veratrum; by joy, Coffea; by sudden fright, Opium.

For nervous persons, Ignatia, Coffea, Chamomilla.

Other remedies are, Belladonna, Nux Moschata, Pulsatilla.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve

twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take one teaspoonful every hour or oftener, if the severity of the case demands it.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A teaspoonful of the tincture of Castor Oil, or Asafœtida and compound spirits of Lavender with a little water, will seldom fail to afford relief.

Headache.

This is a very common complaint among pregnant women, and there is generally considerable nervous irritability.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The remedies are Aconite, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Opium, Pulsatilla, Platina.

When there is sleeplessness, Coffea, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Hyosciamus, Opium.

When there is sleepiness, Opium, Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Crocus.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An infusion of Scullcap, or Valerian may be used with good effect.

The following pills may be taken with benefit:

Sulphate of Quinine,	6 grains.
Extract of Belladonna,	1½ "
Alcoholic Extract of Black Cohosh,	18 "

Mix, and make into twelve pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

Use the following:

Sulphate of Morphine,	2 grains.
Cyanide of Potassium,	4 "
Extract of Valerian,	4 "

Make into twenty-four pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

Or this:

Chloroform,	2	ounces.
Compound Sulphuric Ether,	2	"
Laudanum,	2	"
Tincture of Cayenne,	1½	"
Hydrocyanic Acid, diluted,	¼	ounce.

Mix. Dose, half a teaspoonful every three hours until the soothing effects are experienced.

Cough.

This is sometimes a very troublesome complaint.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Two parts each of tincture of Scullcap and Lupuline, mixed with one part of the tincture of Hyosciamus, may be given in doses of a teaspoonful, whenever the cough is troublesome.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be taken with benefit:

Hydrocyanic Acid,	6	minims.
Tincture of Henbane,	60	"
Almond Emulsion,	6	ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day

Cramps.

Cramps frequently occur in the calves of the legs, hips, back, or abdomen, and are very annoying.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

When they affect the stomach, take the following:

Compound Tinct. of Cardamon,	2	ounces.
Compound Tinct. of Lavender,	2	"
Compound Tinct. of Gentian,	2	"

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful as often as necessary.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For cramps in the limbs, Veratrum, Nux Vomica, Colocynth, Chamomilla.

For cramps in the abdomen, or stomach, Nux Vomica, Colocynth, Pulsatilla, Belladonna.

For cramps in the back, Ignatia, Rhus.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose; or give six globules.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Rubbing the legs, or parts affected with Spirits of Camphor, or hot whiskey and salt, will sometimes readily relieve. Opodildoc is also good.

Incontinence of Urine. (*Enuresis.*)

This is a partial, or total inability to retain the urine, and is a very annoying complaint.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedies are, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, Causticum.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, take six pills once in three or four hours.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The woman may be allowed to drink freely of the tea of Marshmallows, pumpkin seeds, watermelon seeds, or cleavers.

Difficult Urination, (*Stranguria.*)

This is an exceedingly troublesome complaint, caused by pressure of the enlarged uterus upon the bladder.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An infusion of Marshmallow root and Trailing Arbutus, or Marshmallow and Peach leaves, may be taken. Ten or twenty drops of Sweet Spirits of Nitre may be put into the infusion with benefit.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla is the principal remedy. If Pulsatilla does not relieve, give Nux Vomica.

Other remedies are Belladonna, Cantharides, Cocculus, Phosphoric Acid.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, take six globules every two hours.

Flooding, — Hemorrhage.

For the treatment of this, see Chapter V.

Miscarriage or Abortion.

By miscarriage or abortion we mean the expulsion of the fœtus any time before the sixth month. If it occurs during the seventh and eighth months it is called premature delivery ; at this time the child can be saved. If, however, the child is born before

the seventh month it cannot live Abortion is more likely to occur before the third month, and also at the time for the menses. A woman who has miscarried once, is more likely to do so again than she who has not. Miscarriages are most liable to occur at the same time that the former one did; therefore a woman must be very careful at this time. She must avoid walking long distances, lifting heavy weights, running up and down stairs, late hours, great mental excitement. I am speaking of cases where the abortion is accidental, for I take it for granted that they who read these pages would not be guilty of procuring the horrible crime of abortion — a crime for which there can be no excuse, and which at the same time, takes the life of a human being, and ruins the health of the mother: for any medicine which is powerful enough to induce abortion, must first so poison the system, that the woman may never recover from the effects.

Causes. — Among the common causes of abortion may be mentioned, blows, even very slight ones on the abdomen; violent concussions; falls; straining; lifting heavy weights, running up and down stairs; riding on horseback, or in a carriage over a rough road; severe coughing; anger; joy; fear; dancing; excessive or sudden exertions; the action of drugs which some women are constantly taking, such as emetics, purgatives, as aloes, senna, etc., herb teas, patent medicines; the use of blisters, mustard plasters, etc.

Symptoms. — The first symptoms are generally feelings of weariness and uneasiness, with aching in the back; bearing down pains, which gradually increase to labor pains; cutting and drawing in the loins and abdomen; there is a discharge of bright red blood, either large or small in amount.

GENERAL TREATMEMT.

Where it is possible, the case should be put in charge of a competent physician, especially if there is great flooding. The first thing of importance, however, is to see that the patient is placed in a proper position. As soon as the symptoms appear, she should lie down, and keep perfectly quiet. She should go to bed *at once*,

on a hard mattress, be covered very lightly with clothes, and plenty of air admitted into the room; open the doors and windows, if it is in the dead of winter, and the snow *does* blow into the room. Remove all causes of excitement, and as there are generally numerous old women around at such a time, see that they are well out of the house. Let her drink cool lemonade, toast water, or ice water, and in giving it to her do not let her raise up in bed; it is very important that she should maintain a perfectly horizontal position; take all pillows from under her head, and it may be necessary to elevate the foot of the bed, by placing blocks of wood under the legs. Apply cloths wet in cold water and vinegar to the abdomen, the thighs, and between the legs. No stimulants should be given, unless the patient be very much reduced by loss of blood, when she may take a little wine or brandy. If the flooding is profuse and cannot be stopped by medicines, the womb must be plugged; this plug may be made, by thrusting into the vagina a silk handkerchief wet in sweet oil, or pieces of cloth torn into large squares and put in.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Arnica. — When the attack has been brought on by a fall, blow, mis-step, overlifting, or any great physical exertion.

Cinnamon. — When arnica fails to have the desired effect.

Secale. — Particularly when the patient has miscarried more than once, or where the constitution is weak and exhausted, and where the discharge is dark, liquid blood, and the pains are slight.

China. — In alternation with secale, when the discharge of blood is considerable, and the weakness and exhaustion increase; bearing down sensation; buzzing in the ears; dimness of sight; fainting when raising from the pillow.

Hyosciamus. — When there are spasms or convulsions of the whole body.

Ipecac. — In alternation with secale, if there is sickness at the stomach, cramps, discharge of bright red blood, fainting.

Belladonna. — May be given in alternation with Platina, when there are great pains in the loins and abdomen; severe bearing down as if the bowels would be pushed out; pain in the back as if it were broken; discharge of thick, dark, clotted blood.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in half a cup of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen or twenty minutes in severe cases; in milder cases every one or two hours. If relief is not obtained in two or three hours select another remedy.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When there are symptoms of approaching abortion, give two or three grains of the Compound Powder of Ipecac and Opium, every hour or two. If the symptoms still increase apply a mustard plaster to the lower part of the back. When the flooding is considerable give ten or fifteen drops of the Elixir of Vitriol, in a wine glass of water, every two or three hours; at the same time cloths wet in ice water, may be applied to the lower part of the abdomen. The oil of Fleabane, or the oil of Fireweed may be given in doses of five or six drops on sugar, every ten or twenty minutes if necessary. If the flooding is very great, give one and a half grains of Sugar of Lead, in some vinegar and water. If there is much pain give five or six drops of Laudanum. The vagina or birthplace may be plugged with cloths wet in a strong solution of Alum, or a decoction of White Oak Bark.

ALLOPATHIC.

If the patient is of full habit, and there is a sense of fullness, ten or a dozen leeches may be applied to the lower part of the abdomen and back, and the following mixture be taken.

Citric Acid, - - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Bi-carbonate of Potash, - - - - -	4 scruples.
Nitre, - - - - - - - - -	2 "
Cinnamon Water, - - - - - -	2 ounces.
Water, - - - - - - - - -	4 "

Mix. Dose, one-fourth part, every four hours; or

Bi-carbonate of Potash. - - - - -	2 drachms.
Simple Syrup, - - - - - - -	2 "
Distilled Water, - - - - - -	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls, to each dose of which add a tablespoonful of fresh lemon juice, or fifteen grains of Citric acid, previously dissolved in a tablespoonful of water; to be drank while effervescing. If the bowels are confined, the following is recommended:

Sulphate of Magnesia, - - - - -	1½ ounces.
Compound Infusion of Roses, - - - -	5 "
Cinnamon Water, - - - - - -	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls.

It is better to avoid bleeding, or giving the above mixtures, and when these are not used, give thirty-five or forty drops of Laudanum, and repeat at intervals, in smaller doses.

When the discharge is very profuse, the following pills must be given:

Acetate of Lead,	2 grains.
Extract of Poppies,	2 "

Mix, for a pill to be taken every three or four hours; or mix five grains of powdered alum, with three grains of grated nutmeg mixed in honey or syrup, and taken every half hour or hour, according to severity of symptoms. This is recommended by Dr. C. D. Meigs, of Philadelphia.

Note. — When the abortion cannot be prevented, the case must be treated as one of natural labor.

False Pains.

Frequently for some weeks or months previous to delivery, the woman is annoyed with what are called "false pains." These closely resemble true labor pains, and very often cause the patient needless alarm. They may be known by the fact that they are irregular in returning, and usually confined to the muscles of the back and abdomen, and shift from the back to the sides.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the bowels are constipated, give the following injection:

Warm Water,	1 pint.
Salt,	2 teaspoonfuls.
Common Molasses,	2 tablespoonfuls.

After the bowels have been opened, give a small teaspoonful of Paregoric, and repeat every two hours, unless sooner relieved.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is a good liniment which may be rubbed over the seat of pain:

Ammonia,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Opium,	2 "
Soap Liniment.	1 ounce.

Shake before using.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Bryonia. — When the pain is in the abdomen and loins, and is of a dragging character.

Pulsatilla. — When the pains are similar to the former, with a feeling of stiffness, or lameness.

Nux Vomica. — When there is a pain as if from a bruise in the

region of the bladder, and when the pains are excited by constipation.

Aconite. — Especially in women who are full blooded; head hot; skin dry. Belladonna may be given in alternation with Aconite.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour, hour, two, or three hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Preparation of the Breasts.

Frequently young mothers from carelessness in early life, find difficulty in nursing their children on account of the nipples being almost obliterated from compression in wearing tight dresses, corsets, etc. The breasts of a pregnant woman should be carefully guarded from pressure as it will be likely to have an injurious effect. If, however, the nipple is not sufficiently drawn out so as to be easily grasped by the child, it may be done with a common breast pump, and after the pump is removed, place around the nipple a ring of beeswax, or a nipple shield. This should be constantly worn. If the operation of drawing out the nipple excites pain in the abdomen, it should not be persisted in as it may produce abortion.

Dr. Tracy suggests the following for keeping the nipples prominent after having been once drawn out:

Each nipple should be wound with a bit of woolen thread or yarn, two or three times around the base, and tied moderately tight, but not so tight as to interfere with the circulation of the blood.

The nipples during, or after pregnancy, are liable to become cracked and inflamed, and this happens especially after the child begins to nurse, therefore for several weeks previous to delivery, the breasts should be frequently bathed in cold water, and rubbed with coarse towels. Sometimes bathing the nipple and breasts with brandy twice a day for several weeks previous to confinement will be found beneficial. Or using a decoction of green tea, or a decoction of Oak bark, or Pomegranate. Should there be tenderness or soreness, bathe the nipples and breasts frequently in a weak solution of Arnica.

CHAPTER V.

Confinement or Parturition.

Labor.

BY labor we mean the effort of nature by which the womb expels its contents, consisting of the child, after-birth, membranes and fluids. It takes place generally at the end of the ninth month after conception, or two hundred and eighty days from the commencement of pregnancy. Sometimes, however, it takes place before or after this time.

Symptoms. — The symptoms of approaching labor are, a settling down of the womb which relieves the female very much, causing her to have a lighter feeling, and there is also an escape of bloody mucus, called the "show;" the woman is agitated and nervous; there is irritation of the bladder with frequent desire to urinate; sometimes nausea and vomiting, and flying pains through the abdomen.

Labor may be divided into natural and preternatural. If the labor is sufficiently strong to expel the contents of the womb within a moderate time without danger to the mother or child, it is called natural labor. If, however, it is difficult, long continued, and there are detentions on account of an improper position of the child, or if convulsions or hemorrhages occur, it is called preternatural labor. The time occupied in natural labor is generally from six to eight hours.

As soon as the first symptoms of labor appear, the female should make preparations for the coming event. The bed should be a hard mattress, (feathers should not be used) over the mattress an oil cloth, or rubber cloth should be spread, if convenient, so as to

prevent it becoming soiled, by the discharges, and several blankets spread over this; the clothing should be light, so as not to overheat the patient, and her night dress should be tucked up under her arms, so as not to become soiled. She should lie on her left side with her knees bent on her body, and a folded pillow placed between the knees. During the violent pains in the last stage, she may be allowed to pull on a sheet tied to the bedpost. There should be conveniently at hand, a sharp scissors, and two pieces of strong cord for cutting and tying the cord of the child.

Labor Pains.

The pains of labor are peculiar, being of a grinding or cutting character, and are caused by the contraction of the muscular tissue of the uterus on the child. During the first stage of labor the water is generally discharged. This is a collection of fluid which surrounds the child, and is enclosed in the membranes. It serves to protect the child during pregnancy.

The second stage of labor is the period between the discharges of the water, until the birth of the child. After the first stage, the female is generally free from pain for a time. The pains of the second stage are different from those of the first, being of a forcing down character.

Delivery.

The most violent, cutting pains occur just before delivery and are of short duration, but of such a nature that although they are very painful, they rather strengthen the patient, by arousing her energies to the utmost. The patient will be likely to make violent exclamations which should not alarm those in attendance, as they are of good import, signifying that the end of the labor is close at hand. The woman should be encouraged by kind, consoling words. Just when the child is appearing, the attendant should place her hand between the legs of the woman to prevent the tearing of the tightly drawn skin at this point. When the child is born, it should be removed five or six inches from the mother and the

cord should be tied with the strings before provided. The first ligature should be tied about two inches from the child's navel, and the other four inches, each secured by a double knot; after having secured the cord with the ligatures, it should be cut with the scissors between the ligatures. One thing, however, should be observed before the cord is tied; that is, whether the child breathes or cries. If the child shows no signs of life, the mouth should be opened, which will relieve it of the collection of mucus; if however, this is not effectual, the cord should be tied and cut, and the child placed in a warm bath. If, after a few minutes, this plan does not succeed, it should be taken from the bath, wiped dry and placed in a flannel blanket. Artificial breathing should be then attempted, which may be done as follows:

The thumb and forefinger should be placed upon the nostrils so as to close them, then place your mouth to that of the child, and blow into the lungs; the breast should be pressed so as to expel the air thus introduced. This process should be continued until there is no possible hope of recovering the child. If, however, life shows itself slowly, the child may be rubbed with Alcohol or Whiskey diluted with warm water. Sometimes dashing cold water in the face or chest of the child will arouse it.

After the delivery of the child, the woman experiences much relief and is entirely free from pain for a time, when the third stage commences, and the after-birth or placenta is expelled. Strong pulling should not be attempted to remove the after-birth, as there is danger of turning the womb inside out; generally a few pains will suffice to expel it.

Treatment After Delivery.

A bandage should be placed around the body of the woman, sufficiently tight to give support to the relaxed abdomen. Her garments should be changed, if soiled, and she should then be placed in a comfortable position, in a darkened room, and should not be disturbed by her friends. Cloths should be loosely laid over the private parts to receive the discharges so that they may not soil her garments.

Dressing the Navel.

The navel should be fixed so that it may not come in contact with the healthy skin. To secure this, make a hole large enough to admit the cord, in the centre of a piece of muslin or linen about four inches square; pull the navel through this, leaving the cloth lying upon the child's belly, then apply a bandage around the body of the child confining the cord to the belly.

Light, Temperature and Ventilation.

The room of the patient after delivery, for the first two or three days should be darkened, and after this time, the light be freely admitted. Ventilation should be carefully attended to, and fresh air admitted, being careful, however, not to expose the patient to a draft. The temperature of the room should be such as will be most agreeable to the feelings of the patient, and should generally range somewhere between sixty-five and seventy-five degrees.

After Pains.

After the expulsion of the child and after-birth, the contractions of the womb still continue with more or less force, causing considerable suffering. They generally commence half an hour after delivery, and close within one or two days, although they may continue longer. They serve to diminish the size of the womb and expel its contents. Sometimes, however, they are very severe, and continue longer than is desirable.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be given:

Tinct. of Aconite, - - - -	30 drops.
Camphor Water, - - - - -	1 ounce.
Laudanum, - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Simple Syrup, - - - - -	1 ounce.

Dose, one teaspoonful in a wineglass of sweetened water, every two hours.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Chamomilla. — May be given, when the patient feels nervous and excitable, and follow it in about an hour with Nux Vomica. Several doses of each may be given if necessary.

Coffea and *Aconite.* — May be given in alternation (turn about) when the pains are intense, and when there is coldness of the body.

Pulsatilla. — May be given, when the pains do not return very frequently, but continue for several days.

Secale. — Suitable for persons who have borne many children.

Belladonna. — If the pains are bearing down, and there is congestion, and heat in the head, flushed face, cold feet; may be given in alternation with Opium, if the patient has an unusual disposition to sleep accompanied with snoring breathing.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The application over the abdomen of a fomentation of equal parts of hops and tansy, with a little whiskey or other spirits, will be found beneficial. The application should be renewed several times a day.

Flooding, (*Homorrhage.*)

This is one of the most dangerous symptoms which may come on during labor. Its appearance is generally unexpected, and requires immediate and vigorous management. It is more frequently met with after the child has been born. It is sometimes caused by mental emotion, such as joy or sorrow.

The region over the womb should be rubbed with the hand until after-pains appear, at the same time give the following remedies:

Belladonna. — When there are bearing down pains, as if everything would fall out from the private parts

Chamomilla. — When her limbs are cold, and there are pains similar to those of labor.

China. — May be given in alternation (turn about) with Ipecac, when there is giddiness and loss of consciousness, fainting, paleness of the face, cutting pains through the abdomen. This will sometimes answer for the worst cases.

Pulsatilla. — When the discharge is clotted, and appears at intervals, ceases and reappears; may be followed by Crocus, or Sabina.

A drop of the tincture of Cinnamon in a tumbler half full of

water, and a teaspoonful given every few minutes will sometimes prove serviceable. Cloths dipped in ice water should be applied over the abdomen and privates, or pounded ice in bags. The patient should be allowed to drink freely of cold water.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes or half hour, lengthening the intervals as improvement becomes manifest.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the flooding occurs before the removal of the after-birth, means should be taken to remove this, and the womb should be stimulated to contraction by pressing firmly over it. Cloths wet in cold water should be applied over the external parts. The tincture of Cinnamon may be given in doses of a teaspoonful in a wineglass of sweetened water, every five or fifteen minutes or at longer intervals. A mixture of equal parts of Rhatany, tincture of Cinnamon and spirits of Turpentine, in doses of half a teaspoonful, may be used with advantage.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following pills may be taken:

Acetate of Lead, - - - - - -	2 grains.
Extract of Poppies, - - - - -	2 "

Mix for a pill, and repeat every three or four hours; at the same time the patient should drink vinegar and water.

DURATION OF CONFINEMENT.

It is advisable that the woman should remain in bed six or eight days after delivery; this, however, depends upon circumstances. Many women are better able to stand upon their feet within six days, than others within three weeks. If the health of the patient is poor, and she is weak, the time should be lengthened until she is perfectly able to get up. After the first eight or nine days, she may be allowed to sit on an easy chair for a short time every day. She should not, however, be allowed to walk about for ten of fifteen days.

DIET AND REGIMEN DURING CONFINEMENT.

By regulating the diet, many serious accidents may be avoided. It may be left in a great measure to the desires of the patient.

Nothing, however, should be taken of a stimulating nature. It is important also that the woman should keep clean; such parts of the person as require washing, should be cleansed with warm water, and for the first few days, this should be repeated every few hours She may be allowed to drink black tea, cold water, either pure, or with strawberry or raspberry syrup. Cocoa will sometimes be relished. Claret diluted with water will make a good beverage.

Lochia.

After the delivery of the placenta or after-birth, there is a discharge of blood which continues for several days; this discharge takes place from the mouths of the vessels in the womb exposed by the separation of the after birth; for the first three or four days, it is of a red color, and then watery; in the course of six or seven days it becomes thicker, and yellow. In some women it ceases in a few days, and in others it continues for several weeks. The suppression of this discharge is attended with considerable danger.

Suppression of the Lochia.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The bowels should be opened by a gentle cathartic as Castor oil or Epsom salts, and a strong infusion of motherwort should be administered; the patient should drink it as hot as possible, and repeat frequently. If there are symptoms of fever, apply warm fomentations of hops and tansy to the abdomen; and a mixture composed of two parts of tincture of Black Cohosh, and one part of tincture of Aconite root. Take eight drops in a teaspoonful of water for a dose, and repeat every hour or two.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Bryonia. — May be given when there is fullness and heaviness of the head; pressure in the temples, throbbing headache; pain and aching in the small of the back. If there is high fever with congestion of the head, and delirium, give Aconite and Belladonna in alternation (turn about).

Pulsatilla. — May be given when the suppression is caused by mental emotions, or cold, particularly if there is headache, fever, coldness of the feet, and frequent desire to pass water.

Dulcamara, and Pulsatilla. — May be given in alternation (turn about) when the suppression is caused by exposure to dampness and cold.

Coffea and Chamomilla — May be given in alternation (turn about) if the patient is excited, restless and nervous, and there is diarrhœa and colic. Cloths wet with warm water should be placed over the abdomen, and warm hip and foot baths should also be taken.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take one teaspoonful every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Excessive or Protracted Lochia

When the lochia is excessive in amount, or continues too long, it is apt to weaken the patient.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Crocus. — If the discharge is dark colored, black and sticky, with a feeling in the abdomen as of something alive.

China and Ipecac. — May be given in alternation (turn about) if the discharge takes place in paroxysms, with dizziness, nausea, fainting, coldness of the extremities, paleness of the face, debility.

Aconite. — If the discharge is of a deep red color. If Aconite proves insufficient, give Calcarea Carb.

Rhus. — In cases where the lochia return after they have once ceased.

Silicea. — When the lochia appear each time that the infant is put to the breast.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, take six globules every four hours until better.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An infusion of White oak bark, Geranium, and Witch Hazel bark may be used; the patient drinking freely of it. A mixture of Caulophyllin and Geranium each one scruple, may be given in two grain doses every hour. Bathe the parts frequently with cool water

Milk Fever.

About the third or fourth day after confinement, the breasts become distended with milk, at the same time the patient experiences chill, followed by considerable fever and headache; this is called the *milk fever*. The fever may generally be prevented by putting the child to the breast as soon as possible. If however, from any cause the fever increases and there is severe headache, thirst, quick pulse, and throbbing of the temples, treatment should be commenced.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

Open the bowels with the following:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Potash,	10 grains.
Ext. of Liquorice,	1 scruple.
Compound Infusion of Senna,	5½ ounces.
Tinct. of Senna or Jalap,	3 drachms.
Spirit of Sal Volatile,	1 drachm.

Mix. Dose, two or three tablespoonfuls as often as necessary Afterwards give the following:

Sulphate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	3 ounces.
Water,	3 "
Laudanum,	½ drachm.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The bowels may be opened with Seidletz powders, and a warm poultice applied to the breasts. In some cases the compound powder of Ipecac and Opium may be given with advantage.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — If there is much fever, hot skin, thirst, breasts hard and knotted, anxiety, restlessness.

Bryonia. — When the symptoms have been partially relieved by Aconite, or if the breasts are swollen with milk, painful oppression at the chest.

Belladonna. — May be given after, or in alternation with Aconite or Bryonia, if the head symptoms are violent, such as stupefying headache, glistening eyes, delirium. If the breasts are very tender to the touch, and the patient is restless and excited, give Coffea and Chamomilla in alternation (turn about.)

Pulsatilla. — May be given when the breasts are much distended, with soreness and rheumatic pains, extending to the muscles of the chest and shoulders. Bathing the breasts with hot lard to which has been added diluted Arnica tincture, and afterwards covering it with raw cotton, may be beneficial in some cases.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take one teaspoonful every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Suppression of the Milk.

The secretion of the milk may be suddenly suppressed from various causes, such as exposure to cold and dampness, mental emotions, errors in eating. Serious results may follow this suppression and it is well to prevent it if possible.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Pulsatilla. — This remedy will generally be found sufficient to restore the flow of milk, particularly when the suppression is caused by cold.

Belladonna and Bryonia. — May be given in alternation (turn about) when there is congestion of the head or lungs, with fever and aching pain in the limbs.

If there is restlessness, fever, heat, dry skin and thirst, give Aconite and Coffea, in alternation; especially if the suppression is caused by violent mental emotions.

Calcarea Carb. — Is an excellent remedy, to be given when the suppression is frequent, from slight causes.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the selected remedy dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take two teaspoonfuls every two or four hours.

Excessive Secretion of Milk.

It sometimes happens that the secretion of milk is too abundant, causing distension of the breasts, and sometimes inflammation; there will be also involuntary emissions of milk followed by debility, headache, and other nervous disorders.

TREATMENT.—HOMEOPATHIC.

Calcarea Carb. or Phosphorus, — Will generally afford relief.

Aconite and Belladonna, — Will be found useful, when there is fever or headache, and other symptoms of congestion.

China. — May be given when the milk flows involuntarily, or the person is rendered weak from loss of milk.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take a teaspoonful every two, three or four hours.

The external application of cotton batting is advisable.

Sore Nipples.

This is a frequent and annoying complaint and may generally be prevented, if proper care of the breasts is taken before confinement; in some cases, however, the slightest cause will produce soreness. Frequent bathing in cold water, either pure, or with a few drops of Arnica tincture, or Brandy and cold water will sometimes obviate this tenderness and strengthen the skin; this should be used after each time the child has sucked. A nipple shield should be worn, and will frequently prevent or remove this difficulty.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If there is considerable inflammation, apply a poultice of Elm bark, or Elm and Hops. Sometimes a solution of four or five grains of Nitrate of Silver to an ounce of water, may be used with advantage. After the severe inflammation has subsided, use the following:

Mutton Tallow,	½ ounce.
Balsam of Peru,	½ drachm.
Glycerine,	½ "
Honey,	½ "

Melt the tallow, strain, and then mix in the other ingredients. Apply to the nipples four or five times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

In all cases after the child has left the breast, the nipples should be washed with cold water to which has been added a few drops of tincture of Arnica and they should then be thoroughly dried, and the milk squeezed out of them, and covered with powdered starch.

Dr. H. R. Stout, of Chicago speaks highly of powdered Gum Arabic, to be sprinkled on the sore nipple after each nursing, and of the Tincture of Benzoin or Benjamin, applied with a camel's hair pencil.

Dr. Herring, of Philadelphia, recommends pulverized white sugar, as an excellent application. Borax dissolved in the mucilage of slippery elm is an excellent wash. Powdered potter's clay sprinkled on the nipples will often be beneficial. The internal remedies are as follows:

Chamomilla. — May be given when the nipples are swollen and inflamed. If this does not relieve, give the following remedies in their order, a dose each day for a week:

Nux Vomica, Mercury, Sulphur, Silicea, Lycopodium, Graphites, Sepia, Calcarea Carb. The Chamomilla may be given every four or six hours, six globules at a dose.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following washes may be used with advantage:

Dissolve either Alum, Borax, Sulphate of Zinc, or Copper, in Rose water, in the proportion of one grain to the ounce, and apply to the nipple. A solution of Tannic Acid will be found beneficial sometimes.

The following is an excellent application:

Glycerine, - - - - - - - -	1 drachm.
Tannin, - - - - - - - - -	1 "

Mix.

Broken Breast, (*Mastitis.*)

Inflammation of the breast, is frequently found among nursing women. It is generally caused by cold, or by permitting the breasts to become distended with milk; it may also be caused by pressure on the breasts, mechanical injuries, etc.

Symptoms. — It generally commences with a chill, followed by more or less fever; slight, darting pains are felt in the breast which are increased by pressure. Sometimes the pain extends to the armpit; as the inflammation progresses, the breast swells, and becomes hard, knotted, and uneven; finally the skin assumes a dark hue and matter forms; the patient becomes weak, irritable, and emaciated. It is sometimes very obstinate.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The first thing, of course, to be done, is to take out the milk; this will relieve the distension, and the inflammation may be prevented. Poultices of bread and milk, or slippery elm should be

used; these act by keeping up the warmth, and thus relieving the distension of the milk tubes. A poultice of carrots will be found useful in all stages of this disease. Flannel cloths wrung out in hot brandy will sometimes act beneficially. When the breast becomes swollen and tender, Belladonna and Bryonia either alone, or in alternation, should be given, especially when the pains are shooting and tearing, and there is considerable headache. If after the inflammation is subdued, there is still hardness, give Mercury. a dose every six hours. A plaster made of beeswax and sweet oil will be found to give relief, when there remain lumps or cakes in the breast. When matter forms, which will be known by the throbbing pain in the breast, Hepar Sulphur should be given until it breaks, and flaxseed poultices should be applied. If there is a profuse discharge of matter, take Phosphorus alone, or in alternation with Hepar Sulphur. Silicea may be given when the discharge is watery, and when it proceeds from several openings, and heals slowly.

Graphites or Calcarea Carb. may be used, especially in obstinate cases.

Administration of Remedies. — At the commencement, if Belladonna and Bryonia are taken, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and take a teaspoonful every hour.

Other remedies may be taken every three or six hours.

When Sulphur, or Calcarea are used, a dose night and morning will be sufficient.

ALLOPATHIC.

The breasts should be kept well emptied, either by the child or by a breast pump. The following may be frequently applied:

Tincture of Belladonna,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Camphor,	1 "

Mix, and apply to the breast three or four times a day.

Warm vinegar should be used if the swelling is not reduced by the above means. Leeches may be applied below the breast, so as not to interfere with the application of the vinegar. If the swelling and pain still continue, apply warm poultices of hops, and take the following internally:

Tinct of Aconite,	2 drachms.
Acetate of Morphine,	2 grains.
Sweet spirits of Nitre,	1 ounce.
Water,	3 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour until the fever subsides.

then every two or three hours. The breast should be supported by straps of adhesive plaster, applied below and around it.

If the patient becomes reduced, beer, porter, or wine may be given. If she is scrofulous, use the following:

Compound Syrup of Stillingia,	8 ounces.
Iodide of Potash,	2 drachms.
Fowler's Solution,	1½ "

Mix, Dose, two teaspoonfuls three times a day in water.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

For the first three or four days, bathe the breast three times a day with a liniment composed of one ounce each, of Camphor, Oil of Sassafras and Oil of Cajeput. After each bathing, use the following ointment:

Finely cut Castile soap,	1½ ounce.
Yellow Beeswax,	½ ounce.
Lard,	1 "

Melt by a gentle heat, and when nearly cool, add slowly eight drachms of Jamaica spirits in which thirty grains of camphor have been dissolved. Cut a piece of linen the size of the breast, leaving a hole in the centre for the nipple, then spread this ointment on the linen, and apply to the breast as warm as can be borne. It should be removed every four or six hours, and heated again, to make it soft, and reapplied, first bathing with the liniment first named. If matter forms, apply a poultice of Slippery elm, or bread and milk. Fresh poke root roasted in ashes until soft, and mashed, and mixed with equal quantities of powdered Lobelia and hot water, will be found beneficial.

Constipation and Diarrhœa.

These may be very dangerous, especially the diarrhœa, and should be promptly treated. For the treatment see Section I, Chapter XII.

Childbed Fever. — (*Puerperal Peritonitis.*)

This is a disease much to be dreaded, and should be treated by no one but an experienced physician. It is an inflammation of the peritoneum, or membrane lining the abdomen, and covering the bowels.

Symptoms. — Like most fevers it is preceded by shivering, sick-

ness or vomiting, and pain in the belly, which is sometimes very extended, or confined to one spot; the belly becomes as large as before delivery, and so tender that the weight of the bed-clothes can scarcely be borne; the pains are insupportable; the pulse is frequently small and sharp; the skin hot; tongue white and dry, or clean; the patient is thirsty; vomits frequently; the milk and lochia are sometimes suppressed; breathing is difficult and there is sometimes cough; the bowels are costive, or else there is diarrhœa. When the disease terminates fatally, the swelling and tension of the belly increase, the vomiting continues, the pulse is frequent and irregular, the limbs are cold, and the pain ceases suddenly, which is a sign of mortification.

Causes.—Violence during delivery, taking cold, diarrhœa, suppressed secretion of milk, severe mental emotions.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The patient should be freely bled at the commencement, or leeches should be applied to the abdomen; if leeches are used, a poultice of flaxseed or Indian meal should follow; if no leeches are used, flannel dipped in spirits of turpentine may be spread over the belly. Small doses of Lobelia, or Ipecac sufficient to produce nausea, and a moisture on the skin, may be first given, or the tincture of Veratrum Viride, in doses of from five to ten drops every hour, will frequently throw the patient into a profuse perspiration. The bowels should be opened by injections of warm water, or other mild agents. Opium and Calomel, in the proportion of half a grain of the former, to one of the latter, should be given every two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. If the patient becomes weak, Quinine and Opium may be given, also beef tea, wine, brandy, or whiskey.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the disease commences with nausea and vomiting, give an emetic, and follow with a physic, which may be as follows:

Podophyllin, - - - - - -	2 grains.
Leptandrin, - - - - - - -	4 "
Cream of Tartar. - - - - - -	10 "

The bowels may be injected with half a tablespoonful of the compound tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum, in an ounce or two of warm Boneset, Senna, or Lobelia tea. The abdomen may be

bathed frequently, with warm saleratus water. After the physic has operated, the patient may drink freely of a tea of the tincture of Horsemint, to which may be added Chamomile flowers, or Mayweed. The compound tincture of Virginia Snakeroot may be given to produce perspiration. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour or two in a warm tea of Balm, Catnip or Pleurisy root. After perspiration has been induced, the tincture should be given in smaller doses, and at longer intervals. For some cases, fifteen or twenty drops of a mixture of equal parts of Digitalis and Stramonium repeated every hour or two, will be found beneficial. Hot fomentations of Hops and Tansy may be placed over the abdomen, frequently renewing them. Stramonium leaves are valuable as an application to the abdomen; they should be bruised, warmed and applied as a fomentation. If the tongue is much coated, and the fever continues, give equal parts of powdered Bloodroot, Blue Flag root, and Nitre, in doses of fifteen grains every three hours. Mustard drafts may be applied to the back of the neck, feet, and inside of the thighs.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Is the first remedy, especially if the disease commences with a chill, and is succeeded by a hot and dry skin, and quick pulse.

Belladonna. — If there are sharp pains in the abdomen, with a dragging sensation, throbbing pains in the head, face flushed, glassy appearance of the eyes, retention of urine, excessive tenderness of the abdomen.

Bryonia. — Extreme sensitiveness of the abdomen, constipation, with shooting pains in the abdomen. May be given in alternation with Aconite.

Pulsatilla. — Where the attack is mild in the beginning, great pressure downward, with frequent desire to pass water.

Other remedies are Apis, Arnica, Arsenicum, Hyosciamus, Chamomilla, Rhus.

Administration of Remedies. — At the commencement, it is best to give Aconite and Belladonna in alternation (turn about) every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Give ten or twelve globules at a dose. Other remedies are to be given in the same manner.

Milk Leg, (*Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.*)

It was once supposed that this disease was caused by milk flowing into the woman's leg; this however is of course impossible.

Symptoms. — There will be uneasiness or pain in the lower

part of the bowels extending through the hips; sometimes there are no preceding symptoms, but the disease commences with violent chills, succeeded by fever and accompanied with severe pain in the thigh; in a day or two the pain diminishes, and the limb begins to swell, beginning generally in the groin and extending downwards. Sometimes, however, the swelling attacks the calves of the legs first and advances upwards; the skin is very smooth and glossy, and hard and painful to the touch, and the limb feels heavy and stiff. In connection with the difficulty in the limb, there is fever with small and rapid pulse, thirst, sleeplessness, etc.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The bowels should be freely purged with the compound powder of Jalap, to which should be added to each dose, ten or fifteen grains of Cream of Tartar. This should be repeated every two or three days during the inflammation. The leg should be bathed with a solution of salt, vinegar and water, and occasionally with an infusion of bitter herbs, as Boneset, Hops and Tansy. The following liniment may be used with benefit:

Sweet Oil,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 "
Creosote,	1 ounce.
Laudanum,	1 "

Mix, and apply twice a day. An infusion of hops and vinegar may be used as another application to the limbs.

Tea made of Smart weed and May weed, may be drank freely to promote sweating. If the disease becomes chronic, the limb should be steamed daily, over a hot decoction of Boneset, Tansy and hops, and the liniment first mentioned should be used.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — If there is high fever, and burning pain, and heat.

Belladonna. — Is probably the best remedy at the commencement of most cases, especially when the pains are sharp and stitching; heaviness in the thighs and lower part of the abdomen; violent fever with burning thirst.

Bryonia. — When there are shooting, or sharp pains from the hip to the foot, with sweating; excessive tenderness to the touch, or on motion. This may be given in alternation with Rhus.

Pulsatilla. — If Belladonna, or Bryonia, do not effect an improvement.

Other remedies are Arsenicum, Sulphur, Nux Vomica.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give six globules once in two hours.

ALLOPATHIC.

Flannel dipped in hot water and vinegar, should be applied to the whole limb, this should be repeated frequently.

Bathing the limb with a mixture of warm Sweet oil two parts, and Laudanum one part, and covering with flannel, will be found beneficial. The application of hot water and vinegar, and Sweet Oil and Laudanum, may be alternated every five or six hours. If the bowels are confined, let the patient take the following:

Powdered Senna,	½	drachm.
" Jalap,	10	grains.
" Cloves,	10	"

Mix, and take at one dose in sweetened water. The following will be beneficial:

Infusion of Digitalis,	4	ounces.
Acetate of Potash,	2	drachms.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2	"
Cinnamon water,	1½	ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or five hours.

Tincture of Veratrum Viride, given in doses sufficient to cause gentle perspiration should be given during the inflammation.

Nursing Sore Mouth.

Nursing women sometimes suffer terribly from nursing sore mouth. The whole inside of the mouth becomes very red; and so tender as to make it difficult for the patient to eat any solid food.

If the disease is obstinate, and the patient becomes reduced, it will be absolutely necessary to wean the infant, when the disease will vanish.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Mercury. — Is the most important remedy, and may be given in alternation with Nux Vomica, or China; especially with China if there is great debility, and exhaustion.

Nitric Acid. — May be given if Mercury does not relieve. Borax and Sulphur are also prominent remedies.

Administration of Remedies. — Take six globules once every six or eight hours, or oftener, if the case is severe. When taking Sulphur, a dose night and morning, will be sufficient.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be taken to remove the constipation of the bowels:

Fluid Extract of Senna,	2 drachms.
Fluid Extract of Jalap,	2 "
Infusion of Cloves,	2 ounces.

Mix, and take at one dose.

The following tonic will be useful in some cases:

Tartrate of Iron,	40 grains.
Water,	2 ounces.
Syrup of Ginger,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops every three hours.

As a gargle use the following:

Decoction of Peruvian Bark,	3 ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
Chloride of Soda,	1 "

Mix. Or this:

Chloride of Iron,	¼ ounce.
Strong Hydrochloric Acid,	40 drops.
Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Iodide of Potassa is an excellent remedy:

Dissolve two drachms in four ounces of water, and take a teaspoonful twice a day. As a gargle, a decoction of Bayberry bark, yellow root and Shumac berries, and a little burned Alum, or Borax, will be found useful.

SECTION III.—DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Clothing of Infants.

THE clothing of Infants should be such as will allow full play to their limbs, and be thick enough to protect them, and keep them warm. Flannel is the best material of which to make underclothes for infants, for several reasons: first, it is a non-conductor of heat, preventing the too rapid escape of the animal heat from the body; second, in producing a healthful irritation, by means of which an insensible perspiration is promoted. The clothing should be light, so as not to encumber the child, and should be simple, so that it may be easily taken off and put on; and should be loose, so as to leave room for growth and expansion of the form.

With regard to clothing, Dr. Tracy says in his "Mother and her Offspring."

"I do not wish to dictate to your taste, further than is necessary to secure to your child that which will be warm, light and loose. It must at once, be evident to you, that short sleeves, and low necked dresses are never to be named as suitable for children."

The flannel used should be white and fine, and be frequently changed, so as to keep the body in a state of cleanliness.

Apparent Death, (*Asphyxia.*)

It sometimes happens that when the labor has been a long and severe one, that the child when born, appears as if dead, and requires immediate attention. Place the child in such a position that the circulation through the cord will be free. Cleanse the mouth of the mucus, and wrap the body in soft warm flannels, and rub the feet and hands and the spinal column with the open hand. These means will generally re-establish the circulation, the pulsation or beating in the cord will appear, and breathing will soon follow, when the cord may be tied and cut. After five or ten minutes have been spent in this way, and there is still no sign of life, the cord must be tied and cut, and the infant placed in a warm bath; still continue the rubbing of the spine, feet and hands; dip your hand into cold water or spirits, and rub the breast, or pour a stream of cold water from a teapot, from a height of two or three feet, upon the chest. If all this is unsuccessful, the lungs must be artificially filled with air. This may be done by placing over the mouth a loose silk handkerchief, to break the force of the breath, and breathing gently into the mouth, at the same time closing the child's nose, between the finger and thumb, to prevent the air escaping; when the lungs are filled, gently compress the chest to expel the air, and so continue to inflate, and expel the air for a long time. Slight shocks of electricity may be useful; apply one pole to the upper part of the spine, and the other to the breast bone.

Diet of a New Born Infant.

The proper diet of course, for an infant, is the mother's milk; and to this it should be he confined, until a portion at least of the teeth are cut.

Immediately after the birth of the infant, it should be allowed to sleep for six or eight hours near the mother, and then put to

the breast, even if there is no milk. In case the secretion of milk has not commenced, it may be fed with equal parts of milk and warm water, sweetened with loaf sugar or a little molasses and water. An infant should have the breast about every three hours during the day time, and every six or eight hours during the night. Regularity should be practiced in the administration of its food, giving it at regular periods. It is well to wash its mouth after every feeding, as it may prevent the thrush.

Swelling and Elongation of the Head.

It very often happens, especially after a severe and protracted labor, that the head of the child is so drawn out as to be badly deformed, and this circumstance may occasion alarm to the friends; this difficulty, however, will disappear in a day or two. Washing the head with a weak solution of tincture of Arnica will sometimes hasten its removal.

Swelling of the Breasts.

Sometimes at birth, or soon after, the breasts of the infant are swollen and inflammed; this may generally be reduced by covering the breast with a piece of lint or soft linen, dipped in sweet oil. Under no circumstances should the breasts be squeezed under the impression that there is milk, or other fluid which should come out, as this may produce violent inflammation.

The Meconium.

This is a dark, green substance, which collects in the bowels of the child before birth. It should be removed as soon after birth as possible, and the best medicine for this, is the milk of the mother. If, however, it does not come away for a day, a slight dose of Castor oil may be given.

Mental Emotions Affecting the Milk.

The nursing mother should give as much attention to the state of her mind, as to the state of her general health; for violent mental emotions of any description will seriously affect the milk. All exciting amusements, novel reading, theater going, or anything which will produce excitement, should be avoided. Grief, which is sometimes unavoidable, may have such an effect on the mother as to almost totally suppress the milk. Mothers, therefore, who wish to have cheerful, good-natured children, should be themselves of a happy, cheerful disposition. Sir Astley Cooper says: "The secretion of milk proceeds best in a tranquil state of mind, and with a cheerful temper; then the milk is regularly abundant, and agrees well with the child. On the contrary, a fretful temper lessens the quantity of milk, makes it thin and serous, and causes it to disturb the child's bowels, producing intestinal fever and much griping." A woman should never nurse her child after having suffered from fright, passion, or other emotion; she should wait until perfectly calm and composed.

Weaning.

Weaning, is sometimes an important subject for the consideration of the mother. If her health is such that she can not nurse the child, it is best that it should be given to a wet nurse, until the time has come for weaning. This may commence as soon as the first two teeth have made their appearance, or between the seventh and eighth months. The child should be gradually accustomed to a change of food, so that by the time it is twelve to eighteen months old, it may be completely weaned. The spring and fall are the most favorable for weaning the child.

Supplementary Diet of Infants.

In some cases, although the mother may be willing to nurse her child, yet she fails to have a sufficient quantity of milk for its

nourishment, and in that case it becomes necessary that a substitute should be provided. I would strongly advise against anything being substituted for the mother's milk if it can be avoided, for it is a well known fact that the mortality among the children "brought up by hand," is far greater than among those who have their natural food. Dr. Tracy, in writing on the subject of food, says: "The food which I would recommend in most cases where it can be had, may be prepared by taking newly raised cream from the milk of a cow that has a young calf, together with a little of the top of the milk. A young healthy cow should be selected, that gives rich milk — milk that will not look bluish after skimming it — and her milk alone should be used. At first, after the meconium has ceased to appear in the stools, you may take one tablespoonful of this cream, and add to it twice that quantity of soft, warm water, and sweeten it with loaf sugar, of which enough should be used to make it about as sweet as breast milk. This preparation will do very well, and may be fed to your babe in such quantities as are necessary to satisfy its natural desire for food. As the age of the child advances, you may use a larger proportion of cream, and may also take more of the top of the milk with the cream. This is an excellent food for babes, and many will thrive nicely upon it without any breast milk at all." It is not however always possible to obtain cream, or even pure milk, and in such cases we must do the best we can. If we take good milk from one cow all the time, dilute it with twice as much water, and sweeten it with loaf sugar, the child will probably thrive nicely upon it. The closest imitation of mother's milk we can get is made as follows: dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar of milk in three cups of water, boil it down to two cups, and add one cup of fresh milk. In those cases where the mother does not furnish a sufficient supply of milk, finely ground rice, or barley flour makes a first rate diet. They should be prepared as follows: "For an infant take one tablespoonful of the flour — more of course for an older child — and moisten it with *cold water*, being careful to have it well stirred, so that it shall contain no lumps; then add a little salt, and a sufficient quantity of

hot water, and boil it for ten minutes, during which time it should be carefully stirred to keep from burning. After it has been removed from the fire, you should add a sufficient quantity of loaf sugar to make it about as sweet as breast milk." The amount of water put in, will, of course, be governed by the thickness which you wish to have it. If it is to be given from a nursing bottle it should be quite thin. Barley flour is the best for infants, whose bowels are inclined to be constipated, and rice flour where the bowels are loose. Mothers should be careful and not give their children too much to eat, for there is greater danger that the infant will be overfed, than there is that it will not get sufficient. Because it cries or worries a little, do not imagine that it is starving, and must be immediately "stuffed." "As a general rule a healthy child from one to three weeks old, requires a pint of breast milk, or other food equally nutritious, during the twenty-four hours. At the end of the first month, and in the course of the second, the quantity usually taken by the child increases gradually to about a pint and a half to a quart." If a nursing bottle is used, be careful and wash it out with *hot water*, morning and night, for it must be kept sweet, or the milk will sour on the stomach of the child. Dr. Tracy says, "when the child is taking its food, whether from the breast, the bottle, or the spoon, it should be supported in an easy semi-recumbent position, upon the arm or lap of the person feeding it, and should be kept quiet for at least thirty or forty minutes after having received its nourishment." The process of digestion is very apt to be impeded by any strong mental or bodily exercise; therefore infants should not be jolted or *dandled* about after a meal. Dr. Meigs recommends the following preparation for children whose digestive organs are weak and irritable, and for those where pure milk cannot be obtained. "It is made by disolving a small quantity of prepared gelatine, or Russian isinglass, in water, to which is added milk, cream, and a little arrow root, or any other farinacious substance that may be preferred. The mode of preparation, and the proportions are as follows: a scruple of gelatine — or a piece two inches square of the flat cake in which it is sold — is

soaked for a short time in cold water until it dissolves, about ten or fifteen minutes; to this is added (with constant stirring and just at the termination of the boiling) the milk and arrow root, the latter being previously mixed into paste, with a little cold water. After the addition of the milk and arrow root, and just before the removal from the fire, the cream is poured in and a moderate quantity of loaf sugar added. The proportion of milk, cream and arrow root, must depend upon the age and digestive powers of the child. For a healthy infant within a month, from three to four ounces of milk, half an ounce of cream, and a teaspoonful of arrow root to a pint of water. (Two tablespoonfuls are equal to an ounce.) For older children, the quantity of milk and cream should be gradually increased to a half or two-thirds milk, and from one to two ounces of cream. In the case of Sick children it should sometimes be made weaker, for a while, than the first proportions mentioned."

Restlessness and Sleeplessness.

This may be occasioned by cramps, colic, etc. For the treatment of the different diseases causing the disturbance, see their respective chapters.

The following are the Homeopathic remedies:

If the child is restless and uneasy without any apparent cause, give Coffea and Belladonna, either alone or in alternation (turn about.) If these do not have the desired effect, give Chamomilla, especially if there is colic, griping pains; the child draws up its feet and contracts its body; redness of one cheek.

Pulsatilla or Ipecac. — When the restlessness is caused by an overloaded stomach. Opium may be given if Coffea and Belladonna fail.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve twelve globules in as many teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every half hour or hour; or give twelve globules at a dose.

Excoriation and Rawness of the Skin.

The skin of infants is very liable to become raw, especially in fleshy children between the legs, under the arm, and around the

neck. The parts should be kept dry, and dusted with fine starch, powdered, or a very weak lotion of Arnica tincture.

Jaundice, (*Icterus.*)

This (also called yellow gum) is an affection occurring a short time after the birth of the infant; it is a yellowish tinge, some times extending over the whole surface of the body, and generally owing to a torpor of the liver.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Chamomilla and Mercury may be given in alternation (turn about) two or three times a day, and one or two pills at each dose. If the child is costive and restless, give Nux Vomica. China may be given, if Chamomilla and Mercury do not relieve

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

An infusion of Catnip and Saffron may be used with advantage. A little Rhubarb and Castor oil may be given to open the bowels. A few teaspoonfuls of Thoroughwort tea given every day for two or three days will sometimes remove the disease.

Convulsions — Spasms — Fits.

Convulsions is a disease which is probably more dreaded by mothers and nurses than any other, on account of the terrible appearance generally presented by the sufferer, and the suddenness of the attack of the spasms. By the word convulsion we mean, a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles of the whole or part of the body, and consists in some affection of the spinal system of nerves. Not all convulsions are dangerous, although some are very dangerous, and some even fatal. The ones to be feared the most are those which occur after dropsy of the brain has set in, after severe falls or bruises, or after any acute attack of brain or bowel diseases. They are more likely to occur before the age of seven, especially during the first three years. The brain of an infant is very tender, and consequently is liable to sudden congestions, which it cannot resist so well as the brain of an adult.

Causes. — Children of a susceptible, irritable and nervous temperament or disposition, are more liable to them than others. The

most common causes are, irritation of the bowels from indigestible food, difficult teething, and worms, excessive crying and pains, anger and joy. A dangerous form results from overloading the stomach with indigestible food, as nuts, apples, etc. Eruptive fevers, as scarlet fever, small pox, and measels, are frequently ushered in by convulsions, but they quickly disappear, on the appearance of the eruption, and are not considered dangerous; if however, they make their appearance during the course of the disease, they are greatly to be dreaded. Spasms have been produced by the milk of the mother becoming poisoned by some great mental emotion, as anger, also by her nursing the child when overheated.

Symptoms.—"The attack generally commences in the eyes, which are at first fixed in one position, staring; but as the case advances, they become agitated, and are turned up beneath the upper eyelid, leaving only the whites visible; the eyelids are sometimes open, sometimes shut; the eyes are frequently crossed; the pupils may be either contracted or dilated. The muscles of the face next become affected, and the contractions produce at times most horrid contortions; the mouth is distorted into various shapes. Sometimes the jaws are firmly set, again they are in violent motion. At times, but rarely, there is foaming at the mouth. In severe cases, when the spasm becomes general, the whole body is violently convulsed; the head is drawn backward, or to either side; the body may become stiff and rigid, or variously contorted; the fingers are drawn into the palms of the hands; the arms are thrown backward, or forward, or jerked and drawn into all conceivable positions. The lower extremities are likewise affected, but not generally in so violent a manner." A fit may last but for a few moments, or it may continue for several hours. A child will sometimes have several fits during the day, but there will always be a longer or shorter interval between each spasm.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The first thing to be done, is to prepare a warm bath and put

the child in, as soon as possible. Where the convulsion is slight a foot bath with a little mustard in the water is sufficient, but in other cases the bath must be a general one. Pour cold water in a steady stream on the head of the child while in the bath, and continue it so long as the head is at all hot, or until the fit passes off. When taken from the bath, he may be wrapped in a warm flannel, or woolen blanket; do not even stop to wipe him off. He must be kept in the water, from ten to twenty minutes, or until the convulsion ceases. If the patient does not improve under this means, give an injection of tepid water, with which may be mixed a tablespoonful of sweet oil, and a little castile soap suds; repeat this as often as may be necessary to produce an evacuation of the bowels.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Place the patient in the warm bath. Give the Compound Tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum in doses of from fifteen to thirty drops. After the convulsion has ceased, give as a purgative the Entozoic powder, especially if there are worms. If the gums are the cause, lance them. The following will be found to be a good tonic to be given after the fit. Take of Gentian, Golden Seal, Balmony, each, in powder, one and a half drachms Cardamon seeds, Sassafras Bark, Prickley Ash Berries, each, bruised, one drachm. Good Brandy, half a pint. Mix and let them stand a few days; dose, half a teaspoonful, or a teaspoonful in sweetened water, three times a day. If the convulsions are caused by worms, give salt and water, and the following injection: Balmony an ounce, Mandrake, three drachms; water half a pint; boil and strain, and add Tincture of Asafetida five drachms, molasses, four ounces, salt, three drachms. When the convulsion is caused by an overloaded stomach, give the Compound Tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum, with the following injection.

Boneset and Senna, equal parts; water sufficient to make a strong decoction; to each pint of the decoction, add three drachms of salt, and a drachm each of Bayberry bark, and Lobelia. Inject every ten or fifteen minutes.

ALLOPATHIC.

Place the child in a warm bath. If the convulsions are caused by an overloaded stomach or bowels, give a mild emetic, either Syrup of Ipecac or antimonial Wine. Apply Mustard plasters to the arms and legs, and give a mild injection, as warm water. Keep the bowels open by small doses of Rhubarb or Magnesia. When the symptoms first appear, the Tincture of Gelseminum given in doses of eight or ten drops, every half hour, or every hour, will sometimes keep them off.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Place the child in a warm bath. If the convulsion has been caused by overloading the stomach, give an emetic of tepid water, at once; its operation may be hastened by tickling the throat with the feathered end of a quill. The remedies to be given are as follows:

Nux Vomica. — If there has been constipation, colic; spasms are violent, and attended with shrieks; jerking backward of the head; the eyes are set. Pulsatilla may be given in alternation.

Veratrum. — If the child is pale and cold; sweat on the forehead.

Ipecac. — If there are attempts at vomiting.

If the spasms are caused by teething, and the gums are red and swollen, cut them with a sharp pen knife. Belladonna and coffea may be given in alternation, every ten or fifteen minutes. If there is much fever, give Aconite, especially if there is great restlessness, crying and starting. Give Chamomilla, if the muscles of the eyes and face twitch convulsively; rolling of the head from side to side; one cheek red, and the other pale. Belladonna may be given in alternation, when Chamomilla, alone, fails.

Cina. — If convulsions are caused by worms, and there are spasms of the chest, with stiffness of the entire body. May follow Mercurius, or be given in alternation with it.

Ignatia. — When the patient starts suddenly from sleep, with violent crying and shrieks.

Hyosciamus. — For sudden attacks after eating; the child gives a shriek, and becomes insensible; twitching of the muscles of the face; foaming at the mouth, and great wildness.

If convulsions appear in the beginning of eruptive fevers as measels, scarlet fever, or small pox, give Coffea and Aconite. After these Bryonia and Belladonna, which will generally bring out the eruption.

If the convulsion appears during the course of a fever, give Belladonna if in scarlet fever; Bryonia, if in measles. If these do not relieve, give Cuprum in alternation with Belladonna. If not better in two hours, give Stramonium and Cuprum. Convulsions from fright require Opium, especially if there is trembling over the whole body; the child lies as if stunned; breaths heavily like snoring; face almost blue. If the Opium fails give Stramonium or Ignatia. Hyosciamus, if there is foaming at the mouth and twitching of the muscles of the face. When convulsions occur from blows, or falls upon the head give Arnica.

Sometimes convulsions occur from a cold on the lungs being transferred to the head. In such a case put the child in a warm

bath, and apply cold water to the head, *persevere in its use*, until the trouble returns to the lungs, which may be known by the difficult breathing, rattling, etc. Internally give Belladonna and Cuprum in alternation, afterwards Opium and Camphor.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms. Lengthen the intervals as the child improves.

Teething, (*Dentition.*)

The period of teething is one fraught with considerable danger to the infant. Teeth-cutting generally begins between the ages of five and seven months. It is indicated by redness, heat, and tenderness of the gums, and salivation, commonly called "drooling." Sometimes there is watering of the eyes, fever, fretfulness, disturbed sleep. More frequent discharges from the bowels.

General Treatment.

When the gums are hot and swollen, and especially if there is a determination of blood to the head, with twitching of the muscles, the gum should be lanced immediately over the tooth; this will generally relieve the symptoms. The child may be allowed to bite upon some hard substance, as an ivory ring.

Allopathic.

If there is diarrhœa with watery stools, and griping, give the following:

Sugar of Lead,	8 grains.
Vinegar,	8 drops.
White Sugar,	1 drachm.
Soft Water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Or this:

Tincture of Aconite,	1 drachm.
Acetate of Morphine,	½ grain.
Water,	6 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every one or two hours, until the diarrhœa is partially checked. If the discharge from the bowels is obstinate, a small plaster behind the ear may afford relief. If the child be drowsy, and starts in his sleep and has heat and red-

ness of the head, three or four leeches should be applied behind the ears, and cold water to the head. At the same time give the following to open the bowels:

Castor Oil,	1 desert-spoonful.
Mayweed,	1 "

Rub together into a paste, and give at one dose.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — May be given when there is much fever, with restlessness and pain, the child cries and starts.

Belladonna. — Especially when the child is nervous, head is hot, face flushed, gums swollen and red, also when convulsions are threatened, the child starts from sleep and stares, the pupils of the eyes are dilated, the body becomes stiff.

Chamomilla. — Especially good when the child is uneasy and restless at night, starts at the least noise, twitches and jerks in sleep, redness of one cheek, moaning and groaning, uneasiness, diarrhœa of watery and greenish substances. Chamomilla may be given in alternation with Belladonna.

Coffea. — When the child is restless, and can not sleep, has some fever. May be given in alternation with Belladonna.

Ignatia. — If there are flashes of heat with sudden starting from sleep, and piercing cries. If the diarrhœa is yellowish, becoming soon afterwards of a whitish color, slimy, and curdled, give Coffea, Ipecac, or Calcarea Carb. If it is greenish, give Mercurius. Magnesia, Chamomilla, Sulphur.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, dissolve six globules in six teaspoonfuls of water, and give one teaspoonful of the solution for a dose, every one, two, three, or four hours, according to the urgency of the case. When the globules are given, three or four will be a dose.

Snuffles, — Cold in the Head.

This is a common complaint among children, caused by slight inflammation of the membrane lining the nose, produced by cold.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Greasing the nostril with lard, sweet oil, or mutton suet, and keeping the bowels open with a little Castor oil and molasses, will

generally be sufficient; or, giving the child a dose of Catnip, Penny Royal, Sage or Balm tea. Camphorated Olive oil, rubbed over the surface of the nose, will sometimes relieve.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Camphor.—Is the best remedy for the first symptoms. If there is nothing convenient but the ordinary spirits of Camphor, put one or two drops upon a lump of sugar and dissolve the sugar in a tumbler half full of water, and give a teaspoonful every two hours.

Arsenicum.—If Camphor does not relieve, and especially if the following symptoms are present: obstruction of the nose, with a discharge of watery acrid mucus; the discharge from the nose produces redness and swelling of the parts. Ipecac may be given, if this does not relieve.

Nux Vomica.—Especially when there is but little running from the nose; also with heat in the face; constipation.

Chamomilla.—When the difficulty is caused by checked perspiration; redness and inflammation of the eyes; swelling of the face; child cross and fretful.

If the disease proves obstinate, one of the following may be given: Belladonna, Mercurius, Hepar Sulphur, Pulsatilla, Euphrasia, Silicea.

Administration of Remedies.—Of the remedy chosen, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give one teaspoonful of the solution every hour, two, three, or four hours, according to the severity of the symptoms.

Thrush or Aphthæ.

This is a disease to which infants are particularly liable within the first and second months, or the first year after birth. It is an ulcerative sore mouth, and first makes its appearance with a redness of the surface of the tongue, and around the gums, and great dryness of the mouth. Soon whitish spots appear, which may increase until they cover the entire surface of the mouth. If this state continues for any length of time, the general health becomes affected, and we have the disease extending to the stomach and bowels, producing diarrhœa, with feverishness and emaciation.

Causes. — Want of cleanliness is generally the cause of this disease. The mouth of the child should be washed out with a wet rag, after every meal, especially if nursing from a bottle. Feeding the unfortunate infant with sugar and molasses, or allowing it to suck little bags of sugar and bread, are other causes.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The most important thing is to keep the mouth of the child *clean*. A few grains of Borax dissolved in a teacup of water, and used as a wash, will generally be effective. A very nice application is to dissolve half a drachm of Borax, with one drachm of Glycerine, and one ounce of water. These may be used in a mild attack.

ALLOPATHIC.

Give one or two grains of powdered Rhubarb, and five grains of magnesia in some dill, or other aromatic water, daily, to overcome the acid state of the stomach which exists. If there is diarrhœa, with watery discharge from the bowels, and griping pains, give the following:

Pulverized Rhubarb,	1 scruple
Leptandrin,	10 grains.
Calcined Magnesia,	2 scruples.
Pulverized Cinnamon,	10 grains.

Mix. Dose, three or four grains, every three hours. If there is prostration, with great loss of strength, give the following:

Infusion of Calumba or Cascarilla,	5½ ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	½ ounce.
Dilute Nitric Acid,	1½ drachms.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful, three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Borax is the best remedy given in the form of pills, twelve of which may be dissolved in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and a teaspoonful given every three hours. A solution of Borax — a few grains to the cupful of water — may be used as a gargle, in which case it is not necessary to give it in any other form.

Mercurius. — When there is salivation, and a tendency to ulceration. This may be followed by Sulphur, if it does not cure.

Arsenicum. — When the mouth and throat become ulcerated, the ulcers have a livid hue, and there is diarrhœa with great weakness. Give Nitric Acid, if Arsenicum does not relieve.

Coffea and Chamomilla, either in alternation or alone, when the mouth is dry, hot, and very red.

If constipation follows give Nux Vomica, three times a day. The other remedies to be given the same as the Borax.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL

If the bowels are deranged give the Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa; dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours. Wash the mouth with a strong infusion of Blue Cohosh root, and Golden Seal, sweetened with sugar or honey, and a little alum added. Calcined Magnesia, a few grains, dissolved in a little water is recommended to overcome the acid state of the bowels; or, if the bowels are loose, give prepared chalk, following both of these with a mild dose of Castor oil every other day. A weak infusion of Anise seed or Catnip, to which is added a small quantity of the Subcarbonate of Soda (Sal Soda) and a drop or two of paregoric, will be found useful to quiet the child, and correct the discharges. The following is a good gargle to wash the mouth of the child: take Sage, Hyssop, and Sumach berries, equal parts, and make a strong decoction; sweeten with honey or sugar, and to half a pint, add half a teaspoonful of pulverized Borax. Wash the mouth frequently with this. Decoctions of Sage. Gold thread, Blackberry Root, or Red Raspberry leaves, will also be found beneficial.

Constipation and Diarrhœa.

In the constipation of infants, it is, as a general thing, a bad plan to give physic, such as Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, etc. Instead of these, use simple injections of warm or cold water. These act more gently and naturally. Diarrhœa is a frequent complaint of children, and is generally caused by over feeding, taking cold, unhealthy diet, teething, etc. Care should be used in not checking the diarrhœa too suddenly, especially if powerful medicines are employed.

For the treatment of these diseases, see Section I, Chapter XII

Dropsy of the Brain. — (*Hydrocephalus.*)

This is an accumulation of water in the skull, and more frequently affects infants.

Symptoms.—Inflammation which produces dropsy is generally slow and gradual, and therefore is not attended with any very violent symptoms. The most common symptom is drowsiness and sleepiness; the patient puts its hands up to its head, and shows evident signs of distress and pain; the tongue is covered with white fur; the head is unusually hot; breathing is difficult and labored; eyes are dull and heavy; pulse is feeble, while the arteries of the neck and temples beat very strongly; the head gradually becomes enlarged, the bowels are costive; appetite is lost. As the disease progresses, the child is disposed to sleep all the time.

Causes. — In some families there appears to be a predisposition to it. Among the exciting causes may be named, teething, diarrhœa, blows, falls, cold, chronic inflammation of the brain.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Bryonia and Hellebore, — Are the principal remedies, especially when the child is drowsy; head hot; feet cold; sleeps with eyes half open.

Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour or two. If this does not relieve within a short time, give Opium and Sulphur in the same manner. Afterwards Belladonna and Hellebore in the same manner.

Dr. Pulte of Cincinnati recommends that when the child becomes drowsy, or head hot, eyes half open, and other symptoms appear, that ice water should be poured over the head in a small but continuous stream, until the child is aroused, or falls into a gentle sleep. Internally he gives Bryonia and Hellebore in alternation; every half hour a teaspoonful, gradually lengthening the intervals. This treatment should be continued twenty-four hours if necessary, until the child is out of danger. It is important that the water should be frequently renewed, and be applied in a continuous stream. If there is looseness of the bowels, give China and Phosphoric Acid alone or in alternation, a teaspoonful of the solution every two or three hours.

ALLOPATHIC.

Externally apply the following ointment:

Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Lard,	2 ounces.

Mix. Apply to the scalp every night.

Keep the bowels open with the following:

Pulverized Scammony,	6 grains.
Croton Oil,	4 drops.
Pulverized Loaf Sugar,	16 teaspoonfuls.

Mix together in a mortar. Give a teaspoonful every hour or two, to a child seven years old.

At the same time use the following:

Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Water,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, thirty drops to a child seven years old, every hour.

Or this:

Cream of Tartar,	1½ ounces.
Sulphate of Potassa,	½ ounce.
Pulverized Squills,	2 drachms.
Tartar Emetic,	2 grains.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful four or five times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Mustard drafts should be applied to the bowels, back of the neck, wrists and ankles, and cold water applied to the head. Open the bowels with half a grain of Podophyllin, and half a teaspoonful of Cream of Tartar. Repeat every three hours until it operates. In some cases the following may be useful:

Elaterium,	4 grains.
Nitric Acid,	6 drops.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, from five to ten drops in water, for a child two years old. Repeat as often as necessary.

The treatment of this disease should be given to a competent physician.

Remittent Fever of Infants.

At the commencement there is generally languor for several days, with irritability, nausea; lips dry and parched; he starts in his sleep, and there is drowsiness and stupidity. These symptoms increase; there is fever, pulse rapid, tongue coated, dry, and red on the margins; extremities cold; moans, and grinds his teeth; picks at his nose, mouth or eyes; belly swells, and there is constipation, or diarrhœa of mucus, fetid substances; urine looks as if mixed with milk.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The application of water will be found useful in this disease. During the fever, pack the patient in a wet towel or napkin, well covered, until he perspires; he is then to be taken out and washed with tepid water. If the head is hot, put cloths, wet in cold water and well wrung out, on the head, changing them frequently.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Ipecac may be given at first, one globule every three or four hours for a day; then Bryonia and Rhus, alternately every three hours for two days; then stop the medicine for a day; if the patient is better, give Sulphur. Where there are head symptoms, give Belladonna or Opium, one globule every three or four hours. Where there is considerable fever, skin hot and dry, yellow, slimy, or green diarrhœa, pain in the stomach or bowels on pressure, give Chamomilla or Ipecac; when there is obstinate constipation, burning heat of the whole body, occasional spasms, evidences of trouble of the liver or stomach, give Nux Vomica. If there are evidences of trouble in the lungs, such as dry, hacking cough, painful, anxious, hurried respiration, hot skin, thirst, stitches in the side, nightly delirium, give Bryonia.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two to four hours, according to urgency of symptoms.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

A cathartic of Rhubarb and Magnesia may be given, and Mustard, Garlic or Onion draughts, placed at the feet, and equal parts of vinegar and water to the head. For derangement of the bowels, give the Compound Powder of Rhubarb, a small teaspoonful every three or four hours. When the fever is on, give freely to drink, a warm infusion of Catnip, Balm, or Elder flowers. When the fever is off, give the following: Chamomile Flowers, Black Cohosh root, Solomon's Seal root, Peruvian Bark (or Dogwood Bark) each, in powder, a tablespoonful, and boiling water, a quart. Steep in a covered vessel for four hours; when cold, strain and sweeten. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour.

ALLOPATHIC.

Move the bowels with two or three grains of Calomel, followed by eight or ten grains of the Compound Jalap, or the Compound Scammony Powder. For the fever symptoms give the following:

Citric Acid,	1 drachm.
Bicarbonate of Potash,	4 scruples
Nitre,	2 "
Cinnamon Water,	2 ounces.
Distilled Water,	4 "

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four or six hours. If the head symptoms are prominent, give the following;

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	3 drachms.
Antimonial Wine,	½ drachm,
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	½ drachm.
Camphorated Tincture of Opium,	1 drachm.

Water sufficient to make two ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three or four hours.

If there is diarrhœa with pale or clay-colored stools, give one or two grains, every night, of the gray powder (mercury with chalk.) If there be much heat of the skin, combine with the gray powder a third, or half a grain of Ipecac powder, and the same quantity of Compound Jalap powder. If the bowels are costive, give a small dose of castor oil, every morning. When the movements have lost their offensive odor, and look more natural, give the following:

Infusion of Columba, or Cascarilla,	5½ ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cardamons,	½ ounce.
Dilute Nitric Acid,	1½ drachms.

Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

The diet in this disease should be of the lightest description

such as gruels, toasted bread soaked in milk or water, arrow root, tapioca, or sago jellies. As the child grows better, broths of chicken, veal or mutton may be allowed.

Cholera Infantum.

This is one of the most dangerous diseases of infancy, and generally occurs during the first and second summers. The period of teething is more liable to it, on account of the system, at that time, being in an unusually excitable condition. Very slight causes, which at other times would produce no effect — as errors in diet, exposure to night air, fatigue — at this time produce serious results. The principal cause, however, is error in diet. It is highly dangerous to change the food at the period of teething, to wean them from the breast, and place them upon artificial diet. This should be done only when absolutely necessary.

Symptoms. — The disease may be either sudden or gradual in its approach. The child may be attacked suddenly with violent vomiting and purging, or may have had, for several days, a slight diarrhœa. The stomach becomes so irritable as to throw off every thing taken into it. The substance vomited consists of the contents of the stomach, undigested food, mixed with mucus, and bilious matter. When everything has been thrown off, there will be severe retchings and efforts to vomit, without any result. It may occur whenever food is taken in or only two or three times a day The diarrhœa is one of the most important symptoms. The stools, which at first consist of undigested food, become to be streaked with green. In time, they look like chopped up greens. They may be yellowish, very watery, and the odor is decidedly fetid and bad. There may be, also, severe pain, as in dysentery, and the discharges may contain blood and mucus. There is considerable fever, quick pulse, mouth hot and dry, great thirst; tongue coated dirty white or yellowish white, except at the edges, which are red; extremities cold; head hot; eyes sunken; nose pointed; features look withered and dried up, like those of an old person; belly swollen, and sometimes tender to the touch; fever generally worse during afternoon and evening.

GENERAL TREATMENT

As this disease generally occurs during teething, the gums should always be looked at the first thing. If they are swollen, hot, hard and red, they should be lanced. A sharp pen knife will do as well as a lancet. As very much depends upon the diet in the treatment of this disease, this must be carefully regulated. If possible, the child should not be weaned until after the second summer. When, however, this is done, the diet must be regulated according to the peculiarities of the child. As there is generally great thirst, the infant may have as much water as it desires. Fresh cow's milk is undoubtedly the best thing which can be given. The following preparation will be found excellent: Dissolve a tablespoonful of sugar of milk in three cups of water, boil down to two cups, and add one cup of fresh milk; let the child eat it while warm. If sugar of milk cannot be procured, use loaf sugar; but the first is by far the best. Rice flour gruel sometimes makes a good diet. Prepare as follows: "Take one tablespoonful of rice flour, and one tablespoonful of milk; stir them together, and add a little salt, and nearly a pint of warm water; stir well and boil for fifteen minutes; when cold, this is about the thickness of starch; add a little white sugar to sweeten." When the stomach is very weak, take one part cream, to five of water, and to this add a little arrow root, sago, or tapioca. The preparation recommended by Dr. Meigs, and which will be found in the article on "Supplementary Diet of Infants," is better. Another matter of importance is that the child should have plenty of fresh air. If possible, take it into the country. When this cannot be done, let it be carried in the yard, in the park, or in the street. If the child is too sick, carry it on a pillow in a large room which is well ventilated. A tepid bath, occasionally, will also be found beneficial.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The principal remedy in this complaint is the compound syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa, or the Neutralizing Mixture. Give a teaspoonful every half hour, until it operates on the bowels, when the intervals may be lengthened to every three or four hours. It is well to follow this in a day or two, with a tea made of Blackberry root, Strawberry leaves and root, Cherry tree bark, a small quantity of Cinnamon and Cloves, sweetened with white sugar; any one of these is good. When the vomiting is severe, apply mustard poultices to the spinal column, and to the region of the stomach. When there is great vomiting, pain in the bowels, straining and griping, the following injection will prove effica

cious: Slippery Elm or Starch water one fluid ounce, Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake root, five to ten drops; Tincture of Prickly Ash berries, two fluid drachms. Use one-half for an injection. The following compound will be found good, when the disease is difficult to cure, and runs on for a considerable time: take of Colombo, Prickly Ash berries, Swamp milk weed, Rhubarb, each, bruised, half an ounce, brandy two pints; let it stand for about ten days. Give half a teaspoonful at a dose in a little sweetened water, every three or four hours. If there is more or less blood mixed with the discharges, and they are small in amount and very frequent, give the following:

Podophyllin,	2 grains.
Leptandrin,	3 "
Ipecac,	3 "
White Sugar,	1 scruple.

Grind the whole together in a mortar, and divide into eight powders; give a powder every three or four hours. After these have operated on the bowels, give an occasional dose of the Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa. Be sure to bathe the child once or twice a day with warm saleratus water, and dry with gentle friction. The following is recommended in very obstinate cases:

Ammoniated Tincture of Opium,	2 drachms.
Extract of Logwood,	3 "
Compound Spirits of Lavender,	1 "
Tincture of Catechu,	2 "
Simple Syrup,	4 ounces.
Boiling water,	4 "

Dissolve the extract of Logwood in the water, and then add the other articles. Give a teaspoonful every three or four hours. As drink give Gum Arabic water, or Slippery Elm water.

ALLOPATHIC.

When the vomiting is severe and obstinate, give the following:

Camphor,	1 drachm.
Sulphuric Ether,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, ten drops every half hour.

If this does not stop it, give this:

Sugar of Lead,	4 grains.
Vinegar,	6 drops.
Loaf sugar,	4 drachms.
Soft water,	1 ounce.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every hour or two.

Sometimes a spice plaster laid over the whole abdomen will relieve readily.

For the diarrhœa give the compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa. If the stools are sour, dark colored, and very offensive, give the following:

Pulverized Charcoal,	1½	drachms.
" Rhubarb,	35	grains.
" Ipecac,	6	"
Extract of Hyosciamus,	10	"

Mix. Make into twelve powders, and give a powder every three or four hours.

Or this:

Tartrate of Iron,	35	grains.
Soft water,	2	ounces.
Syrup of Ginger,	½	ounce.

Mix. Dose, twenty to forty drops every three hours. These two mixtures may be given in alternation every three hours, if one alone does not have the desired effect. Sometimes the following will be found effective:

Pulverized Rhubarb,	20	grains.
Leptandrin,	10	"
Calcined Magnesia,	35	"
Pulverized Cinnamon,	10	"

Mix. Dose, three or four grains every three hours.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Ipecac. — This is generally the most important remedy. To be given when there is nausea and vomiting, with watery diarrhœa, green or fermented stools, with white flocks; tongue coated; great thirst.

Veratrum. — Where the attack has been violent, and there is great exhaustion from vomiting, or when the vomiting comes on in paroxysms, or from the slightest movement; brownish or watery evacuations, and coldness of the extremities; face pale, eyes sunken, great thirst.

Chamomilla. — Mucous or sour vomiting; passages look like stirred eggs, or green or slimy, with pains like colic; fever worse at night. Better adapted to children when they are cross and fretful from teething.

Mercurius. — Stools attended with colic and straining; passages greenish and sour, sometimes mixed with blood; the child smells sour. Rheum is also good for the same symptoms.

Podophyllin. — Cramp like pains; stools frothy, slimy and very offensive; child moans in his sleep, and rolls his head.

Carbo Vegetabilis. — Stools smell putrid, are very thin, and attended with burning pain.

Arsenicum. — For great prostration and weakness; nausea; vomiting of everything; stools brown, green, or yellowish, and very offensive; skin dry, or cold and clammy; lips and tongue black and cracked; moans in his sleep; abdomen hard and swollen.

Calcarea. — For cases of long standing, where there is great emaciation and weakness; abdomen hard and swollen; stools mushy and clay-colored; skin withered and dry.

Sulphur. — This remedy is indicated in about the same cases as Calcarea. When the disease appears to be affecting the head, Aconite, Hellebore, Belladonna, or Bryonia.

Administration of Remedies. — Where the attack is sudden, dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes or half hour, until the child is better. Where the case has continued for a long time, give a dose every two or four hours.

Croup or Cynanche Trachealis.

Croup is divided into two forms: Spasmodic and Membranous. The former is sometimes called false croup, and the latter the true. Children under five years of age are more liable to it than others, although older persons have been attacked, even up to seventy years. It is very alarming, from the suddeness of its attack, and the quickness with which it produces fatal results.

Causes. — It is most frequent in cold, damp, climates and is generally produced by sudden and frequent changes in the weather. It is supposed by some to be hereditary, and would certainly appear to be, from the fact that the children of some families are always liable to it on the least exposure.

Symptoms. — Croup generally commences with symptoms of catarrh, or cold in the head; a dry cough, hot skin, quick pulse, and thirst; and rattling in the throat, and great restlessness at night. The most certain symptom is the hoarseness, the patient almost losing his voice. The cough is dry and short. These symptoms may continue for a day or two, when about midnight the

child will be awakened by a violent paroxysm of coughing; the cough is hoarse and ringing, and once heard will never be forgotten; the breathing is hurried and hissing; the face is flushed, skin hot, and a profuse perspiration breaks out; he tosses wildly about from one side to the other, with clenched hands, and protruding eyeballs. As morning approaches the symptoms decline, and the child may fall to sleep. During the day he may appear well, except a slight hoarseness, and perhaps some fever. Towards evening however, the hoarseness increases, and he will be awakened from sleep, as on the night before, by a more violent paroxysm than the first. The cough becomes more strangulating and difficult; the obstruction to the passage of air is increased; the face assumes a dark, leaden, dusky hue; the pulse is feeble; the voice broken and suppressed; the head is thrown back to enable the sufferer to breathe, and the face is puffed; the muscles of the neck, chest, and abdomen, are brought into powerful action, and the breathing is loud and hissing; the child throws himself about the bed, seeking in vain for relief, and his whole appearance is one of intense agony and suffering; he grasps at his throat as if to tear away the obstruction; drowsiness slowly comes on, the breathing is interrupted; he gasps convulsively, and death closes the horrible scene. Croup may however come on very suddenly, the child going to bed in perfect health, and be attacked in the night. This form is not so dangerous, unless allowed to run on, without efforts being made to stop it. Again, the child may have a hoarse, croupy cough for several days, and at the time when the parents are least expecting it, he will be seized with a violent paroxysm, which may terminate fatally. An attack of croup may last from twenty-four hours to fifteen days. When complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia, or after scarlet fever, measles or quinsy, it is much more dangerous.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

When the child has a cough with hoarseness and loss of voice, prompt measures will generally arrest the attack in this stage. Clear the bowels with a small dose of calomel; in an hour give a solution of a grain of tartar emetic in an ounce of water, of which

a teaspoonful should be given every fifteen minutes until vomiting is produced. Mustard poultices, or hot bran poultices should be applied to the neck. It is also recommended to apply a good sized sponge, wet in water, as hot as can be borne, to the throat, renewing it as soon as it begins to cool. Keep it up until the skin looks very red, or the child is better. This means, however, may be used only at the beginning of the disease. If this treatment is not effective, give the following:

Dover's Powder, - - - - - - -	15 grains.
Calomel, - - - - - - - - -	5 grains.

Mix. Divide into ten powders, and give one every three hours.

The neck may be sponged with cold water, and the following liniment applied:

Olive oil, - - - - - - - - -	1 ounce.
Solution of Potassa, - - - -	2 drachms.
Mercurial Ointment - - - - -	1 drachm.

An emetic of Wine of Ipecac may be given in doses of a teaspoonful at a time, until vomiting is produced. The vapor of hot water and mullein leaves inhaled by the child, will also be good.

HOMEOPATHIC.

When the first symptoms make their appearance, such as hoarse cough, with fever, give Aconite and Spongia in alternation, every hour. If, however, the child is awakened from sleep, with the peculiar crowing, barking cough of croup, give Tartar Emetic and Spongia in alternation, every ten or fifteen minutes. A warm bath is beneficial when the symptoms are severe. It should be about 96 degrees, at first, and gradually made warm by the addition of hot water. When taken from the bath, he should be wiped dry, *quickly*, and well wrapped up. Cloths wet in cold water, applied to the throat, and covered with flannel, will be found of great service. For the ringing, moist, and loose cough, which remains after the violence of the paroxysm has subsided, give Spongia and Hepar in alternation, every hour.

When the cough is loose, and there is rattling of mucus in the throat and chest, and spitting of thick phlegm, give Tartar Emetic in alternation with Hepar Sulphur, half an hour, or an hour apart. For the hoarseness remaining after an attack, and to prevent a return the following night, give Phosphorus or Hepar Sulphur, a dose every two or four hours. When the attack has become very violent, and there is evidence of the formation of a false membrane, and the child is threatened with suffocation, give Kali Bichromacum. A small powder should be given every three or five minutes. If this does not relieve, give Arsenicum, and use hot

applications to the throat. When the breathing is very labored, wheezing, rough cough, gasping for air, great danger of suffocation, give Bromine. Phosphorus alone, or in alternation with Lachesis, is also valuable in these severe forms.

Administration of Remedies. — If the remedy is in globules, dissolve twelve, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water. If in powder, give a portion the size of a small pea.

Diet. — This should be oat-meal gruel, barley water, toast water or milk.

ECLECTIC.

The first thing to be done is to administer an emetic. The Tincture of Lobelia is about the best. This may be given in teaspoonful doses every ten minutes, until vomiting takes place. Another effective emetic is powdered alum in molasses, or honey, given every ten minutes. A tea made of the Seneca root, or Blood root, will be found good to dissolve the membrane which forms in the throat. As soon as the emetic begins to operate, give a strong tea of Sumach and Bayberry. Where the bowels are constipated, give equal parts of Squills and Castor Oil, in teaspoonful doses every hour, until they operate on the bowels. These must not be given while you are giving an emetic. Roasted onions roasted apples, and cranberries have been recommended as applications to the throat. The best, however, is the plaster made of snuff and lard. Mix a teaspoonful of the snuff with a little lard, spread it upon a cloth, and apply to the throat and chest. Hive syrup is a valuable remedy, and should be always kept on hand. It may be given in doses of a teaspoonful, every ten minutes, until vomiting is produced.

When the disease first appears, cotton wet in equal parts of camphor and vinegar, or whiskey, warm, and applied to the throat, will be beneficial. When the disease is obstinate, a poultice of Red Pepper, Slippery Elm, and Lobelia, each pulverized, and made with hot water, and applied to the throat and chest, will generally relieve. It should be changed as often as it cools. A liniment composed of Hartshorn spirits, ½ ounce; Laudanum, ¼ ounce; Turpentine, ½ ounce; Sweet oil, ½ ounce. Mix, and apply to the throat and chest. In very young children a poultice of Hops boiled in hot water, will be found an excellent application. During the day, when the symptoms are better, an expectoration should be kept up by some of the following: an infusion of three parts of Lobelia, and one of Blood root; an infusion of Horse-radish in vinegar; small doses of Wine of Ipecac.

Whooping Cough, (*Pertussis.*)

This is a contagious disease, occurring generally but once in the same person. The complaint commences with hoarseness, sneezing and other symptoms of a cold. It is characterized by a convulsive paroxysm of cough, which is attended with hissing breathing, and rattling in the windpipe, the convulsive breathing attended by a whooping sound, until a quantity of thick, ropy mucus is thrown up, when the breathing is again free. During the paroxysms of coughing the child's face is red, and there is sweating about the head, and agitation of the whole body; blood sometimes starts from the nostrils, and he involuntarily passes water, or evacuates the bowels.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be used in the more severe forms:

Camphor water,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Hyosciamus,	1 drachm.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid,	5 drops.

Dose, for a child from three to six years old, one teaspoonful three times a day.

The following is an excellent preparation:

Pulverized Ipecac,	3 grains.
Precipitated Sulphur,	2 scruples.
Extract of Hyosciamus,	6 grains.

Mix, and divide into twelve pills. Dose, one every three or four hours.

If there is considerable irritation of the windpipe and lungs, the following will be found excellent:

Tincture of Aconite,	1 drachm.
Tincture of Hyosciamus,	1 "
Tartar Emetic,	1 grain.
Morphine,	1 "
Simple Syrup,	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, for a child from three to six years old, one teaspoonful three or four times a day. This may be used after the paroxysms have been subdued and the cough still remains troublesome.

The following ointment may be applied to the spine and will be found useful in some cases:

Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Oil of Amber,	1 "
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Sweet Oil,	2 "

Mix.

The following is recommended:

Tincture of Lobelia,	½ ounce.
Syrup of Squills,	½ "

Mix. Dose, for a child two years old, twenty drops four or five times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The saturated tincture of Black Cohosh is recommended by Dr. F. Cook, of Philadelphia. To a child one year old, give from fifteen to twenty drops, four or five times a day.

The following is a valuable remedy:

Extract of Belladonna,	10 grains.
Alcohol,	½ ounce.

Mix thoroughly, and add simple syrup, four ounces, and pulverized Alum, one drachm. Dose, a teaspoonful every three, four, or five hours.

An infusion of Maiden Hair drank freely, will be found a valuable remedy.

The following has been used with considerable success:

Dilute Nitric Acid,	1 drachm.
Simple Syrup,	3 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every three, four, or five hours.

HOMEOPATHIC.

A very valuable remedy is Mephitis Putorius. A dose may be given every four hours. Drosera is another valuable remedy, especially when the following symptoms are present: dry, spasmodic cough, worse at night; when coughing, the child presses its hand upon the pit of the stomach; severe fits of coughing follow

ing each other in quick succession, with hemorrhage from the mouth and nose; cough excited by talking, or laughing; expectoration of thick, tough phlegm.

Corallia. — May be given in some cases with great benefit.

Aconite. — May be given when there is much fever, with short, dry cough, and pain in the chest. This remedy may be given in alternation with Bryonia or Phosphorus, especially when there is threatened inflammation of the lungs.

Tartar Emetic. — When at the commencement, there is hard, suffocating cough, and when there is rattling of mucus in the chest, paroxysms of cough, with immediate danger of suffocation, cough caused by tickling in the throat, short fits of coughing following in quick succession. Ipecac will be beneficial where the same symptoms are present.

Chamomilla. — Wheezing and rattling at each inspiration, cough excited by an irritation of the windpipe, the child is cross and fretful.

Cuprum. — Frequent fits of coughing with stiffness of the whole body, and rattling of mucus in the windpipe, prostration after a fit of coughing.

Other remedies are Carbo Veg., Dulcamara, Cina, Belladonna, Mercury, Opium, Hellebore.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, dissolve twelve pills in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every two, three, or six hours.

Colic.

This is a very frequent and troublesome disorder of infants. It is frequently caused by cold, or by some mental emotion of the mother, affecting the milk. The child screams, kicks, and draws up its legs. Frequently there is stoppage of the urine.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Spearmint or peppermint tea, with a little sugar and saleratus water, will generally relieve. Paregoric may be given in doses of from ten drops to a teaspoonful. An injection of salt and water

will often give instant relief. Half a teaspoonful of Castor Oil and half a teaspoonful of Paregoric mixed, will be good. Ginger tea, or Anise seed tea may be used with advantage. Hot flannel cloths should be put to the stomach, and a bottle of hot water to the feet.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Chamomilla—May be given, especially if there is swelling of the abdomen, the child cries, twists the body, and draws up its knees, coldness of the extremities. If in addition to these symptoms there is nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa, rumbling of wind, and shivering, give Pulsatilla.

If the bowels are constipated, give Nux Vomica. If the discharges are fermented, and have a putrid odor, give Ipecac. If the evacuations are of a sour smell, give Rheum. When it is caused by worms give Cina, Sulphur, Mercurius. If there is restlessness, sleeplessness, and feverish heat, and crying, give Coffea and Belladonna, in alternation (turn about.) A tepid bath will frequently relieve the sufferings of the infant.

Administration of Remedies.—Put two or three globules dry upon the tongue, or dissolve twelve globules in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful at a dose, repeating every fifteen minutes, half hour or hour.

ALLOPATHIC.

If there is constipation, give an injection of a teaspoonful of of Castor oil, and an ounce of a warm infusion of Peppermint or Spearmint. An infusion of Peppermint water, or an infusion of Fennel seed, will generally be sufficient to overcome an attack.

If the attack is caused by worms, give the following:

Assafœtida,	1 drachm.
Water,	4 ounces.

Rub together until thoroughly mixed. Then add two ounces of Syrup of Ginger. Dose, a teaspoonful. The bowels may be acted upon with the syrup of Rhubarb, or Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb, with a little soda in it.

Worms.

For the treatment of worms, see Section I, Chapter XII.

Inflammation of the Brain.

For the treatment of this disease, see Section I, Chapter II.

Mumps or Parotitis.

This disease is an inflammation of the parotid gland. This gland is situated under the ear, at the angle of the jaw, and assists, in connection with the submaxillary gland, (situated beneath the lower jaw,) and the sub-lingual gland, (situated under the tongue,) in secreting or producing the saliva. This disease is met with oftener in children over seven years, than in those younger, and is undoubtedly contagious, so that when one child in a school or family is affected, others are very likely to be taken with it. It very seldom attacks a child the second time.

Symptoms. — It generally commences with slight fever, and symptoms of catarrh. The neck becomes stiff, and moving the jaw, either for speaking or eating, is painful. In about twenty-four hours, a swelling makes its appearance at the angle of the lower jaw, which increases rapidly in size. The swelling is hot, dry, and tender to the touch. The color of the skin is unchanged unless the glands of both sides be swollen, pressing upon the veins, thus preventing the free return of the blood from the head to the heart. The disease is not dangerous, unless from taking cold or some other cause, it is transferred to the testicles in the male, or the breast in the female. Sometimes, but very rarely it is transferred to the brain. The inflammation reaches its height in three or four days, and finally disappears in about ten days or two weeks.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedy is Mercurius, of which a dose (four globules) may be taken twice a day.

Belladonna. — When the swelling is hot and dry, or when it affects the brain, producing delirium, and unconsciousness. Dissolve twelve globules in as many teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour. If this does not relieve in a few hours, give Hyosciamus in the same manner.

If the swelling falls upon the testicles, give Pulsatilla, or Nux

Vomica, a dose (four globules), every two or three hours. Warm flannels worn around the neck will be found beneficial.

Diet and Regimen. — The diet must be light, as baked apples, stewed prunes, toast and black tea, cocoa, etc. Keep the patient warm, and if feverish he must stay in bed.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

If the swellings are painful, get the child into a sweat by soaking the feet in hot water, and allowing him to drink teas of Balm, Catnip, Spearmint, or Pennyroyal, and give a dose of Paregoric. If the symptoms are severe, give the compound Powder of Ipecac and Opium. Keep the bowels open with small doses of Castor Oil or Epsom Salts. A liniment made as follows is a good application: Castile Soap, Gum Camphor, Oil Sassafras, Spirits of Hartshorn, and Spirits of Turpentine, each, one ounce; alcohol, two ounces. Mix.

When the swelling is transferred to the testicles, or breasts, apply a blister plaster behind the ears to bring it back. Give the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake root, to produce a perspiration. Poultices of Hops and Stramonium leaves, equal parts, made with hot water, should be applied to the parts. A poultice of Chamomile flowers will also be found useful.

ALLOPATHIC.

Take the following:

Rochelle Salt or Tartrate of Potash, -	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia, - - - -	1 drachm.
Mint or Peppermint water, - - - -	6 ounces.

Mix. Give one fourth part for a dose once or twice a day.

Or this:

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, - -	1½ ounces.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, - - - -	2 drachms.
Syrup, - - - - - - - - -	2 "
Camphor Mixture, - - - - -	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one fourth part every three or four hours.

If the symptoms are severe give four to six grains of Dover's powder; if there is costiveness the compound powder of Jalap. If the testicles or breasts swell, leeches must be applied, and physic must be freely used. Induce sweating by the Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake root, or the vapor bath.

SECTION IV. — MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

CHAPTER I. — RHEUMATISM.

THIS is an inflammation caused by an irritating poisonous matter in the blood. It is divided into two forms, acute or inflammatory, and chronic.

Symptoms of Acute Rheumatism. — Acute rheumatism is generally preceded with languor, chilliness, heat, full bounding pulse, profuse sweat, which has a sour smell; these symptoms are soon followed by stiffness in the muscles with soreness, and excruciating pains in the different joints of the body, particularly in the joints of the toes, ankles, shoulders, elbows, knees and wrists. The pains shift from one joint to the other and are always accompanied with swelling of the part, redness, and great tenderness to the touch. An attack is sometimes confined to one joint or limb, but more frequently changes about. Frequently the heart, or its covering is attacked, and the disease is then peculiarly dangerous. It may also attack the lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, etc.

Acute rheumatism is liable to be confounded with gout; gout, however, is usually confined to one spot, and attacks the smaller joints, particularly the toes, and is preceded by dyspeptic symptoms; the fever and pain at night are not so severe as in rheumatism. Chronic rheumatism may follow the acute, but is more fre-

quently found independent of any previous inflammation. It is seldom accompanied with any marked fever. It is a very obstinate complaint, but may be cured when early and properly treated.

The Symptoms — Consist of pain, lameness and stiffness of the different joints, and other parts of the body; the pains are generally worse at night, commencing on going to bed; the joints are often swollen, but not so much so as in the acute form; when the patient remains at rest for a time, he will have pain and stiffness in the affected part, which will disappear after moving about for a time.

Causes. — Acute rheumatism is generally caused by exposure to damp or cold, by wearing damp clothing, lying in damp beds, etc.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

In the treatment of acute rheumatism, the first thing to be effected is the production of a copious perspiration; for this purpose, a warm vapor bath may be used, or the patient may be placed in a well warmed bed with bottles of hot water, or ears of boiled corn placed around him, Warm drinks, such as Pennyroyal, Catnip, Sage, and Flaxseed tea, should be freely administered. The compound tincture of Virginia Snakeroot, given in a warm infusion of Pleurisy root, will generally produce free perspiration. When the disease is connected with a disordered state of the liver, an emetic is useful, followed by a carthartic, as Epsom Salts or cathartic pills. The compound powder of Jalap will act upon the bowels readily. Over the painful and swollen joints, apply warm or cold fomentations of Hops and Lobelia, or Hops and Stramonium leaves, or poultices of Flaxseed meal, or bran or rye meal may be used. Equal parts of Vinegar and Whisky made warm and rubbed on the painful joints, will sometimes relieve the pain The best application, however, is fresh leaves of Stramonium, which should be bruised, moistened with a little water, and applied over the parts, and renewed three or four times a day. After the hot applications have been used, the parts should be covered with cotton batting, about a quarter of an inch thick, and a piece of flannel spread over it, so as to retain the heat and moisture. Internally, a mixture of equal parts of the tincture of Black Cohosh root, and the tincture of Colchicum seeds, may be given in doses of from ten to sixty drops, according to circumstances, every one, two or three hours. During the severity of the symptoms, when the fever is high, from three to eight drops of the tincture of Aconite root may be added to each dose; this, however, should be

omitted in the early part of each day when the remission occurs, and a grain or two of Quinine to each dose should be substituted.

Another excellent remedy is as follows:

Saturated Tincture of Rhus Toxicodendron.	½ ounce.
Tincture of Aconite Root,	2 drachms.
Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum,	2 "

Mix. Dose, thirty or forty drops every three or four hours.

Lemon juice, a tablespoonful every two or three hours, or warm lemonade will be found beneficial.

When one of the internal organs, as the heart, stomach, or liver is attacked, give compound tincture of Virginia Snake root in teaspoonful doses, every ten or fifteen minutes, until free perspiration is produced.

In chronic rheumatism, the bowels must be kept regular by giving a mixture of two parts of Rhubarb, and one part of bi-carbonate of Potassa, in doses of from three to twelve grains, or sufficient to produce one passage a day.

The following is recommended to be taken for the removal of the disease:

Black Cohosh Root,	1 ounce.
Prickly Ash Berries,	1 "
Pepsissewa,	1 "
Sassafras Bark,	1 "
Good Brandy,	4 pints.

Let the drugs stand in the brandy for two weeks. Dose, a tablespoonful in a wineglass of sweetened water, three times a day.

The following is a good preparation for the complaint:

Magnesia,	1 teaspoonful.
Wine of Colchicum,	1 "
Water,	1 wineglassful.

Take at one dose, and repeat three or four times a day.

Equal parts of Balsam of Copaiva, and Hemlock, well mixed, and taken in doses of a teaspoonful on sugar, is recommended by Dr. Cook.

As a liniment, the following may be used:

Cayenne,	¼ pound.
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Let the pepper stand in the spirits for ten days, and strain.

The following is highly recommended:

Spirits of Camphor,	1 ounce.
Spirits of Hartshorn,	1 "

Spirits of Turpentine,	1 ounce.
No. 6, or Hot drops,	1 "
Laudanum,	1 teaspoonful.
Neatsfoot Oil,	½ pint.
One Beef's Gall.	

The beef gall should be cut, and the green stuff that is in it should be run into a bottle, and the other articles added. Mix well, and cork tightly. Apply three times a day.

The following is another excellent liniment:

Laudanum,	1½ ounces.
Spirits of Camphor,	1½ "
Chloroform,	1½ "
Sweet Oil,	½ ounce.

Mix.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Aconite. — Should be given in the beginning, when the fever is high; skin hot and dry; shooting and tearing pains, worse at night. Bryonia may be given in alternation, (turn about) with it, when the pains are worse on motion, or at night, and when there is headache and swelling of the joints.

Belladonna. — May be given when Bryonia does not relieve, or when the parts are swollen, very red, and shining; the patient is sleepless at night, and complains of dryness in the mouth, and throat; congestion of the head. Belladonna and Bryonia may sometimes be given in alternation, (turn about) with benefit.

Rhus Tox. — Pains worse during rest, parts swollen and red, tearing, or dragging pains in the affected parts, lameness and weakness of the muscles in the vicinity of the diseased portions, increase of the fever and pains at night, perspiration, especially during the pains.

Arnica. — A bruised or sprained feeling in the joints of the hands, and feet, and in the small of back, with hard, red, and shining swellings, and feeling of numbness, and crawling in the affected parts, pains aggravated by motion. May be given in alternation with Rhus.

Pulsatilla. — Pains shifting rapidly from one part to another, feeling of numbness and paralysis, relieved by exposure to cool air.

Colchicum. — Pains are lancinating, jerking, and tearing, worse at night, increased by movement.

Mercury. — Pains worse in the heat of the bed, or towards morning, the patient perspires freely without being relieved by it Lachesis may be given with Mercury.

Dulcamara. — Rheumatism, when caused by exposure to cold, pains set in at night with a light fever.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy, in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms, lengthening the intervals as the patient is relieved.

The application of water is of great service in this disease; cold bandages may be applied to the affected parts, and changed frequently; the patient should in the meantime keep in bed, well covered, and drink freely of water. If perspiration is excited, he should be kept in it from one to two hours, then wash off with a wet towel, and rub dry; he may then take a sitting bath of tepid water, until he is perfectly cooled off.

Diet. — The patient must abstain from all meats or soups, even long after convalescence; he may be allowed, however, gruels, of oat meal, rice, etc., toast water and cold water, warm or cold lemonade and oranges. Covering the swollen joints and parts affected, with wool, or cotton batting, and laying over it a cover of oiled silk, will sometimes readily relieve the pain.

In chronic rheumatism, besides the remedies given under acute rheumatism, the following may be used:

Ignatia. — Pain as if the flesh were detached from the bones; pain worse at night.

China. — Pains worse on the slightest touch, with easy perspiration, parts feel very weak.

Arsenic. — Burning, tearing pains, worse at night, and in the cold air, relieved by external heat.

Phosphorus. — Tearing, drawing pains, caused by the slightest chill, headache, dizziness, oppression of the chest.

Administration of Remedies. — Give a dose, (six globules) two or three times a day. If no improvement follows in ten days or two weeks, another remedy should be chosen.

ALLOPATHIC.

In acute rheumatism, the bowels may be opened with the compound powder of Leptandrin or the compound powder of Jalap. Perspiration should then be excited by the following:

Tincture of Veratrum Viride, - -	1 drachm.
Tincture of Black Cohosh, - - -	2 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours until free perspiration is excited.

The following may be given with good effect:

Carbonate of Potassa, - - - -	2½ drachms.
Nitrate of Potassa, - - - - -	2½ "
Water, - - - - - - -	8 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Tincture of Black Cohosh root, two parts, and the tincture of Colchicum root, one part, given in doses of forty drops, is a valuable remedy.

As a local application, Laudanum may be used, or fomentations of Hops or Stramonium leaves.

In chronic rheumatism, the tincture of Guaiacum taken in doses of a teaspoonful three times a day, will be of great benefit. The following is highly recommended:

Pulverized Camphor	- - - -	2 grains.
" Nitrate of Potash,	- -	2 "
" Opium,	- - - - -	1 grains.

Mix, and make into two powders, and take one on going to bed at night.

The following liniment may be used with good effect:

Sweet Oil,	- - - - - -	1 ounce.
Strong Ammonia,	- - - - -	1 "

Mix, and rub on the affected part with a piece of flannel.

Or this:

Oil of Hemlock,	- - - - -	2 drachms.
" " Origanum,	- - - - -	1 drachm.
Camphor,	- - - - - -	1 "
Opium,	- - - - - - -	1 "
Alcohol,	- - - - - - -	4 ounces.

Mix.

Bathing the affected joint at bedtime with Sweet oil, and wrapping it in cotton batting, which should be kept on during the night, will often afford relief.

Gout.

This is very similar to rheumatism. It is found more frequently among those who live generously, and are of indolent habits, and who make use of rich sauces, wines, animal food, etc.

Symptoms. — An attack sometimes comes on suddenly, but frequently however, it is preceded by symptoms of dyspepsia, headache, nausea, coldness of the feet and limbs; numbness or pricking sensations in the limbs, constipation; an attack generally comes on during the night, when the patient is first awakened by severe, burning, wrenching pain in the ball of the great toe, or some other

smaller joint; the pain continues to increase in violence, or after twenty-four hours it decreases; the attack is liable to be renewed every night. When gout has continued for any length of time, there is stiffness and swelling of the joints, and a deposit of what are called "chalk stones" around the joints. It may suddenly leave the joint, and fall upon some internal organ, as the stomach or the heart, or lungs, and is then exceedingly dangerous.

Gout may be known from rheumatism by the fact that rheumatism is usually found in the larger joints and shifts about, while gout seizes upon the smaller joints, usually of the hands and feet, and is not apt to change about. Rheumatism is seldom preceded by symptoms of dyspepsia; gout is, almost invariably.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The same remedies given under rheumatism will be useful in this complaint, and in addition to those may be mentioned Antimonium Crudum, when the attack is attended with nausea; pain worse after eating; and in the night after drinking wine.

Other remedies are, Ledum, Sabina, Cantharides.

For chronic gout; Calcarea, Phosphoric Acid, Aurum Muriaticum, Phosphorus, Iodine, Hepar Sulphur, Sepia.

ALLOPATHIC.

One teaspoonful of the Wine of Colchicum, may be given two or three times day. This is probably the best remedy in this complaint. After relief is experienced, it should be continued in doses of ten drops, for a few days, to prevent a relapse.

The following will be found an excellent remedy:

Wine of Colchicum root,	1	drachm.
Bi-carbonate of Potassa,	2½	drachms.
Rochelle Salts,	2½	"
Peppermint water,	4	ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Coffee drank freely every day, is said to be an excellent remedy. Cold applications should never be made, as the disease may be driven to another part. The inflamed joint, however, may be bathed in a solution of Bi-carbonate of Soda in warm water.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Place the foot in warm, weak saleratus water, and hold it there for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then apply a poultice of Stra-

monium leaves; this will generally afford relief. A poultice made of weak lye and bran, or vinegar and bran, applied warm will sometimes be beneficial

The following liniment may be used with good effect:

Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Oil of Lobelia,	½ "
Neatsfoot Oil,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Hartshorn,	1 ounce.

Mix.

The bowels should be opened with a teaspoonful each of powdered Mayapple root, and Cream of Tartar, or any other physic. Then after that, use the following:

Tincture of Colchicum seed,	1 ounce.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Distilled water,	2 ounces.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful every two or three hours.

To secure rest and ease from pain, Sulphate or Acetate of Morphine may be given in quarter grain or one-eighth grain doses, every one, two, or three hours.

The patient should abstain from all excess in eating and drinking, and live in a frugal and temperate style. Daily exercise should be taken, and late hours avoided.

Hip Disease, (*Coxalgia.*)

This consists in an inflammation of the membrane and capsular ligament of the hip joint, frequently ending in ulceration, and destruction of the head and neck of the thigh bone. It is similar to what is known as white swelling, which occurs more especially at the knee joint.

Symptoms. — Fullness in the groin; pain which is aggravated when the limb hangs without touching the ground; pain is felt more in the knee than in the hip itself, and shoots down along the inside of the leg, and to the feet; the thigh inclines forward, and the limb has the appearance of being shorter than the other.

The treatment of this disease should be confided to the care of a competent surgeon or physician.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

The bowels should be kept open with Senna, or Bi-carbonate of Potash, and rub the parts affected, with the following preparation:

Pulv. Bloodroot,	½ to 1 ounce.
Chloride of Zinc,	½ to 2 ounces
Water,	2 "

Add enough wheat flour to make a thick paste.

Or this:

Sal Volatile,	½ drachm.
Camphor Water,	1 ounce.

Mix.

The following mixture may be taken internally:

Compound Infusion of Gentian,	4 ounces.
Iodide of Potassium,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful after each meal.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

At the commencement of the disease, apply to the part, a hot fomentation of Hops, Tansy, Catnip, Mayweed, or other bitter herbs.

The following liniment may be used after the pain has been relieved by the herbs:

Alcohol,	1 pint.
Gum Camphor,	1 ounce.

Dissolve the camphor and then add,

Oil of Hemlock,	1 ounce.
Oil of Sassafras,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	1 "
Laudanum,	1 "

Mix. Bathe the part three times a day. At the same time apply a poultice of wheat, bran, vinegar, and strong lye, with a spoonful or two of salt. If ulceration takes place, and matter forms, apply a poultice of Flaxseed and Slippery Elm. If the matter discharges, wash or syringe out the openings with Castile soap-suds, and follow it with a solution of Charcoal and Sulphate of Zinc, or vegetable caustic.

If the patient becomes feeble, and emaciated, tonics should be used, as the following:

Golden Seal,	½ ounce.
Gentian,	½ "
Chamomile Flowers,	½ "
Peruvian Bark,	1½ ounces.
Port Wine,	1 pint.

Dose, from one to two tablespoonfuls two or three times a day.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Belladonna. — When the pain is increased on the slightest movement: the skin is red and shining; dryness of the throat; burning fever. Mercury may be given after it.

Colocynth. — Is the principal remedy in this disease; particularly when there is a feeling as of a tight band around the hips and back, and the pains run down through the groin into the leg; pains worse when lying on the back, limping.

Mercury. — Sharp, cutting, burning pains, worse at night or during movement; profuse perspiration, without relief; may follow Belladonna. Hepar follows well after Mercury.

Lachesis. — Emaciated, with tearing, dragging pain in the joint; abscesses form and discharge; may be given in alternation with Silicea.

Silicea. — When the disease assumes the chronic form. If emaciation has taken place it may be given in alternation with Arsenic and Iodine.

Sulphur. — In cases where other remedies have not entirely relieved.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose (six globules) every morning and night. In acute stages the dose may be repeated every three or four hours.

Cramps.

A cramp is a sudden and violent contraction of a muscle or a set of muscles, and is more generally experienced in the limbs, although it sometimes attacks the stomach, breast, etc.

Causes. — Sudden exposure to cold or damp night air; drinking cold water when very hot and perspiring; indigestible food; excesses in eating and drinking, overstraining the muscles.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

When the attack occurs in the legs, tying a cord or handkerchief tightly around the leg above the affected part, will frequently relieve. Drawing the top of the foot as closely as possible to the shin, and holding it until the spasm passes will sometimes be beneficial.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

When the cramp is in the stomach, apply over the region of the stomach, a mixture of equal parts of Laudanum, Camphor, Essence

of Peppermint, and Oil of Amber. Red Pepper and Whiskey may be used when the cramp is in the leg or neck.

As an internal remedy for cramp in the stomach, use the compound tincture of Lobelia and Capsicum.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Colocynth. — Will generally relieve cramps occurring in the night. If the cramps occur more in the daytime, take Rhus.

Veratrum. — May be given every night, where it occurs frequently.

Sulphur, Lycopodium and Sepia. — May be used to prevent the return of cramps.

If cramps occur in the stomach, see "Stomach Ache," Section I., Chapter XII.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose night and morning.

ALLOPATHIC.

When the cramp occurs in the stomach, apply warm fomentations of Hops, Tansy, or Mustard. Morphine given in doses of one-fourth of a grain, will generally relieve.

Goitre, — (Derbyshire Neck.)

This is an enlargement of the thyroid gland, which is situated on the fore part of the throat or neck. It is very slow in its progress, and attended with no pain. It occurs generally in countries where snow water, or water containing large quantities of lime, or earthy matter, is drank. It is found principally in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, England, and among the Alps.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Spongia. — Is the principal remedy in this disease. Dose, six globules every evening. Washing externally with a solution of the tincture of Iodine, diluted in Alcohol, will also be beneficial.

Other remedies are Calcarea, Iodine, Arsenic, Sepia, Silicea, Conium. These remedies may be used one after the other as the patient may see fit, only one dose a day, however, should be taken

ALLOPATHIC.

The following may be used with good effect :

Compound Infusion of Sarsaparilla,	1 pint.
Iodide of Potassium,	½ ounce.

Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful after each meal.

The following ointment may be used at the same time :

Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Lard,	2 ounces.

Mix.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The following is recommended :

Iodine,	½ grain.
Sulphate of Morphine,	½ "
Burnt Sponge,	1 "

Extract of Liquorice, enough to form a pill mass. Give at one dose, and repeat two or three times a day.

The following ointment may be used at the same time :

Iodide of Potassium,	1 drachm.
Iodine,	10 grains.
Lard,	1½ ounces.

Mix. Rub on the enlargement once or twice a day, and wear flannel around the neck.

Sleeplessness.

This consists in an impossibility to sleep, without any apparent cause. It is particularly distressing in infants.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

Coffea and Belladonna. — Either alone, or in alternation, a dose (four globules) every hour, will generally be sufficient to allay the excitement of the nervous system.

Ignatia. — When caused by grief, or indigestion.

Hyosciamus. — Especially after severe illness.

Opium. — After fright, or fear, or where frightful visions appear before the eyes when closed.

Pulsatilla. — When caused by having indulged too freely in eating.

Aconite. — When caused by anxiety and agitation.

Nux Vomica. — When from study, or from drinking tea or coffee.

Palsy, — Paralysis.

Palsy is the loss of the power of voluntary motion, or feeling, coming on sometimes gradually, but oftener, suddenly. When it is confined to a single limb, or certain muscles of the body, it is called local palsy. When it affects one-half of the body, from the

head to the foot, it is called Hemiplegia. When it affects one-half of the body, from the hips downward, it is called Paraplegia. When there is a continual tremor attending, it is called Shaking palsy.

Symptoms. — An attack is generally sudden; sometimes, however, there are symptoms preceding, such as coldness of the parts, with more or less numbness, and slight twitches in the muscles.

Causes. — Paralysis may be produced by anything affecting the brain; as apoplexy; the pressure of tumors on certain parts of the body; driving in of eruptions; injuries; intemperance; injuries to the spine.

TREATMENT. — ALLOPATHIC.

A sudden attack requires the same treatment as apoplexy. When this disease becomes chronic; frictions, blisters, stimulating baths, and stimulating liniments, should be applied. Strychnine may be used with good effect as follows:

Strychnine,	2 grains.
Extract of Belladonna,	5 "
Alcoholic Extract of Black Cohosh,	2 scruples.

Mix, and make into forty pills. Dose, one pill four times a day.

The following may be used with benefit:

Tincture of Nux Vomica,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Aconite,	2 drachms.
Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum,	2 "

Mix. Dose, thirty drops every three hours.

As a liniment use the following:

Oil of Turpentine,	2 teaspoonfuls.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 "
Water of Ammonia,	2 "
Olive Oil,	2 "

Mix.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

For a sudden attack, use the same treatment as in apoplexy. After the violent symptoms have abated, give a dose of some purgative, as Senna and Salts; or an injection of Castor, or Sweet oil and warm water. The bowels should be kept open by doses of Podophyllin and Leptandrin, with injections. The patient should take the following pill at the same time:

Extract of Hyosciamus, - - - - -	40 grains.
Extract of Aconite, - - - - - -	20 "
Macrotin, - - - - - - -	20 "

Make into twenty pills. Dose, one pill night and morning. Or this:

Alcoholic Extract of Nux Vomica, -	8 grains.
Protoxide of Iron, - - - - - -	1 grain.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four pills. Dose, two pills twice a day.

Indian Hemp is an excellent remedy, and may be used in the form of an infusion. An infusion of Feverfew drank freely is also valuable. The limbs and parts affected should be rubbed daily with cold water and salt.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Rhus Tox. and Causticum are valuable remedies.

If the paralysis is caused by loss of fluids, give China, Ferrum, Sulphur.

If from the suppression of an eruption, or customary discharges, give Lachesis, Causticum, Sulphur.

If from apoplexy, give Ipecac, Lycopodium, Lachesis.

If the muscles of the face are paralyzed, Belladonna, Causticum, Graphites.

If the muscles of the tongue, Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyosciamus, Opium, Lachesis.

If the muscles of the arms, Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Opium, Lycopodium, Lachesis.

If the muscles of the lower limbs, Cocculus, Nux Vomica, Opium, Stannum, Silicea.

Electricity and Galvanism are extremely useful agents in the treatment of this disease. The patient should bathe frequently in cold water.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, take a dose (four globules) two or three times a day.

Note. — This disease should be treated by a physician.

Delirium Tremens, (*Mania a Potu.*)

This is a disease to which persons of intemperate habits are liable.

Symptoms. — It usually commences with nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, which is soon followed by incessant talking; trembling

of the limbs; restlessness; raving; rapid pulse; as the disease progresses, the symptoms become worse; the patient talks continually; rapidly arranges the bedclothes; imagines that he sees persons, or serpents, witches, bugs, insects; he laughs, and then cries immediately after; horrible monsters appear before him; his eyes are bloodshot, and have a peculiar glare; countenance is pale, haggard and distorted. The patient may die from apoplexy, from debility, or may gradually sink.

Causes. — The more common cause is suddenly abstaining from intoxicating drinks by those who have been accustomed to using them. It also happens to persons while in the height of dissipation. It usually comes on four or five days after the excitement of drink has passed away.

TREATMENT. — ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

Dr. John King recommends the following to be used:

Sulphate of Quinine, - - - - -	8 grains.
Sulphate of Morphine, - - - - -	1 grain.

Mix, and divide into four powders. Dose, one powder every hour, or in severe cases, every half hour, for the first two or three days. After continuing these powders for some time, the intervals should be lengthened, so that the Morphine will not have too much of an effect upon the system. Shortly after the first dose, give the patient a tablespoonful of brandy with a little water and sugar, which should be repeated as often as necessary. Opium may be given in doses of three grains, and repeated every hour for three or four hours. Instead of Opium, Laudanum may be used, in doses of sixty drops, or a small teaspoonful in a little brandy, and repeated every one, two, or three hours. After the first dose, the dose should be reduced to twenty or thirty drops. When the patient has recovered from an attack, an emetic should be given, of equal parts of Lobelia and Ipecac. The patient should be allowed small quantities of brandy, or other spirits.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Opium. — Is the principal remedy. Give one or two drops of the diluted tincture, every hour or two, for at least twenty hours.

Other remedies which may be used after this, are Belladonna, Nux Vomica, Hyosciamus, Stramonium, Digitalis. Each remedy should be given for at least twenty-four hours, and repeated every three or four hours, six globules at a dose.

If the patient sees frightful images and visions in his sleep, and cries, give Calcarea Carbonica.

If nothing will induce him to sleep, give Arsenic and Lobelia in alternation, a dose every one or two hours.

ALLOPATHIC

Give one-third of a grain of Morphine. If this does not have the effect to quiet the patient, give thirty drops of Laudanum, every two hours until sleep is produced. Hop tea may be drank freely, and a grain of Opium, given every three or four hours. Ale or porter should be allowed, or brandy in moderate doses. In some cases warm baths continued for a number of hours, and cold applications to the head, will be found beneficial.

Epilepsy.

Epilepsy, or falling sickness, occurs very frequently in children. It consists of sudden unconsciousness, with convulsions. It is a chronic disease, and frequently ends in insanity.

Symptoms. — An attack is generally sudden, and attended with a loud cry; the patient falls down and becomes senseless; struggles violently; foams at the mouth; face becomes livid and swollen; breathes violently; the head is jerked from one side to the other; the eyes stare, open and close rapidly, or are turned upwards or downwards; the teeth gnash together: frequently the attack is preceded by a peculiar sensation, as of cold wind, or the crawling of an insect, which passes from some part of the body or limbs, to the head, and when it reaches the head, the attack occurs; this sensation is called the *aura epileptica*. In some cases, however, the symptoms are much lighter; the patient becomes unconscious only for a moment.

Causes. — It sometimes exists as a hereditary disease. It is generally caused by worms; indigestible food; teeth-cutting; sexual excesses; masturbation; irritation of the womb; diseases of the brain, or spinal marrow; stone or gravel in the kidneys; fright; passion; distress of mind.

TREATMENT. — HOMEOPATHIC.

The patient should be placed in a position that he can not hurt

himself; the clothing should be loosened on all parts of the body, and a cork, or some soft substance placed between the teeth to prevent the tongue and lips from being wounded. He should not be restrained during the paroxysm, any more than sufficient to prevent him doing himself injury.

The first remedy that should be given is Belladonna.

If the face is dark and swollen, breathing hard, and snoring, give Opium, Stramonium, Ignatia, Hyosciamus. Coffea may also be administered during an attack, especially when the attack is caused by fright, mortification, or other mental emotions.

When it occurs in children, during teeth-cutting, Chamomilla, Coffea and Hyosciamus, are the remedies.

When the eyes are bloodshot, foaming at the mouth, distortion of the limbs and face, Cicuta, and Stramonium, are the best remedies.

When the attack is caused by great excitement, worms, or exposure to great heat, and attended with screams, violent convulsive movement of the limbs, gnashing of the teeth, frothing at the mouth, give Hyosciamus, Ignatia, Cocculus.

When the attack is caused by the abuse of stimulants, venereal excitement, disordered stomach, give Nux Vomica.

When it occurs in drunkards, give Opium, Nux Vomica.

When the attack is caused by the driving in of an eruption, give Ipecac, Belladonna or Cuprum.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy selected, give a dose (six globules) once or twice a day.

ALLOPATHIC.

The same treatment during the paroxysm should be used as in the Homeopathic.

The bowels should be kept regular, and mustard poultices applied along the spine once in a while. Valerianate of Zinc is recommended to be given; beginning with one grain twice a day, and gradually increasing to three or four grains. Bromide of Potassium is recommended, given in doses of from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a day, and continued for a great length of time.

The following is a valuable remedy:

Citrate of Iron and Strychnine, - - -	1 drachm.
Syrup of Orange Peel, - - - - -	2 ounces
Soft water, - - - - - -	½ pint.

Mix. Give a teaspoonful three times day. This will have a tendency to build up the nervous system.

It is said that a black silk handkerchief thrown over the face of a person having a fit, will immediately bring him out.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

During an attack, the same means as given in the Homeopathic treatment should be employed.

The following pills are highly recommended:

Iodine,	24 grains.
Extract of Belladonna,	6 "
Sulphate of Morphine,	4½ "

Simple syrup, enough to make a pill mass. Rub the medicines together forming a fine powder, and then add the syrup. Divide into forty-eight pills. Dose, one pill an hour after each meal.

At the same time the following pills may also be used:

Prussiate of Iron,	4 scruples.
Sulphate of Quinine,	4 "
Extract of Black Cohosh,	4 "

Mix the powders thoroughly, then add the extract, and form a pill mass; divide into forty-eight pills. Give one an hour previous to each meal.

A liniment composed as follows may be used with advantage:

Oil of Origanum,	equal parts.
Oil of Peppermint,	
Oil of Amber,	
Camphor,	
Tincture of Stramonium Seed,	

Mix, and apply along the spinal column at night.

The following infusion may be used in some cases with benefit:

Infusion of Scullcap,	1 ounce.
Infusion of Peony Root,	1 "
Infusion of Valerian,	1 "
Infusion of Peach leaves,	1 "
Infusion of Sassafras,	3 ounces.

A teaspoonful of this mixture in half a pint of boiling water, sweetened, should be drank frequently.

St. Vitus' Dance, (*Chorea.*)

This disease occurs generally in childhood.

Symptoms. — The complaint affects the muscles of the limbs, face, or other parts of the body and they sometimes twitch so violently, as to interfere with walking, speaking, or eating.

Causes. — Among the exciting causes are, worms; powerful mental emotions; fright; falls; blows; excessive venereal indulg-

ence; masturbation, and other causes which produce debility of the nervous system.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

All causes of excitement should be removed. The patient should take sufficient exercise out of doors; have a good diet, and bathe frequently in cold water.

ALLOPATHIC.

The bowels should be regulated with some gentle physic. If the nervous system is much reduced, give the following:

Oxide of Zinc,	2 drachms.
Extract of Cicuta,	2 scruples.

Mix, and make into forty-eight pills. Dose, one pill three times a day.

The Calabar bean has been recently recommended as a remedy. Dose, half a drachm of the tincture, or from one to six grains of the powder, three times a day.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL

An infusion of Scullcap will be found very beneficial. The patient should drink from half a pint, to a pint daily. The infusion of Feverfew is also valuable.

As a restorative of the nervous system, use the following:

Comfrey Root,	1 ounce.
Spikenard Root,	1 "
Columba Root,	½ "
Gentian Root,	½ "
Chamomile Flowers,	½ "

Bruise the roots, and cover the whole with a pint of boiling water. When cold put in a bottle, and add a quart of Madeira wine. Dose, half a wineglassful three or four times a day.

Fainting, (*Syncope.*)

Fainting is preceded by a distress about the heart; swimming of the head; confusion of ideas; cold hands and feet; dimness of sight; the pulse diminishes; the face becomes deadly pale, and the person falls down, and becomes more or less unconscious.

Causes. — Whatever causes debility, particularly of the nervous system; sudden surprises and emotions; excessive pain; great heat; certain odors, etc.

TREATMENT.

The patient should be placed on his back, and fresh air freely admitted into the room; sprinkle the face with cold water, or spirits of Ammonia, rub the arms and legs; spirits of Camphor, Ether, or vinegar may be held to the nose. As soon as the patient can swallow, give a teaspoonful of the compound spirits of Lavender, with ten or twelve drops of Ammonia in it.

Persons subject to fainting, should avoid all crowded assemblies where the air is bad, and should not wear cravats, or tight dresses or other tight clothing.

HOMEOPATHIC.

For the bad consequence which an attack may have on the nervous system, give the following remedies:

When caused by fright; Aconite, Opium, Veratrum, Staphysagria.

By great joy; Coffea, Opium, Aconite.

By anger; Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica, Chamomilla.

By excessive pain; Veratrum, Aconite, Chamomilla.

By slight pain; Hepar Sulphur.

By grief, mortification, etc.; Ignatia, Colocynth, Phosphoric Acid, Mercury, Staphysagria.

By fear; Ignatia, Pulsatilla, Veratrum, Opium.

By blood letting, etc., China, Carbo Veg., Veratrum. A little wine or brandy in water may also be given.

Administration of Remedies. — Dissolve twelve globules of the selected remedy, in half a teaspoonful of water, and give a teaspoonful every five or ten minutes.

If not relieved in half an hour, prepare another remedy, and give in the same manner.

Apparent Death from Hunger.

In case of starvation, the person should not be fed too freely at first, from fear of a fatal result. Injections of small portions of milk, beef tea, or mutton broth, should be used. As soon as he can swallow, give warm milk, drop by drop through the mouth; the quantity may be increased until the patient can take a teaspoonful, then a few drops of wine or brandy may be added. Rice water, barley water, and toast water, may also be used. Nourishment should be given every ten or fifteen minutes; as the patient improves, beef tea or broth may be given in small quantities.

Apparent Death from Drowning.

The following is Marshall Hall's "ready method:"

1st. Treat the patient instantly in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck and chest, to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2nd. In order to clear the throat, place the patient gently on the face with one wrist under the forehead, so that all fluid and the tongue itself may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

3d. To excite respiration or breathing, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as dilute Ammonia, Camphor, etc.

4th. Make the face warm by brisk rubbing; and then dash cold water upon it.

5th. If not successful, lose no time, but imitate breathing; Place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently, but completely on the side, and a little beyond, and then again on the face, and so on, alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly, fifteen times only in a minute. When the patient lies on his face, the chest is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place, when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and inspiration occurs.

6th. When the patient lies on the face, make uniform and efficient pressure along the spine, removing the pressure immediately before turning on the side. The pressure augments the expiration, the turning commences inspiration.

7th. Rub the limbs briskly with firm pressure, and with energy back and forth, to aid the return of the blood in the veins to the heart.

8th. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured, each by-stander supplying a coat, or cloak, etc. In the meanwhile, from time to time, to excite inspiration, let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand.

9th. Rub the body briskly until it is dry and warm, and then dash cold water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

Apparent Death from Freezing.

The patient should be carefully undressed and covered all over with snow, leaving only the mouth and nostrils free; the snow should be renewed as it melts. If no snow can be had, put him in a bath of water as cold as ice, and let him remain ten or fifteen minutes, then cover him with bags containing pounded ice. As soon as the stiffness of the muscles is relaxed, dry the body carefully, and place it in a cold bed in a cold room, and rub all over with the warm hands under the bedclothes. This must be continued for hours. As soon as signs of life show themselves, inject into the bowels a little camphor and water; also put a drop of camphor on the tongue from time to time. As more signs of life appear, inject warm black coffee and milk, and give him a little by the mouth.

The same means recommended in "Apparent Death from Drowning" may be used.

Apparent Death from Hanging.

The person should be instantly cut down, and the clothing removed from every part of the body, and the same means as mentioned under "Apparent Death from Drowning" be used.

Apparent Death from Lightning.

Remove the body into the fresh air and dash cold water over it. If possible, cover the body all over except the face with fresh earth. If the patient recovers, remove him to a light sunny room, where he should be kept quiet for some time.

Apparent Death from Noxious Vapors.

Remove the body into the cool fresh air, and dash cold water over the face, head and over the whole body; strong vinegar may be held under the nostrils. The means recommended under "Apparent Death from Drowning," should also be used.

Apparent Death from Falls or Blows.

Put five drops of tincture of Arnica in a tumblerful of water, and give a teaspoonful every two or three minutes until several doses have been taken. The parts which have been injured by the fall or blow, should be bathed with a solution of the tincture of Arnica and cold water. Injections of the same mixture may also be used.

Apparent Death from Violent Mental Emotions

See Fainting.

CHAPTER II.

The Sick Room.

Nursing the Sick.

THE sick room should be large, lofty, and if possible, fronting the north; the windows should be capable of being opened by drawing down from the top. It is well to have a fire place in the room, as it induces free circulation. All unnecessary furniture should be removed, and when possible two chambers should join with a bed in each, so that the patient can be moved from one bed to the other every morning and evening. The bedclothes of the bed from which the patient is removed, should be immediately turned down and exposed to the air. The mattress should also be freely aired. It is important to regulate the temperature, which should never be above sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, or below fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The patient should never be allowed to become chilly. Order and cleanliness should be strictly observed in the sick room. There are many little things which at other times would pass unnoticed, but will annoy a sick person extremely. The passages of the patient should be removed immediately after evacuation, and the bed linen, and bed-clothing should be changed every two or three days. The clean clothes should be well aired, and thoroughly dried, before using. In diseases of long standing, and in contagious diseases, the whole bed and bedding should be changed once or twice during the sickness.

Cooking in the departments of the sick, is very improper, and no food of any kind whatever should be kept in a sick room or in its vicinity. Unless disagreeable to the patient, light should be freely admitted. The bed of the patient should be a mattress or a tick stuffed with straw; but on no account should a feather bed be used.

Fumigations and disinfectants, should be forbidden in a sick room. As a general thing, whatever has a tendency to poison the atmosphere such as discharges of the patient, should be immediately taken out, and there will be no necessity for fumigations.

It is very important that quiet should be maintained. A sick person will stand the noise in the street, and noise about the house; but even whispering in his own room will disturb him, perhaps seriously. The nurse should not wear creaking shoes, nor the children be allowed to come into the room or near it. All gossiping or any conversation which would excite the apprehension, or expectation of the patient is very injurious. Never allow a patient to be aroused from sleep.

The nurse should always be calm, cool, and collected, and be able to subdue all unpleasant feelings; manifesting only a spirit of kindness towards the patient. When dangerous symptoms arise, self-control is of the highest importance. It is necessary that the nurse should have strength sufficient to enable her to lift the patient in and out of bed, and to move him around, as necessary. She should also be healthy, and not liable to sudden attacks of sickness. It is important also that she should be kind, sympathizing, and good-natured.

Much can be done by a nurse with these qualifications in hastening the recovery of the patient. Above all, she should follow strictly, the direction of the physician, and not take it upon herself to prescribe other remedies, or give other directions, unless in her judgement it is absolutely necessary. Changes in treatment are sometimes called for during the absence of the physician; but the change should be made with care. She should not conceal from the physician any changes which have been made in the management of the patient during his absence.

Preparation of Food, for Sickness, and Convalescence.

It is extremely difficult to know exactly what diet to give to sick persons; very often a slight error in diet will bring on a fatal result. The patient frequently desires that which would be ex-

tremely injurious. When there is a great amount of fever or inflammation, the less food taken, the better; but after the fever has been subdued, light diet is then allowable.

When any article of food causes increased action of the heart, quickness of the pulse, headache, or pains in the stomach or bowels, it is then an indication that such food is injurious. The patient should never be urged to eat, he is better able to tell what he wishes than any one else. If he craves for any particular thing, as a general thing it will do him good.

When the patient is recovering from disease, but is still weak, though gradually regaining strength, strict attention should be given to the diet. In regard to the kinds of food which may be allowed, it should be remembered that first of all, it must be light and nutritious. Milk is probably as easy of digestion as any other substance; it may be given at all times during the sickness and convalescence without injury; it should, however, not be used except when drawn immediately from the cow. After the cream has formed, it is indigestible. Eggs broken in hot water and slightly cooked, may also be allowed. Boiled rice is easy of digestion, and beef tea, mutton broth, and chicken are useful in convalescence. Fruits are sometimes very beneficial and at other times very hurtful. In fever, the juice of ripe oranges will be extremely grateful, the pulpy part should always be rejected. Grapes may also be allowed, being careful not to swallow the seeds or skin. Lemon juice, lemonade, strawberries which have their juice bruised out and strained, may also be allowed. Hot water poured upon bruised tamarinds, peaches, etc., and allowed to stand until cold, will be beneficial. Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate, should not be allowed, to either sick or convalescent. Toast water may be used as a drink. Cold water may be taken at all times with benefit, if it causes no distressing symptoms. Rice water, barley water, and apple water, are all good drinks. Boiled fish is generally easy of digestion, as well as oyster broth. As a general rule, all shell fish should be forbidden. Vegetables, such as boiled po-

tatoes, boiled beets, and boiled onions, may be eaten without harm ; they should, however, be boiled in two waters until quite soft.

Useful Recipes.

To Make Gruel. — The following is an excellent recipe :

Pour a quart of hot water into a clean earthen or tin vessel over a brisk fire ; when it boils, add two large tablespoonfuls of corn or oat meal ; mix it smooth in just water enough to thicken it ; put a small lump of butter into the water, and when melted, add the meal and stir for about half an hour ; then add a teacupful of sweet milk, and when it boils again, throw in the upper crust of hard baked bread cut into small pieces ; let it boil some time, and add a little black pepper, a little salt, a pinch of grated nutmeg, a little more butter and a teaspoonful of French brandy. The butter, spices, and brandy, should be omitted when the case is a serious one.

Beef Tea. — Take a pound of lean beef, cut it fine, put it in a bottle corked tightly, and put the bottle into a kettle of warm water ; the water should be allowed to boil for a considerable time ; the bottle should then be removed and the contents poured out. The tea may be salted a little, and a teaspoonful given each time.

Another way of preparing it is as follows :

Take a thick steak, broil slightly on a gridiron until the juices have started, and then squeeze thoroughly with a lemon squeezer. The juice thus extracted will be highly nutritious.

Toast Water. — Toast slightly a piece of bread, and add to it boiling water ; if preferred, sweeten. It may be flavored with lemon or orange peel.

Flax Seed Tea. — Take an ounce of flax seed and a little pounded liquorice root, and pour on a pint of boiling water ; place the vessel near a fire for four hours ; strain through a linen or cotton cloth.

Barley Coffee. — Roast barley until well brown, and boil a tablespoonful of it in a pint of water for five minutes ; strain, and

add a little sugar, if desired. A nourishing drink toward the close of fever and during convalescence.

Oat Meal Coffee. — Mix common oat meal and water to form cake; bake and brown it, powder it, and boil in water five minutes. Good for checking obstinate vomiting, especially in cholera morbus.

Egg Brandy. — Take the yolks of two eggs, beat well, and add half an ounce of white sugar, and a little cinnamon water, or two drops of oil of cinnamon. Mix well, and add a wineglass of French brandy.

Milk Punch. — A teaspoonful of sugar and enough water to dissolve it; pour in two gills or teacupfuls of milk, and then in a small stream stirring constantly, a tablespoonful or two of brandy or rum.

Egg Nog. — A teaspoonful of sugar well beaten with an egg, add a gill or a teacupful of milk, and one or two tablespoonfuls of good French brandy. Flavor with grated nutmeg.

Sage Tea. — Dry leaves of sage, half a ounce; boiling water, one quart; infuse for half an hour, strain and add sugar and lemon juice as required by the patient. Balm and other teas are made in the same manner.

Rice Water. — Rice, two ounces; water, two quarts; boil an hour or so, and add sugar and nutmeg.

A Refreshing Drink in Fevers. — Put a little sage, two sprigs of balm, and a little sorrel into a stone jug; peel a small lemon, slice it, and put in, together with a small piece of the rind; then pour in three pints of boiling water, sweeten, and cover it close.

Another. — Take half an ounce of prunes, or dried plums, an ounce of cranberries, half an ounce of stoned raisins, and a quart of water; boil down to one pint, strain, and flavor with lemon peel, or essence of lemon. Keep it closely covered.

Another. — Take one ounce each of currants, raisins, and tamarinds or prunes, and boil in one quart of water down to one pint. Flavor with lemon peel, or essence of lemon.

Currant Jelly, currants, cranberries, and prunes make refreshing drinks, when added to water, and sweetened to suit the patient's taste.

Water Gruel. — Corn, or oatmeal two tablespoonfuls; water, one quart; boil for ten or fifteen minutes, and add sugar, or salt, if desired by the patient.

Rice Gruel. — Ground rice, one heaping tablespoonful; ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful; water one quart; boil slowly for fifteen or twenty minutes, add the cinnamon near the conclusion of the boiling, strain and sweeten.

Cooling Drink for Fevers. — Take vinegar, one teacupful, water, six teacupfuls; and honey, two teacupfuls. Mix together. If honey does not agree with the person, use molasses or syrup.

Quince Wine. — Take six quinces, slice them and pour on half a gallon of boiling water; let them stand over night, and in the morning boil fifteen minutes and add one pound of sugar. Let the liquid ferment, and add one pint of whisky or brandy; strain and keep in closely corked bottles or jugs.

Gum Arabic Mixture. — Dissolve four ounces of gum Arabic, in three teacupfuls of boiling water; sweeten and flavor as desired. Useful in cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Panada. — White bread, one ounce; water, one pint; ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful; boil until well mixed, and add a little sugar and nutmeg. Wine may be added if desirable.

Sago Gruel. — Sago, two tablespoonfuls; water, one pint; boil until it thickens, frequently stirring. Wine, sugar, and nutmeg may be used, if desirable.

Mucilage of Elm Bark. — Place a small quantity of elm bark in cold water. May be drank after an hour or two. If agreeable it may be flavored with lemon juice, or essence of lemon, or other essence. It may be drank freely in cases of inflammation of the bladder, stomach, etc.

Tapioca Jelly. — Tapioca, two tablespoonfuls; water, one pint; boil slowly for an hour, until it becomes of a jelly like appearance;

add sugar, wine, and nutmeg, to suit the taste of the patient. Lemon juice may also be added.

Irish Moss Jelly. — Irish moss, half an ounce; fresh milk, one and a half pints; boil down to a pint, strain, and add a sufficient amount of sugar and lemon juice, or peach water, to give it an agreeable flavor.

Arrow Root Gruel. — Add a tablespoonful of arrow root, to half a pint of boiling water; mix well, add half a pint of milk, and boil together for two or three minutes; sweeten to the taste. Wine may be added if suited to the case.

Milk Porridge. — Add two tablespoonfuls of corn meal, to a pint each of milk and water; mix the meal with a small quantity of cold water, so as to form a thin paste; pour the milk and water together and as soon as they commence boiling, add the paste, and stir. It may be flavored with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, or wine.

Isinglass Jelly. — Isinglass, one roll, boiled in one pint of water until dissolved, then strain, and add one pint of sweet milk. Put it again over the fire, and let it just boil up. Sweeten with loaf sugar, and grate nutmeg upon it. If properly made it resembles custard.

Apple Water. — Cut two large apples into slices and pour on them a quart of boiling water; after standing two or three hours sweeten slightly.

Boiled Flour. — Tie one pound of flour in a linen bag; dip this a number of times into cold water, and then sprinkle flour upon the outside to form a crust, which will prevent the water from entering inside while boiling; place the bag thus prepared, in some water, and boil until it becomes a hard, dry mass. A little of this may be grated, and prepared in the same manner as arrow root gruel.

Vegetable Soup. — Take one turnip, one potato, one onion, and slice and boil them in one quart of water for an hour, add salt as agreeable, and pour the whole upon a piece of dry toast.

Mutton Tea. — Take one pound of mutton, remove the fat, and cut the meat in small pieces; pour half a pint of boiling water

over it, let it stand near a fire for half an hour, and then boil for one hour, strain through a sieve or cloth; add salt to suit taste. A very nourishing diet.

Mutton Broth. — Take one pound of good mutton, remove the fat, and put in a vessel with three pints of boiling water; simmer for two hours; then cut up into slices three carrots, three turnips, and three onions; boil them in a quart of water for half an hour, strain, and add the vegetables to the mutton liquor, season with salt, and simmer slowly for four hours.

Chicken Broth. — Take half a chicken, remove all the fat, cut the meat up into small pieces, and break the bones; put into a vessel with three pints of boiling water; boil for one hour, season with salt, and strain. Very nourishing.

Rennet Whey. — New milk, one quart; rennet a large spoonful; heat the milk and then add the rennet; boil until the curd separates, which is to be taken off.

Vinegar Whey. — Milk, one pint; vinegar, one tablespoonful; boil for a few minutes and separate the curd.

Alum Whey. — To a pint of milk, add a teaspoonful of powdered alum, boil and strain; useful in diarrhœa, dysentery, and inflammation of the stomach. The curd forms an excellent poultice for inflammation of the eye.

Mustard Whey. — Mustard seed, one tablespoonful; milk, one pint; boil together for a few minutes and separate the curd. A useful drink in dropsy.

Calves' Feet Jelly. — Take two calves' feet, and add to them one gallon of water; boil down to one quart; strain, and when cold, skim off the fat; add to this the whites of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, a half pound of loaf sugar and the juice of four lemons. Mix well. Boil them a few minutes, stirring constantly, and strain through flannel.

Orange Whey. — Milk, one pint; the juice of one orange with a portion of the peel; boil the milk, then put the orange to it, and let it stand until coagulation takes place, and strain.

Sweet Whey. — Skimmed milk, two quarts, and a piece of

calves' rennet. Mix, and put in a warm place until it coagulates, and then strain.

Wine Whey. — Milk, two-thirds of a pint; water, one-third of a pint; maderia or other wine, one gill; sugar, one dessert-spoonful; put the milk and water together in a deep pan on the fire, and at the moment when it begins to boil, pour in the wine and the sugar, stirring constantly; boil ten or fifteen minutes; when boiled, strain through a sieve. This may be drank either cold or warm, a wineglassful at a time. An excellent thing in all forms of fever.

Sippets. — On an extremely hot plate put two or three slices of bread, and pour over them some of the juice of Boiled beef, mutton or veal, and sprinkle over them a little salt.

Chicken Panada. — Take the white meat of a chicken, having removed the skin and fat, and boil in a small quantity of water until the flesh is soft; pound the flesh in a mortar until pulpy, and then add an equal weight of stale, wheat bread, gradually adding some of the water in which the chicken was boiled, until the whole forms a thin fluid paste, boil this paste for ten minutes, frequently stirring; and season to suit the taste.

French Milk Porridge. — Stir together some oatmeal and water, and let the mixture stand until clear, and pour off the water; then put some more water to the meal, stir it well, and let it stand until the next day; strain through a fine sieve, and boil the water, adding the milk while doing so. The proportion of water must be small.

CHAPTER III.

Hydropathic Treatment.

WATER when used in connection with other treatment is extremely valuable, but the application of it requires a knowledge of its effects, by the person employing it, and care to avoid serious consequences.

The Towel, or Sponge Bath.

Persons who are reduced, physically, may bathe part of the body first; as the head, face, arms, and chest, drying and rubbing with a dry towel, or the dry hand, before bathing the rest of the body. This form of sponging the patient's body in fevers, or other acute diseases, is frequently better than exposing the whole body. The temperature of the water must be governed by the feelings of the patient. It may be commenced with tepid water, and gradually reducing it to cool, or cold water, as the patient is able to bear it. In acute diseases when the object is to reduce fever, water at a temperature of seventy-five, or eighty-five degrees, is better than colder water. The best time for taking a sponge bath, is the morning immediately after rising from bed; sometimes a second bath may be taken before going to bed. Exercise in the open air should follow the bath. The baths may be continued for a quarter of an hour or longer, if it is desired to act as a stimulant, or to cool off the body. When a shorter time is used, it has a strengthening and exhilarating effect, and also equalizes the circulation of the blood.

Shower Baths.

These baths are taken in a box, or a machine constructed for the purpose; the water is brought into contact with different parts of the body, at the same time, in little streams. Weak or nervous

people should begin with tepid water, gradually making it colder.

This bath may be taken by a person standing in an empty bathing tub, or other vessel, and an assistant standing on a chair, and pouring water over him, from a common watering pot. These baths stimulate the nervous system and the skin; they are recommended particularly in diseases which require repeated sweatings for their cure, or for patients, who in consequence of disease of the chest, can not bear the full baths, after sweating.

Wash-tub Bath.

This is a convenient and valuable resort in fevers. Fill a tub one third, or one half full of water, either cold, or warm, in which place the patient, having his feet in a smaller tub or vessel. If the patient be weak he should have an attendant. The body and limbs should be thoroughly washed, occasionally pouring water of the same temperature over the shoulders and body. As a general rule, tepid water is the best, being less liable to produce a return of the fever. The bath may be continued for from two to five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the height of the fever, and the strength of the patient. It should not be prolonged so far as to produce chilliness, or pallor of the skin, or blueness of the nails. Dry with towels, or a dry rubbing sheet. If the fever returns, the bath should be again resorted to, until it is reduced. It is very useful in eruptive fevers, in bilious remittents, typhoid, and the hot stage of intermittent.

Rubbing or Dripping Bath.

This is a valuable remedy, and may be used in various diseases, and states of the system:

Take a coarse linen or cotton sheet, and wring it well if you wish it for a rubbing sheet, and wring it lightly for a dripping sheet. Throw it quickly about the patient's body from behind, and let him and the attendant both rub briskly over the sheet for two, three, four or more minutes, until the surface of the body becomes thoroughly warmed; follow it with a dry sheet and towel and hand rubbing. When used as cool as it can be borne, it acts

as a tonic and stimulant. It removes feverish thirst, takes off languor, gives new vigor to mind and limb, and produces a pleasant glow over the body. If the patient is feeble, the sheet should be of a mild temperature, from eighty to ninety degrees, gradually reducing it. When used for stimulating and invigorating the nerves or the brain, or for reducing pain, it should be cool or cold, and the sheet be re-wet, and re-applied several times in quick succession.

For feverish pulse, and heat in chronic diseases, it may be used at bedtime, and should be of a mild temperature. It has a tendency to allay nervous excitability and induce sleep. It is valuable in fevers of all kinds; also in diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, etc. The patient before taking the bath, should wash his hands and face in cold water.

Pail Douche.

This is more stimulating than the preceding, and excites greater nervous action. The patient should stand in an empty bathing tub, and the attendant having prepared two pails of water, one warmer than the other, should dash the warmer pailful half upon his chest, and half upon his back, following with the second pailful in the same manner; then dry and use friction. It is not advisable to use this in great nervousness; nor should it be used when there is serious disease of the heart or lungs. It is generally used when the temperament is sluggish, or the disease is of a general nature.

The Wet Sheet Packing.

This is a valuable process to reduce the heat of the body in fevers, and to remove unhealthy secretions. The sheet for packing should be of cotton or coarse linen, sufficiently long to reach from the patient's head to his feet, and about two yards in width. In feeble, chronic cases, it is better not to have it come quite to the ankles. The bed should be stripped of its covering, one or two pillows being left for the patient's head. One or two comfortables should be spread conveniently upon the bed and two woolen blan

kets upon these. If the patient complains of chilly sensations about and down the spine, and over the body, place a folded towel, or a strip of flannel of four fingers, or three or four inches wide, next to the spine, as the patient lies upon the sheet; this prevents the shock to the spinal nervous system. If the patient is subject to coldness of the feet, he should have a jug or can of hot water, or hot bricks placed to the feet, having one or two thicknesses of the blanket between, to protect the feet from too great heat. The patient lying flat on his back, should raise his arms while the assistant wraps one side of the sheet over the body and lower limbs and tucks it closely to the body. The arms are then dropped to the side, and the other side of the sheet quickly wrapped and tucked; the blankets and comfortables are brought over and tucked in the same manner, care being taken not to draw them too tightly over the chest. It should, however, be snugly tucked around under the shoulders, so that the heat may be retained.

If the patient is subject to headache, or determination of blood to the head, a towel, folded, and wet in cold water, should be laid upon the forehead, and renewed as often as it becomes hot.

The person should remain in this packing from thirty minutes to an hour and a half. If he gets comfortably warm in fifteen or twenty minutes, thirty or forty minutes will be a sufficient length of time to remain in the pack, but if he warms more slowly, an hour or an hour and a quarter is sufficient. If sweating is desired, the patient should remain until perspiration appears on the forehead, generally from an hour, to two or three hours. If the patient remains long enough to produce perspiration, just before it appears, he will have a chilly sensation, which will be succeeded by copious perspiration.

For very delicate persons, the sheet should be first wrung out of tepid or warm water. On coming out of the pack, the plunge, rubbing, wet sheet, or towel bath may be used.

In acute diseases, when there is high fever, this form of bath will be found extremely useful. In this case, the sheet should be

wrung out of fresh water every half hour, or oftener if the fever is high, until it is reduced.

It may be used in the fever stages of remittent and intermittent fevers, and in some chronic difficulties. When the patient is very feeble, the half pack, or towel pack should be used. In the commencement of the treatment, one towel should be wet and laid across the chest and bowels, and the rest of the body enveloped in dry blankets. In a few days a second towel may be placed along the spine, and this gradually increased until he will be able to bear a full pack. Headache, muscular debility, and giddiness, indicate that the pack is continued too long.

The Sweating Pack.

The bed should be prepared as for the wet sheet pack, omitting the sheet, and having two blankets next to the patient. He should then lie down, and the assistant bring over the blankets and comfortables, tucking him closely; other blankets, or a small feather bed should then be placed over all, and closely tucked, especially around the shoulders and feet, so that the hot air can not escape. A jug of hot water may be placed to the feet with advantage. If the head gets hot, a wet towel may be applied to the forehead, and the patient be given plenty of water to drink. The windows of the room should be opened, so as to keep a good supply of fresh air. It will generally require from two to three hours to produce perspiration. This pack should be followed by the rubbing sheet, or half bath, or pail douche. It is used in skin diseases, torpidity of the liver, indigestion, and also in chronic rheumatism and gout.

The Vapor Bath.

The patient should be undressed and seated in a chair, with a couple of blankets pinned around his neck. A small tub or tin pan filled with hot water, should be placed under the chair, and red hot bricks or stone, should occasionally be put into the vessel, so as to keep the vapor constantly rising. The time required to produce perspiration, will vary from ten to twenty minutes. If

the head is affected unpleasantly, producing faintings, sickness, or fullness of blood in the head, it should be stopped. The patient may be allowed to drink cold water, or bathe the face with cold water, or a wet towel may be placed upon the head at the commencement. After using this bath, a full bath should be taken to cleanse the skin

It is useful in diseases of the skin, colds and fever; sometimes in suspended lochia. It should not be administered to those who have weakness of the lungs.

The Hip, or Sitz-Bath.

A common wash tub will answer for this bath. The tub should be large enough to admit of the motion of the arms in rubbing, and deep enough to allow the legs to bend over each other without producing pressure, or checking the circulation. The patient may either undress completely, or remove the clothes from the parts of the body to be immersed in the water. When the bath is used as a tonic, the water should be cold and the patient remain in from five to ten or fifteen minutes. Persons who are feeble, should use warm water, and remain in from one to five minutes; gradually reducing the temperature until they can take a cold bath. The water should cover the hips, and lower part of the abdomen. In the cold stage of intermittent fever, the warm sitz-bath will very much mitigate the severity of the chill; and when followed by the cold rubbing wet sheet, when the hot stage comes on, will often break up the attack.

In acute inflammation of the liver, stomach, bowels, spleen, and kidneys, the sitz-baths should be used very frequently. At the same time, use injections of cold or warm water.

The tonic sitz-bath, requires frequent repetition; from three to six times a day. It may be used in cases of excessive menstruation, leucorrhœa and prolapsus uteri. The sitz-bath is used more frequently as a derivative in obstruction of the liver and kidneys, dyspepsia, determination of blood to the head, constipation of the bowels, etc. When used for this purpose, the temperature should be from sixty to eighty-five degrees; the patient should remain

about fifteen minutes in the bath. When used for piles, or chronic affections of the genital organs, it should last from twenty to forty-five minutes. The sitting bath should not be taken immediately before eating, nor within two hours and a half after a meal. Moderate exercise should be taken after each bath, if the patient is sufficiently strong; if not, active friction should be used, to secure reaction.

The Shallow Bath.

A shallow bath tub may be used, or a common wash tub. The water should be from four to six inches deep. During the bath, the abdomen and lower part of the body should be well rubbed by the patient, or by an attendant, and the head should also be sprinkled, and the back and chest rubbed. When there is no chilliness, a pail of cold water should be poured on the chest and shoulders. This bath may be employed from one to fifteen minutes, by those who are very feeble and sensitive to cold, and from fifteen to thirty minutes, by others. It may be followed by the dry rubbing sheet, or by hand rubbing. It will be found useful in the treatment of skin diseases, sick headache, rush of blood to the head, apoplexy, paralysis, sunstroke, etc.

The Plunge Bath.

The plunge bath should be taken in a large reservoir or trough, filled with water. It is generally taken after the sweating process, and sometimes after the wet sheet, by those who are able to bear the exercise. The patient should wear the sheet and blanket to the bath, and should first wet the head and chest, before plunging into the water.

It may be used with advantage in all chronic diseases, which are not attended with determination of blood to the head, or difficulty of breathing, or disturbance of the circulation. The temperature of the bath should be from fifty-five to sixty-five degrees, and the person should remain in from a few seconds to two or three minutes in chronic diseases. In high fever the patient may remain in from ten to fifteen minutes.

The Foot Bath.

This is an excellent means, especially in disease of the head and chest, and may be used also to prevent cold feet.

If the object is to determine blood from the head and chest, the vessel should not be too large, and the bath be continued from twenty minutes to an hour. If the congestion increases during the bath, cold applications should be made to the parts affected. The feet should be rubbed during, and after the bath.

The warm foot bath is valuable to relieve attacks of headache, and to quiet the nervous system.

The Head Bath.

The common method of bathing the head is by wetting cloths in water and applying, or pouring a stream of water over the head. In chronic affections, however, a derivative or sedative effect is desired; for this purpose the patient should be on a rug or mattress, the back of the head resting in a shallow basin or pail holding from two to three inches of water. It may be changed every fifteen or twenty minutes.

When the water is poured on the head, the patient should lie face downward, and a tub placed under the head to catch the water; the stream should be poured steadily for several minutes until the head is well cooled.

The Eye and Ear Bath.

Forcing a small stream of water through a syringe or hose, is useful in some diseases of the eye and ear.

The Nose Bath.

In catarrh, colds in the head, nose bleed, etc., this is beneficial. Water should be snuffed through the nostril, and drawn back if possible, so as to be ejected by the mouth. This should be repeated several times a day. It is used as a tonic.

Leg and Arm Bath.

The leg bath is useful in cases of ulcerations, eruptions, gout, rheumatism, sprains, etc. The temperature should be mild; vary-

ing from sixty to eighty degrees. It may be continued from fifteen minutes to half an hour. The water should not only cover the affected part, but also the adjacent parts. The arm bath may be used with advantage in felons, lessening the inflammation.

Wet Bandages.

When intended to be cooling, the cloths must be of a size suited to the part inflamed; they should then be folded six or eight times, dipped in very cold water, and squeezed, and renewed every five or ten minutes, according to the degree of inflammation. If the water can not be obtained cold, add ice to it. The bandages must be continued without intermission day and night until danger is averted. Neglect of changiug the cloths will produce bad results.

When the object is to raise the temperature of the part, the bandages may consist of linen folded two or three times and dipped into cold water; they should then be well wrung out, and not changed until dry. The action may be aided by covering the bandages with a dry towel.

These applications are useful in derangements of the digestive organs, liver, affections of the bowels, etc.

The application of hot bandages to the body when there is congestion of the lungs, congestion of the brain, congestion of the womb, etc., is of great value. In bilious and painter's colic, congestion of the liver or spleen, and in congestive fevers, hot bandages, applied as hot as can be borne, and continued until the parts are relieved, will be found of great value.

Injections.

Warm water injected into the bowels will be found very valuable in constipation, diarrhœa, and other complaints of the bowels.

General Rules.

All full bathing should be taken when the body is warm. In chronic cases the bath should be followed by walking, or other active exercise, if the patient's strength will admit.

No meal should be taken within an hour after bathing, nor should a bath be taken within two hours after eating.

The best times for bathing are on rising in the morning, at ten A. M., at three P. M., and at bedtime.

All patients who are able, should use moderate exercise previous to bathing.

Every full bath should be taken quickly, the patient, if able, rubbing himself vigorously, then dressing and exercising. In acute diseases, however, exercise should not be taken.

No strong shock should ever be produced upon the head.

Each patient should use the water at a temperature best suited to his situation.

Wetting the head and the chest before taking a full bath is a useful precaution, and especially for persons liable to head affections.

The fact of a person being in a full perspiration is no objection to taking a bath provided the body is not in a state of exhaustion, nor the breathing disturbed.

CHAPTER IV.

PHARMACY.

THE preparation of medicines, is the business of the apothecary or druggist, and is called pharmacy. In the pages following I have given only a few of the most simple preparations. They are arranged in alphabetical order.

CERATES.

The word cerate indicates that the substance to which it is applied, contains wax as an ingredient. Cerates are made from wax or spermaceti, combined with tallow, lard, or oil. They should be prepared with a gentle heat, and stirred until cool.

Calamine Cerate, (*Turner's Cerate.*) — Take of lard, one pound; and yellow wax, three ounces; melt together, and while cooling add three ounces of prepared calamine. Useful for burns, scalds, chafings of the skin, simple ulcers, etc.

Camphor Ice. — Spermaceti, two drachms; almond oil, two fluid ounces; melt these together, and add powdered Camphor, two drachms. Useful for chapped hands and lips, chafings, etc.

Resin Cerate. — Resin, five ounces; yellow wax, two ounces; lard, eight ounces. Melt together and stir till cool. This is known as *basilicon ointment*, and is useful for burns, scalds, chilblains, etc.

Simple Cerate. — Lard, four ounces; white wax, two ounces; melt together, and stir until cool. Useful for dressing wounds, blisters, etc., simply to exclude the air, and preserve the moisture.

DECOCTIONS.

These are solutions, containing the active principle of medicines, obtained by boiling. A decoction should be prepared in a covered vessel, and boiled for only a short time. The usual proportion of vegetable substances used in preparing a decoction, is one ounce to a pint of water, and the dose is from one to four ounces.

ESSENCES.

These are prepared by dissolving one ounce of the essential oil

of the plant, in one pint of alcohol. In this manner are prepared, the essences of Anise, Carraway, Peppermint, etc. The dose of the essence is from ten drops to a teaspoonful, taken in sweetened water.

Fomentations.

A fomentation is a local hot bath, applied for the purpose of reducing pain and inflammation, by relaxing the part, and relieving the tension. They are usually composed of bitter or anodyne herbs steeped in hot vinegar or water, or both, the herbs placed in a bag, and applied to the affected part as hot as can be borne. They should not be applied so moist as to wet the clothes of the patient, and should be frequently renewed. They are generally made of hops, tansy, wormwood, equal parts of each, or equal parts of hops, lobelia, and stramonium leaves.

Infusions.

These are solutions of vegetable medicines, obtained by pouring cold or boiling water on the substance, and allowing it to stand until cool. The proportions are, half an ounce or an ounce of the herb, root, or bark, to a pint of water, and the dose is from a tablespoonful to a teacupful.

Liniments.

These are liquid preparations of oils, tinctures and other substances, designed for external application to inflamed, swollen, and painful parts. They are applied with the hand, or a piece of flannel or cotton.

Aconite Liniment. — Tincture of Aconite root, two ounces; Opium liniment, two ounces. Useful in neuralgia, rheumatism, and other painful affections.

Camphor Liniment. — Camphor, six drachms; dissolve it in one fluid ounce of chloroform, and add one fluid ounce of olive oil. Useful for neuralgia, sprains, rheumatism, etc.

Compound Camphor Liniment. — Camphor, two and a half ounces; oil of lavender, one fluid drachm; alcohol, seventeen fluid ounces; strong solution of ammonia, three fluid ounces. Dissolve the camphor and the oil in the alcohol, then add the ammonia, and mix. Useful in all local pains.

Opodeldoc. — White soap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; oil of rosemary, and oil of origanum, each one fluid drachm; alcohol, one pint. Dissolve the soap in the alcohol by means of a gentle heat until dissolved, then add the oils and camphor, and when they are dissolved, pour the mixture into broad-mouthed bottles. Useful for sprains, rheumatism, bruises, etc., also called *camphorated soap liniment.*

Medicated Wine.

Compound Wine of Comfrey, (*Restorative Wine Bitters.*) — Take of Comfrey, Solomon's Seal, and Spikenard, each, bruised, one ounce; Chamomile flowers, Colombo, Cardamon seeds, and Gentian, each, bruised, half an ounce. Cover these with boiling water, and let them stand in a covered vessel, twenty-four hours; then add sherry wine, two quarts. Let the mixture stand fourteen days, express and strain. A valuable tonic in leucorrhœa, and other female complaints. Dose, from a tablespoonful to a wineglassful, three or four times a day.

Mixtures.

Camphor Mixture. — Camphor water, two fluid ounces; Nitrous acid, twenty-three drops; tincture of Opium, from twenty to forty drops. Mix. Useful in dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera morbus. Dose, a tablespoonful every two or three hours.

Compound Mixture of Bloodroot, (*Cough Drops.*) — Syrup of Ipecac, Syrup of Squills, Tincture of Bloodroot, Paregoric, each, one ounce. Mix. Useful for coughs. Dose, from half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful whenever the cough is severe.

Ointments.

Ointment of Acetate of Lead. — White wax, two ounces; lard, four ounces. Melt them together and add of finely powdered Acetate of Lead, two and a half drachms; stir constantly until cold. Useful for burns, scalds, ulcers, blisters, etc.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. — Oxide of Zinc, half an ounce; lard, three ounces; rub together. Good as a mild astringent in chronic inflammation of the eyes, sore nipples, eruptions, etc.

Ointment of Belladonna. — Extract of Belladonna, one drachm; lard, one ounce. Mix. Useful as an anodyne application for painful tumors, neuralgia, etc.

Ointment of Rose Water. — Rose water, one fluid ounce; oil of almonds, two fluid ounces; spermaceti, half an ounce; white wax, one drachm. Melt together by means of a water bath, the oil, wax, and spermaceti, then add the rose water, and stir constantly

until cold. Useful for chapped lips, hands, rawness of the skin, etc. Also called cold cream.

Ointment of Wood-soot. — Wood-soot, finely powdered, one ounce; lard, four ounces. Mix. Useful in burns, scald head, and other diseases of the skin. Spread it on cotton batting.

Tar Ointment. — Tar and suet, each, one pound. Melt the suet, and then add the tar, and stir constantly until cold. A useful stimulating application in scaly and scabby eruptions, such as scald head.

Compound Sulphur Ointment. — Sulphur, one ounce; Ammoniated Mercury and Benzoic acid, each, one drachm; Sulphuric acid and oil of Bergamot, each, one fluid drachm; Nitrate of Potassa, two drachms; lard, half a pound. Melt the lard, and add the other ingredients, stirring constantly until cold. An excellent remedy for itch.

Plasters.

Plasters are composed of oils, fats, gums, resins, wax, and sometimes medicinal substances, and are spread upon muslin, linin, or leather.

Belladonna Plaster. — Resin plaster, three ounces; extract of Belladonna, one and a half ounces. Melt the resin plaster with a gentle heat, and add the extract, and mix. Useful in neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

Spiced Plaster. —Powdered ginger, cloves, cinnamon and black pepper, each one ounce; pulverized cayenne, one drachm; tincture of ginger, one fluid ounce; honey, a sufficient quantity. Mix the powders, and add the tincture and honey to form a stiff paste. Useful applied over the stomach in nausea and vomiting.

Lead Plaster. — Take of semivitrified oxide of lead (litharge), one pound and a quarter; olive oil, one quart; water, half a pint. Boil together over a gentle fire, constantly stirring until the oil and litharge unite to form a plaster. If the water nearly all evaporates before the process is completed, add a little boiling water. Useful in ulcers, burns, slight wounds, etc.

Compound Galbanum Plaster. — Galbanum, two ounces; Burgundy pitch, three ounces; resin, half an ounce; yellow wax, half an ounce; lead plaster, four ounces; melt together over a gentle heat. A valuable strengthening plaster.

Powders.

A single agent when pulverized, is called a *simple powder*, and when two or more substances are mixed together, the preparation

is called a *compound powder*. Powders should be kept in closely stopped glass bottles or tin vessels, and some may be required to be protected from the light, which may be done by painting the bottle black.

Compound Powder of Aloes and Cannella. — Aloes half a pound, cannella, one and a half ounces. Rub separately to a fine powder, and mix them. Useful for constipation, and to improve the appetite, also for amenorrhœa. This is also called *hicra picra*.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb. — Rhubarb, two ounces; magnesia, half a pound; pulverized ginger, one ounce. Mix thoroughly, and keep in well-stopped bottles. Excellent for the bowel complaints of children.

Compound Powder of Rhubarb and Potassa, (*Neutralizing Powder.*) — One ounce each of powdered Rhubarb, and bicarbonate of potassa. Mix thoroughly. Valuable in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, heart burn, sour stomach, etc.

Worm Powder. — Take one ounce each of powdered white Indian hemproot, mandrake, pink root, and bitter root; powdered balmony, two ounces; powdered aloes, four scruples. Mix thoroughly. A certain remedy for all kinds of worms. Mix a teaspoonful of the powder in a gill of molasses, and give a teaspoonful of this mixture every one or two hours till it operates, and then give three times a day for a few days.

Tinctures.

Tinctures are the solutions of medicines in various fluids. When prepared with alcohol, they are *tinctures*; when with ammonia, they are called *ammoniated tinctures*; when with ether, they are termed *etherial tinctures*.

Tincture of Aconite. — Powdered aconite root, four ounces; alcohol, half a pint. Mix, and let them stand fourteen days, frequently stirring. Press out the juice and filter. Useful in fevers. Dose, three drops every one or two hours, in water.

Tincture of Cantharides. — Bruised Spanish flies, one ounce; diluted alcohol, two pints. Let the mixture stand for two weeks, press out the juice and filter through paper. Dose, from twenty drops to a drachm, three or four times a day.

Tincture of Lobelia. — Lobelia, four ounces; diluted vinegar and alcohol, each, one pint. Let the mixture stand two weeks, press and filter. Dose, as an emetic, or expectorant, from thirty to sixty drops.

Laudanum. — Opium, two and a half ounces: diluted alcohol,

two pints. Let the mixture stand for two weeks, press, and filter through paper. Dose, from ten to twenty-five drops.

Compound Tincture of Black Cohosh. — Tincture of Black Cohosh, one fluid ounce; tincture of bloodroot, half a fluid ounce; tincture of pokeroot, two fluid drachms. Mix. Useful in diseases of stomach, lungs, and liver. Dose, from twenty to sixty drops three or four times a day.

Compound Tincture of Camphor. — Camphor, four ounces; oil of origanum, oil of hemlock, each, two ounces; oil of sassafras, oil of cajeput, each half an ounce; oil of turpentine, two fluid drachms; capsicum, one ounce; alcohol, two pints. Mix, let stand fourteen days, and filter. Useful in sprains, bruises, rheumatism, chilblains, etc. Rub on the affected part before the fire. In obstinate cases, after using as above, apply a piece of flannel, which should be kept wet with the mixture.

Compound Tincture of Colchicum. — Tincture of Black Cohosh, and tincture of Colchicum seeds, each one fluid ounce. Mix. Useful in inflammatory rheumatism, gout, and milk leg of lying-in women. Dose, from ten drops to a teaspoonful or more every two, three, or four hours. Ten or fifteen grains of the iodide of potassium added to each fluid ounce of the tincture will be found beneficial.

Compound Tincture of Lobelia. (*Dr. J. King's Expectorant Tincture.*) — Take of Lobelia, bloodroot, skunk cabbage, wild ginger and pleurisy root, each coarsely powdered, one ounce. Place them in a vessel, and cover them with one pint of boiling water or vinegar, and cover tightly. When cold, add alcohol, three pints. Let the mixture stand fourteen days, press out the juice, and filter through paper.

An excellent emetic for infants and children, in croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and convulsions. Also good as an expectorant in coughs, pleurisy, asthma, etc. Dose, as an emetic for a child, from half a teaspoonful upwards. May be given in molasses and water.

Compound Tincture of Myrrh. (*Hot Drops.*) — Bruised Myrrh four ounces; capsicum, two ounces; alcohol, four pints. Mix, and let the mixture stand fourteen days, and filter; applied externally, and sometimes given internally, for colic, etc. Good also in rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Dose, from half a teaspoonful to half a tablespoonful in sweetened water.

Compound Tincture of Virginia Snake Root. — Take of Virginia Snake root, Ipecac, Saffron, Opium, Camphor, each in coarse powder, eight scruples; Holland gin, or diluted alcohol, one pint Mix, and let the mixture stand fourteen days, press, and filter

This is valuable to produce sweating, lessen pain, and induce

sleep. Dose, from ten to sixty drops every one, two or four hours in catnip or balm tea.

Tincture of Arnica. — Arnica flowers, one and a half ounces; diluted alcohol, one pint. Mix. Let the mixture stand two weeks, press and filter.

Tincture of Camphor. — Camphor, two ounces; alcohol, one pint.

Weights, Measures, etc.

DRY MEASURE.

20 grains	make	1 scruple.
3 scruples	"	1 drachm.
8 drachms	"	1 ounce.
12 ounces.	"	1 pound.

FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims	make	1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms	"	1 fluid ounce.
16 fluid ounces	"	1 pint.
8 pints	"	1 gallon.

DOMESTIC OR APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

A teaspoonful	is equal to	1 fluid drachm.
A dessert-spoonful	" "	3 fluid drachms.
A tablespoonful	" "	½ fluid ounce.
A wineglassful	" "	2 fluid ounces.
A teacupful	" "	6 " "

As spoons vary in size, they should not be used in giving powerful medicines. In giving medicines, the smaller dose should always be given first, and gradually increased, until the desired effect is produced.

TABLE OF DOSES.

Dose for an adult over 21 years	1 drachm.
" " a person from 14 to 21 years	2 scruples.
" " " " 7 to 14 "	½ drachm.
" " " " 4 to 7 "	1 scruple.
" " " 4 years old	15 grains.
" " " 3 " "	10 "
" " " 2 " "	8 "
" " " 1 " "	5 "

SECTION V. — SURGERY.*

Surgical Appliances.

Poultices.

POULTICES are of various kinds and must be soft and moist, and sufficiently thick so that they will not run over the surrounding parts. They are generally applied warm, and renewed before becoming dry.

They may be used for several purposes: to scatter tumors; to hasten suppuration, or the formation of matter; to lessen inflammation; for stimulating, and to check mortification.

If we wish to produce a soothing effect, poultices of bread and milk, or corn meal and flax seed, or slippery elm, or any substance which will retain moisture and warmth for a long time, may be used.

As a stimulating poultice, we may mention mustard and carrot poultices. Take two or three garden carrots, and after boiling until soft, mix with them a small quantity of elm bark, or flour. It may be used for foul ulcers, and for tumors of a painful character.

Charcoal Poultice. — Take one ounce of bread, and five ounces of hot water, and let them stand for ten minutes near a fire; then add powdered flax seed, five drachms; powdered charcoal, two drachms; and form a soft poultice. This may be applied to ulcers, and sores, which emit offensive odors.

* The surgical treatment contained in this work is drawn mainly from the teachings of Surgeon G. D. Beebe of Chicago, whose skill and ability both in civil and military practice are extensively known. Prof. Beebe is a recognized authority, having filled the Chair of Surgery in Hahnemann Medical College from its commencement.

Slippery Elm Poultice. — This is made of powdered elm bark, and sufficient hot water to form a soft mass. Useful whenever a softening, or soothing effect is required.

Lobelia Poultice. — Take equal quantities of Lobelia and elm bark, and add sufficient hot weak lye, to form a poultice. Useful in felons, boils, wounds, stings of insects, and all kinds of inflammation.

Poke Root Poultice. — Take a quantity of Poke root, and roast it in hot ashes; when soft, pound it, and form a poultice with hot water. This will sometimes scatter tumors, boils, and felons.

For abscesses, boils, and felons, the bread and milk, and flax seed poultices are probably the best. After the matter begins to discharge, however, the slippery elm poultice is preferable. The latter is also the best poultice in carbuncles or other deep ulcers.

Yeast poultices may be used on ulcers which slough a great deal and where there is an offensive odor.

Fomentations.

These may be either warm or cold, and the object is to diminish inflammation and swelling. Fomentations may be made of Arnica, Calendula, or Urtica Urens.

The Arnica is useful in bruises and sprains.

The Calendula, in cuts and lacerations.

Urtica Urens, in bruises and scalds.

They should be used in the proportion of ten to twenty drops of the tincture, to half a pint of cold water; cloths dipped in the mixture and wrung out, are applied and frequently changed.

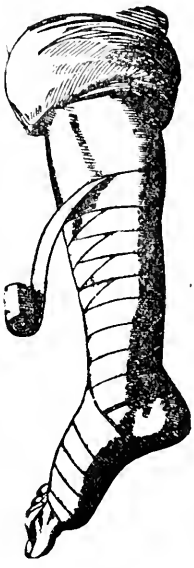
Hops may be used by dipping a sack containing them into hot water, and applying to the part affected. The fomentation should be closely covered, so as to retain the moisture and warmth. Fomentations may be prepared also of hops, tansy and wormwood, each, equal parts; of hops, lobelia, and stramonium leaves, equal parts.

Plasters.

These are used generally for keeping wounds together, or are put on sores to keep out the air. For large and deep wounds, the best is the common sticking plaster, and for slight wounds and abrasions, the court plaster may be used. The arnica plaster is useful

for sprains and chronic rheumatism, particularly in the small of the back and chest.

Rollers and Bandages.



These should be made of stout linen or cotton sheeting. Strips of four fingers' width should be torn off and sewed together, until the required length is attained; they should then be rolled tightly together so as to be more easily applied. In applying them, the operator must endeavor to cover every part of the limb, and the bandage should be so applied, that an equal pressure will be exerted on all parts; it should be made to fit smoothly; to do this it will be necessary to turn the bandage on itself in certain parts of the limb, until the operator is able to go on in an even spiral again, all the time letting each turn over half of the former.

In bandaging an arm or leg, commence with the fingers or toes, and work upward. The bandage should not be applied too tight, as it will stop the circulation, and might produce mortification. The illustration will show how to apply a bandage.

In fractures the bandage may be saturated from time to time, with arnica lotion, or cold water.

In children the bandage should be less than four inches in width.

Splints.

These may be made of tin, thin piece of board, or heavy paste board, and should be of suitable length and width, so as to be adjusted to a broken limb, and fastened by straps, or roller bandages.

Fractures.

When a bone is broken, it is said to be fractured. If a bone is broken into two or more pieces, without any external wound it is called a *simple fracture*. When in addition to the fracture of the bone, there is an external wound, down to the point of fracture,

it is called a *compound fracture*. There are other forms, but these are sufficient for this work.

The symptoms of fractures, are sometimes very obscure. There is usually pain, and inability to move the limb. These symptoms may also be found in dislocations, etc. There is, however, generally a shortening of the limb, as well as a change in its form, with loss of motion, pain and swelling; there is also a grating noise, or sensation, called *crepitus*, when the broken ends of the bone are rubbed against each other.

TREATMENT.

When a fracture occurs, the patient should be removed with great care, and if at a distance from home, he should be placed upon a board or shutter, or carried in some way so that he may rest easily; the injured limb should not be permitted to hang down, or rolled about, but be supported by pads of straw, leaves, etc., to steady it. Broken limbs, especially when there is swelling, should not be bandaged for the first three or four days, or at least for some hours after the accident. The bandage, being tightened by the amount of swelling going on, may interfere with the circulation of the blood, and cause mortification. The broken bone should be placed in as comfortable a position as possible, and allowed to remain until the swelling has subsided. Broken ribs, and broken collar bones, however, should receive immediate attention.

To replace the bone, the patient should be placed upon a bed, or mattress, and if the edges of the fracture are not in complete opposition, the persons in attendance should grasp the lower part of the fractured limb, while the assistant holds the upper part, and each should pull gently, but forcibly in opposite directions, making *extension* and *counter-extension*, as it is termed. After the bones have been properly brought together, the splints and bandages may be applied. To prevent chafing, or injury, the splints should be lined by a thin layer of cotton. The splints must be held by one or two assistants, and the operator should apply the bandage, commencing always at the lower part of the limb. After the limb has been dressed, it may be placed on a pillow in a bent position, or in a properly made fracture box, or sling. The bandages may be removed at the end of a week, to ascertain that parts are in proper condition, and should then be supplied.

Fracture of the Nose.

This will be easily perceived by the deformity.

TREATMENT.

The bones may be adjusted, by introducing within the nose, a silver or wooden pencil, or some similar instrument, and using it as a lever to push out the broken bones, while the fingers on the outside will prevent them from being pushed out too far. To keep down inflammation and swelling, apply cloths wet with cold water, or cold Arnica lotion, for several days.

Fracture of the Lower Jaw.

The lower jaw may be fractured at several points, and the fracture may be simple or compound. It may be known by the pain on moving the jaw, by the loosening of the teeth, and the grating sensation on moving the bones.

TREATMENT.

Apply over the chin, a layer of lint, or cotton, and then mould to the chin and under surface of the jaw, a piece of thick pasteboard which has been soaked in water until soft. With a roller bandage two inches wide, confine this splint to the jaw, and pressing the lower jaw against the upper, carrying the bandage in front of and under the chin and across the top of the head. This bandage should not be removed for three or four days, when it may be re-applied. Should there be difficulty in keeping the fragments in place, the teeth nearest the fracture on either side, may be wired together, with a fine iron or silver wire.

Fracture of the Ribs.

A fracture of the ribs may be caused by a violent blow, or fall, and may be known by the difficulty in breathing, and by the slight cracking which is heard or felt, on placing the hand over the injured part, when the patient draws in a long breath. The patient will complain at every breath of a stinging pain in the injured side.

TREATMENT.

Cut adhesive plaster in strips one and one half inches wide, and fifteen to eighteen inches long, and when warmed, apply them to the injured side of the chest; one end of each strip resting on the breast bone, and thence passing in a downward and outward direction so as to cross the point of fracture, and reach round to the spine. These strips should be made to cover the surface of the injured side for two or three inches above and below the fracture, and should be applied while the patient has forced the air out

of his lungs as much as possible. Or a broad, stout band may be pinned tightly around the chest, so as to prevent the ribs from moving during the act of breathing.

Fracture of the Collar Bone.

This is of frequent occurrence, and requires immediate attention. It may be recognized by the shoulder of the affected side being lower than the other; by the pain on motion; the patient is not able to raise his hand to his head; the arm of the injured side falls upon the breast; the grating sound or crepitus, is discovered on moving the arm or shoulder; or the fractured extremities may be felt, by passing the hand along the collar bone.

TREATMENT.

Place a pad in the arm-pit of sufficient thickness to carry the shoulder out away from the body; then with a sling made like the sleeve of a coat, extending from the wrist to the elbow, elevate the elbow, and carry it backward, sustaining the weight upon the sound shoulder, and confining the arm of the injured side to the body.

Fracture of the Shoulder Blade.

The shoulder blade or scapula is seldom fractured, except from direct or violent force. When the body of the bone is broken, the part will be swollen and painful, and there may be also stiffness and inability to move the arm on the corresponding side.

TREATMENT.

Apply a compress over the seat of fracture, and confine the bone in an immovable position by a firm bandage, or strips of adhesive plaster.

Fracture of the Upper Arm, or Humerus.

This fracture more frequently occurs in the middle part of the arm. It may be detected by the patient being unable to raise the elbow or forearm, and by the grating sensation which may be perceived, when the fractured ends are moved upon each other

TREATMENT.

Mould a sole leather splint, having first soaked it in water to soften it, to the outer surface of the arm, and extending well up

over the point of the shoulder; then if the fracture be near the upper end of the bone, apply a pad in the axilla or arm pit, and a short splint of sole leather to the inner side of the arm, and confine all by a roller bandage from the fingers up. If the fracture is remote from the joint, the pad may be omitted.

Fracture of the Elbow.

The elbow, or olecranon process, may be fractured, and detected by the pain at the part; by the patient being able to bend the arm, but not to straighten it; by the grating sensation perceived by the hand, if the affected arm is moved forward and inward, then slowly backward and outward. In moving the arm, one hand of the operator should be upon the seat of the injury and the other move the limb.

TREATMENT.

Fully extend the arm, and apply to the inner side, a long straight splint of wood; then placing a firm compress above the fragment of bone, draw it down into its proper position, by strips of adhesive plaster which shall be made fast to the splint, and the whole secure to the arm so that it will not slide upward.

Fracture of the Fore Arm.

There are two bones in the fore arm; one called the ulna, and the other the radius. When both bones are broken, the fracture is easily discovered, but this does not occur. There is generally pain in the fractured part, and loss of motion in the hand, and a grating sensation will be perceived, when the limb is grasped firmly above and below the fracture, and the ends of the bones rubbed together.

TREATMENT.

Two straight pieces of thin board, long enough to reach from the elbow to the tips of the fingers, well wadded, and a little broader than the arm, should be placed the one on the inner and the other on the outer side of the fore arm, and these secured in position by bandages, in such a manner that when the fore arm is laid across the front of the chest, the thumb shall be directed upward.

Fracture of the Fingers.

If the first or second joint of the finger be broken, it is easily discovered; but if the third joint, it is more difficult.

TREATMENT.

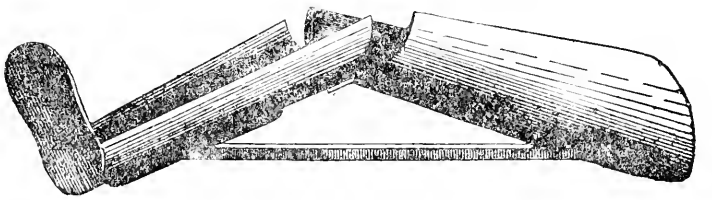
Apply a thin and narrow splint, cut from a piece of shingle, or other convenient material, to the inner side of the finger, and confine it with a narrow bandage.

Fracture of the Thigh, or Femur.

This fracture may occur in any part of the thigh bone, from the knee to the thigh. It is more frequently fractured near its middle and at its neck or upper portion. The fracture may be known by the pain; by the inability to move the limb, or bear any weight upon it, and by the grating noise when the ends are rubbed together. If the fracture be *oblique* the limb will be shortened; when the neck of the thigh bone is broken, the knee and foot will turn outward, and the limb be an inch or so shorter than the other.

TREATMENT.

When the fracture is of the neck of the bone, the limb may be placed in a double inclined splint, (see cut) with the knee bent,



and so far elevated as to allow the body to drag downward somewhat, for the purpose of keeping the extremity at full length.

When the fracture is of the middle portions of the bone, a long straight splint should be used, to the lower end of which the foot should be made fast, and the upper end reaching to near the arm pit, should have a strap well wadded extending through the groin, around the injured thigh. The thigh being stretched out to its full length, the splint may be made secure and if need be, the fragments may be supported by short splints of sole leather, and a few turns of bandage.

Fracture of the Leg.

The leg is that part of the limb between the knee and the ankle. It has two bones; one, the smaller bone on the outer part of the leg, called the *fibula*, and the other, on the inner side, called the

tibia, or shin bone. One or both may be broken, more frequently the latter. The fracture may be known by the patient not being able to walk or bear upon the limb; pain, change in the shape, inability of the limb, and a peculiar grating sensation on rubbing the broken ends together.

TREATMENT.

Place the leg in the double inclined splint (see cut on previous page) and secure the foot to the foot piece; if the fragments should incline to become displaced, apply a short splint well wadded, to retain them in position.

FRACTURE OF THE FOOT.

These are often attended with laceration of the flesh and ligaments, and are more dangerous than fractures of the hand.

TREATMENT.

If the flesh is much lacerated, and the bones broken, see that the bones are crowded back into place, and apply water dressings, or Arnica lotion, and combat the inflammation which is the chief source of danger. If the heel bone is broken off, the foot should be fully extended and a straight splint applied, extending from the toes to the knee. The fragment of bone should be held in place by strips of adhesive plaster, or roller bandage.

COMPOUND FRACTURES.

These are attended by external wounds through the skin, caused by the protrusion of the bone; they are consequently more dangerous than simple fractures, but their treatment does not particularly differ. The bandages, however, should be arranged so as to permit the dressing of the wound without causing a new displacement of the bones. All splinters of bone, dirt, etc., must be carefully removed.

DISLOCATIONS.

The surfaces where two bones meet, and glide upon each other, are called articular surfaces, and the junction is called the articulation. The surfaces of the bone are covered by a smooth cartilage; the joints are held together by ligaments and straps of cartilage. When a bone is thrown from its socket by force, or by

the weakening of the ligaments, it is said to be dislocated or luxated. If a bone is merely displaced, it is termed a *simple dislocation*, but when the surrounding parts are injured, it is called a *compound dislocation*. A dislocation should be reduced as soon as possible after the accident; the longer the reduction is postponed, the more difficult it becomes. Sometimes a fracture and dislocation occur together; in such a case the dislocation should be reduced before attention is given to the fracture.

The symptoms of dislocation are inability to use the joints, and bone; the head of the bone may be felt in an unnatural place, and the limb may be shortened or otherwise distorted. A dislocation is to be reduced by a gradual and continuous extending force, and may be known by the limb recovering its natural shape, and being able to perform certain motions which are not possible while the bone is out of place. The pain is gradually reduced after the bone has been set.

In dislocations of the shoulder and hip, the bone makes a snapping noise as it slips into its place.

Dislocation of the Jaw.

This is generally caused by gaping very widely, and one or both sides may be dislocated. It may be known by the mouth being wide open, the chin twisted to one side, or thrown downward; the patient is unable to close the mouth, and the saliva dribbles away.

Treatment.

The patient being seated, stand behind him, and placing a cork, or block of wood between the double teeth on the side dislocated, and both sides if both are dislocated, and lift gently, but steadily on the chin. When the dislocation is reduced, the mouth will readily close on the withdrawal of the corks or blocks.

Dislocation of the Collar Bone or Clavicle.

The collar bone is more liable to fracture than dislocation. When dislocation occurs it is generally at its junction with the breast bone. The end of the bone may be drawn backward or forward. When thrown backward, it leaves a depression at the upper part of the breast bone, while the end of the bone will be felt like

a tumor, near the bottom of the neck, and it may also cause considerable swelling. When it is thrown forward, a bunch may be felt by the hand, at the top of the breast bone.

TREATMENT.

If the bone in dislocated backward, carry the shoulder out away from the body, with sufficient force to bring the bone back into position; then pressing the shoulder backward, confine it in that position. If the dislocation be forward, reduce it in the same manner, and then confine the shoulder in a position thrown a little forward, and place a firmly secured compress over the end of the bone to prevent it being again displaced.

Dislocation of the Shoulder.

The head of the long bone of the arm (the humerus) may be dislocated in three different directions: downward, into the arm pit; forward, upon the muscles of the breast; and backward, upon the back of the shoulder blade.

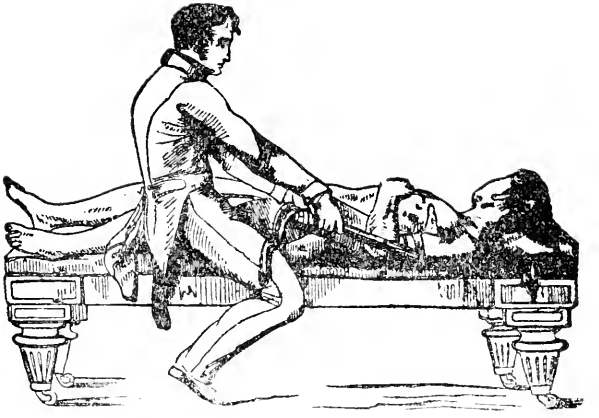
When the head of the bone is thrown into the arm pit, the arm is longer than the other, and the elbow is carried from the side; the roundness of the shoulder is lost, and the patient can not raise the arm; the fingers are sometimes numb.

When the head of the bone is thrown forward, it may be known by the bunch at the point of the shoulder, the elbow is thrown from the side backward, the arm is shortened, and the head of the bone may be felt below the collar bone.

When the head of the bone is thrown backward on the shoulder blade, it may be known by the tumor at that place; by the arm and fore-arm being thrown across the chest.

TREATMENT.

When dislocated into the arm-pit, let the patient lie on the back, and place the foot with only the stocking on, in the arm-pit, and then pulling upon the arm with considerable force crowd the head of the bone out by pressing the foot against it till it suddenly slips into the socket.



If the dislocation be forward, it may be converted into a dislocation of the arm-pit, by carrying the arm outward and upward, and then reduced as just described.

If dislocated backward, the operator may stand up instead of being seated beside the patient as represented in the cut, and by thus pulling the arm more in a forward direction, the dislocation will be reduced.

Dislocation of the Elbow.

The most common dislocation of the elbow, is that in which both bones of the fore-arm are thrown backward and outward. It may be known by the point of the elbow being more prominent than usual; there is a hollow place on each side of the elbow, and the fore-arm is bent at right angles upon the arm.

TREATMENT.

Take hold of the arm above and below the elbow, and placing the knee in the bend of the injured elbow, give a strong steady pull while at the same time you bend the arm around the knee, and the bones will slip into place.

Dislocation of the Wrist.

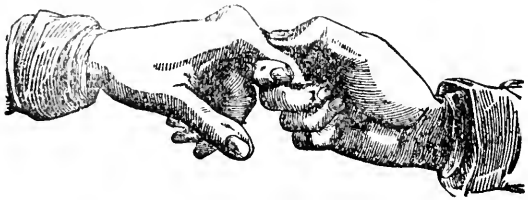
This may be known by the pain; the change in the situation of the hand, together with swelling of the fore part, and back part of the hand.

TREATMENT.

Take hold of the injured hand while an assistant holds the arm, and while pulling upon the hand, press with your other hand the displaced bones back into place.

Dislocation of Bones of the Fingers.

This may be known by the projections on the back of the finger.



TREATMENT.

Bend the finger backward at the joint dislocated, until it stands up at right angles; then with your thumbs, crowd the base of the dislocated bone forward, and at the same time straighten out the finger.

Dislocation of the Hip.

The hip joint or head of the thigh bone, may be dislocated in four directions; upward and backward, downward and backward; upward and forward, and backward and forward.

The upward and backward dislocation may be known by the leg being shorter than the other, by about two inches, and the knee and foot are turned inward.

The downward and forward dislocation is known by the lengthening of the limb; the knee is widely separated from the other one, and the foot and knee are turned outward; on attempting to stand, the body is thrown forward.

The dislocation backward and downward, is known by the limb being slightly shorter and the knee and foot are turned inward; the drawing up of the heel, and the resting of the great toe against the ball of the great toe of the other foot.

The dislocation upward and forward is known by the limb being about an inch shorter than the other, and the foot and knee are turned outward.

TREATMENT.

If the dislocation is upward and backward — "Place the patient on his back, on a low, firm table, or what is better, upon a quilt folded and laid on the ground. Let the operator stand or kneel on the injured side, and seize the ankle with one hand and the knee with the other. Then bend the knee on the thigh; next, strongly *adduct* (see Glossary), carrying it over the sound one, and at the same time upward over the pelvis by a kind of semi-circular sweep as high as the navel. Then *abduct* (see Glossary) the knee gently, turn the toes outward, the heel inward, and the foot across the opposite and sound limb, making *gentle oscillations of the thigh*, when the head of the bone will slip into its socket, with a slight jerk, or an audible snap, and the whole limb will slide easily down into its natural position beside the other." — (Dr. W. W. Reid, in Smith's Surgery.)

If downward and backward, the thigh must be bent on the body and carried across the opposite one, when it should be slowly carried out away from the body in a manner very similar to that above described.

If the dislocation is upward and forward, the limb should be strongly carried out away from the body, the foot rolled outward, still more strongly, till the head of the bone slips downward and the dislocation is then the same as the dislocation downward and forward. The thigh should then be strongly bent on the body and carried across the other one, when by rolling the leg out so that the sole of the foot looks outward and upward, the head of the bone will slip into place.

Dislocation of the Kneepan, or Patella.

The knee-pan may be dislocated outward and inward.

The outward dislocation may be known by the projection or tumor on the outside of the knee-joint, stiffness of the knee, and inability to walk. This is the most common.

The inward dislocation is very uncommon, and the symptoms are the same as the preceding, except that the knee-pan is found inside the knee-joint.

TREATMENT.

The patient lying on the bed, place his heel on your shoulder, the leg being fully extended; then with your fingers and thumbs crowd the knee-pan back into place.

Dislocation of the Knee-joint.

The knee-joint may be dislocated in four directions: **backward,**

forward, inward, and outward. The backward and forward are the most common.

TREATMENT.

Let one assistant take hold of the foot of the patient, and pull steadily but forcibly, while another taking hold of the thigh, pulls in the opposite direction; then standing opposite the knee-joint, crowd the displaced bones into position.

Dislocation of the Ankle-joint.

Dislocation of the ankle-joint is very rare, except when accompanied by fracture. It may occur forward, backward, outward, or inward. The dislocation inward is the most common, and may be known by the foot being thrown outward, the inner edge resting on the ground; there will also be a hard tumor on the inside of the ankle, and a depression on the outside.

TREATMENT.

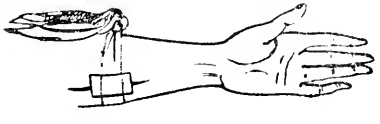
Pulling forcibly upon the foot, while some one holds the leg near the knee, and bending the foot in such a direction as to favor a return of the bones to place, will readily reduce dislocations not accompanied with fracture.

Wounds.

Wounds are divided into several classes: *simple incised wound*, occasioned by a sharp, cutting instrument; *lacerated and contused wound*, caused by a rough instrument, as a saw or club; *punctured wound*, caused by bayonets, daggers, etc.; and *poisoned wound*, when caused by the stings or bites of venomous insects, or snakes.

TREATMENT.

In the simple incised wound, it must first be cleansed from all dirt, etc., and the bleeding stopped. The bleeding generally ceases after applying cold water, or water with a little tincture of Arnica in it. Other agents for this purpose are, solutions of tannin, alum, decoction of white oak bark, and Monsel's salt, the latter is an excellent remedy. After the bleeding has ceased, the edges of the wound must be brought together and confined by a strip of adhesive plaster, which should remain until the wound is healed. If it is difficult for



the plaster to hold the edges together, a few stitches must be taken. If the bleeding is extensive, and is of a bright red color, and gushes out in jets, it indicates that an artery has been severed. Compression should be then applied on the artery above the wound

and between the wound and the heart. If pressure with the fingers is not sufficient, bind around the limb a handkerchief as tight as possible.

In the lacerated and contused wound, the treatment will be similar to the above. If, however, there is a great degree of inflammation, the plaster must be removed, and cold water dressing used, or sometimes a soothing poultice. Calendula tincture is preferable to Arnica, in this class of wounds.

The treatment of punctured wounds is about the same as the others. Care should be taken that the wound does not heal from the bottom ; this may be prevented by inserting in the wound a small piece of lint.

Poisoned wounds include the bites and stings of musquitoes, spiders, bees, wasps, and snakes. A solution of common salt may be used with advantage, as well as water of ammonia, a poultice of plantain leaves, tincture of arnica, wet earth, and olive oil.

In the bites of snakes, a handkerchief or other ligature should be immediately bound tightly around the limb, between the wound and the heart. The poison should then be sucked from the wound either by the application of the dry cup, or the mouth. The patient should as soon as possible drink whisky, gin, or brandy, until intoxicated, and should remain under its influence until the symptoms are better.

Bruises.

A bruise is caused generally by a blunt, hard substance coming in violent contact with the soft parts of the body, without breaking the skin. The smaller blood vessels are generally ruptured, which lets out the blood under the skin, producing black and blue spots.

TREATMENT.

To one part of Arnica tincture, add six or eight parts of water and apply over the bruise a cloth wet in the lotion

Sprains.

A sprain is a forcible wrenching and twisting of a joint, to such a degree as to more or less lacerate and stretch the ligaments, but without displacing the bone. The symptoms are pain, swelling, inflammation, and tenderness of the parts. Care should be taken to ascertain that no partial dislocation of the bones of the joint injured, has occurred. In a sprain, the swelling comes on gradually, and the joint may be moved immediately after the injury, while in dislocation, the swelling and loss of motion occur immediately after the accident.

TREATMENT.

To one part of the tincture of *Aconite root*, add six or eight parts of water, and wrap the joint with cloths wet in this lotion.

Burns and Scalds.

Burns and scalds, unless extensive, are not particularly dangerous. When, however, they cover a large surface, or are deep, they are both dangerous and troublesome. In treating them, attention should be given to the constitutional symptoms, and to the prevention of adhesions and contractions during the process of healing. When a burn is situated upon the hand, involving the fingers, the fingers should be widely separated, and secured in such position by splints and bandages.

TREATMENT.

Take equal parts of lime water and linseed oil, in which is dissolved one part of Carbolic acid, to fifty of the mixture, and smearing the burned surface thickly with this substance, cover it over with a layer of raw cotton. The lime water and linseed oil may be used without the Carbolic acid.

If the burn be not very deep, apply to the surface, cotton cloths wet in strong alum water. Castile soap, scraped and mixed with water to a thick lather, spread thickly on linen or cotton cloth, and spread over the burned surface, will be found excellent. Flour sprinkled over the surface, is also good, as also raw cotton spread out thin.

Frozen Limbs. — treatment.

Keep them away from any fire — thaw out the part slowly by rubbing it with snow, then flannel, and finally with the hand.

Boils, (*Furunculus.*)

A boil is a hard, conical shaped swelling, which, at first is about the size of a pea, and may be situated in almost any part of the body. The swelling rapidly increases and becomes of a florid or purple color; after five or six days the swelling becomes pointed and white at the top, and bursts and discharges a quantity of matter. In the opening of a boil there will be found a piece of membrane commonly called the "core," which must be expelled before the boil will heal. After the discharge of matter, the pain ceases, the swelling disperses, and the part heals in a few days. Frequently persons will have a "crop" of them, continuing sometimes for months or years. They are generally connected with some derangement of the liver or stomach.

TREATMENT.

Apply warm poultices till they soften and discharge. To prevent their recurrence, give the Homeopathic remedies, *Arnica and Sulphur.*

Carbuncle, (*Anthrax.*)

This is a malignant boil which seldom suppurates, but discharges a thin acrid matter, and is exceedingly painful.

Symptoms. — A carbuncle commences with heat and pain in the affected part, and more or less itching. A small pimple is first observed forming a deep seated and very hard tumor; frequently the patient will suffer with chills; faintings; nausea, etc.; as the tumor progresses it becomes of a dark red or purplish color, and lighter towards the margins; a small blister forms on the top of the tumor, which when broken, discharges a thin, dark colored fluid. As the disease progresses, several openings are formed, and the carbuncle may proceed very rapidly to a state of mortification.

They vary in size from half an inch to five or six inches, or even larger; when they appear on the head or neck, they are more dangerous than in other situations. They sometimes prove fatal.

TREATMENT.

When the inflammation first begins, give the homeopathic remedy, *Arsenicum*; a dose every one or two hours, and the attack

will be arrested. If it has suppurated, apply poultices till the dead tissue all comes away, and then treat it as a common ulcer.

Felon, (Whitlow)

Whitlow or felon is an inflammation of a very painful character, situated near the joints of the fingers or toes. There are four kinds.

1st. That situated under the skin and around the nail.

2d. That situated in the inner part of the end of the finger

3d. That situated within the sheath of the tendons of the finger.

4th. That situated within the periosteum, or covering of the bone.

The latter form of the disease is the most terrible, and occasions much suffering; when allowed to progress without proper attention, it may cause the loss of one or more of the bones, or even of the hand itself. It commences with a deep-seated pain, redness and swelling; as matter forms, the pain becomes throbbing.

TREATMENT.

As soon as you are satisfied that it is to be a felon, have it lanced, and be sure the cut is broad enough and deep enough to let out the matter easily; when the felon is situated within the periosteum, (the covering of the bone) as is usually the case, the lance should be carried down to the bone, and made to scrape along on the bone, enough to be sure and open the periosteum. Poultices of flaxseed, slippery elm, or bread and milk may be used.

Ingrowing Toe-nail.

This is an exceedingly painful affection, caused by wearing tight boots. The constant pressure on the great toe, causes the edge of the nail to sink into the flesh, producing ulceration, and the formation of proud flesh.

TREATMENT.

Scraping the nail very thin on top, and pressing under it some cotton, will sometimes relieve. A good remedy is to pour hot lard or tallow under the nail at the seat of difficulty. The dry powder of the perchloride of iron, is highly recommended.

Poisons and their Antidotes.

In cases of poisoning, the first thing to be done, is to excite vomiting, so as to eject the poison as soon as possible from the stomach, or to neutralize its action, by the use of antidotes.

To produce vomiting, the following means may be resorted to:

Twenty grains of Sulphate of Zinc, or ten grains of Sulphate of Copper, dissolved in warm water.

Tepid water drank in large quantities, and often repeated.

Snuff or mustard mixed with salt, or mustard mixed in warm water and drank freely.

Tickling the throat with a feather or straw.

Injections of tobacco into the anus through a pipe stem.

Poisoning by acids, such as Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic and Phosphoric Acid; use Spirits of Hartshorn, Soap suds, Magnesia, Lime, Chalk powder, mixed with water; Wood ashes mixed with water.

Poisoning by Oxalic Acid is best overcome by Chalk, Lime, or plaster from the ceiling, mixed with water and drank freely.

When Sulphuric Acid has been taken, the use of much water will be injurious.

In poisoning by Alkaline substances, such as pot and pearl ashes, soda, and oil of tartar; use as antidotes, vinegar, lemon juice castor oil, flaxseed tea, alum, and olive oil. They should be given in large quantities.

When Arsenic has been taken, give Butter milk, Sweet oil or other oil, or Magnesia, in large quantities; equal parts of oil and lime water, may also be given. The most certain antidote is the Hydrated Protoxide of Iron, which should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful mixed with water and repeated every five or ten minutes. A stomach pump should also be used.

When Corrosive Sublimate, Copper, or Verdigris have been taken, the best remedy is the white of eggs; mix up the white of twelve eggs with a quart of water or milk, and give a glassful every two or three minutes; Chalk water, milk, starch from wheat flour, may also be used.

In poisoning by lead or any salt of lead, give large doses of Epsom Salts, or Glauber's Salts, or Plaster of Paris mixed with water.

Nitrate of Silver may be neutralized by drinking freely of common salt dissolved in water.

In poisoning by tin, or any salt of tin, use sugar, white of eggs, milk and flour.

In poisoning by Tartar Emetic, and Antimonial Wine, use a solution of Tannic Acid, Oak Bark, Peruvian Bark, or very strong green tea.

Iodine or Iodide of Potassium may be neutralized by starch or wheat flour; or arrow root well mixed with water taken in large quantities. This may be followed by a mixture of vinegar and water.

In poisoning by Opium, Belladonna, Stramonium, Nux Vomica, Morphine, Hellebore, etc., give an emetic followed by cold water dashed over the person, and strong coffee, or vinegar diluted with water. The person should be made to walk rapidly between two persons. The stomach pump should also be used.

In poisoning by Saffron and Camphor, the patient should drink freely of black coffee.

In poisoning by Cantharides, or Spanish fly, give Camphor internally or by smelling; also white of eggs and gruels.

Poisoning by clams, lobsters, muscles, etc., give an emetic, followed by a dose of salts. The patient may drink freely of strong coffee, sugar, and water, or a solution of camphor.

In poisoning by the poison vine or sumach, the parts may be bathed with a solution of Borax or Copperas, or a wash may be made by boiling elder bark in butter or milk. The fluid extract of Serpentaria applied to the eruption, is highly recommended.

When a person has been rendered insensible by poisonous gases, as Carbonic Acid, or sulphureted Hydrogen, he should be immediately stripped, and cold water dashed over the body. The lungs should be filled with fresh air by means recommended under apparent death from drowning. The patient should be made to swallow dilute ammonia, or wine and brandy, or other stimulants.

In poisoning by Strychnine, emetics, such as mustard, or Sulphate of Zinc, should be used, as well as a stomach pump.

If vomiting cannot be produced or proves useless, Chloroform by inhalation should be administered. If these means fail, use Dr. Marshall Hall's ready method as given under "Apparent Death from Drowning."

In poisoning by Arnica, give vinegar.

In poisoning by Aconite, use stimulants, externally and internally

GLOSSARY

—OF—

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS

USED IN THIS WORK.

Abduct. — To draw one part of the body away from the other.
Abscess. — A collection of pus or matter in any part of the body.
Abortion. — The birth of the child before the seventh month.
Abdomen. — The belly.
Acute. — Sharp, severe, violent. The opposite of chronic.
Acrid. — Biting, hot; substances which occasion a sense of irritation when applied to the throat, or other part of the body.
Adduct. — To draw one part of the body towards another, as drawing the leg towards the middle line of the body.
Aggravated. — Made worse.
Alternation. — To take in turn, or turn about.
Autumnal. — Pertaining to autumn.
Aperient. — A medicine which opens the bowels.
Apyrexia. — The absence of fever.
Bilious. — That which relates to bile, diseases due to an increased secretion of bile.
Bowels. — The intestines.
Blister. — A thin bladder on the skin, containing watery fluid.
Bloated. — Swollen.
Bloodshot. — Red from fullness of the blood vessels.
Blunted. — Made dull.
Calculus. — A solid body which may be formed in any part of the body.
Caries. — Ulceration of the bones.
Cathartic. — A medicine which purges the bowels.
Catamenia. — The monthly period of women.
Cervix. — The neck.
Cervix Uteri. — The neck of the womb.

CHRONIC. — Diseases which are slow in their progress, and continue for a long time. The opposite of acute.

CHARACTERIZED. — Distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CLAMMY. — Soft, sticky.

COLLAPSE. — Failure of strength ; loss of vital power.

COMA. — Profound stupor or sleep.

CONTAGIOUS. — A disease which spreads by direct or indirect contact.

CONGESTION. — The accumulation in, and distention of vessels or parts by blood.

CONVALESCENCE. — The period of recovery of health after disease.

CONFLUENT. — Running together, forming a mass.

CONVULSION. — A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles of any part of body.

CONSTIPATION. — A state of the bowels in which the contents are hard and expelled with difficulty.

CONTRACTED. — Drawn together.

CONCAVE. — Hollow.

CONVEX. — A rising or swelling on the outer surface.

COSTIVE. — Constipated.

CORNEA. — One of the coats of the eye.

CORROSIVE. — Substances which destroy the flesh.

CRYSTALLINE LENS. — A transparent body in the eye, serving to transmit the rays of light to the vitreous humor.

CUTICLE. — The scarf skin.

DECOCTION. — The liquor in which any medicinal substance has been boiled.

DEBILITY. — Weakness.

DELIRIUM. — A state of mind in which the person is wild.

DESICCATION. — The act of making dry.

DIGESTION. — The act of preparing the food in the stomach for nourishment.

DILUENT. — That which makes more thin, or liquid.

DILATED. — Expanded, made larger.

DISINFECTING. — Purifying from noxious atmosphere.

EDEMATOUS. — A soft spongy swelling.

EFFUSION. — The pouring out of blood or other fluids, into any portion of the body.

EFFERVESCING. — Bubbling caused by the escape of gases through a liquid.

ELONGATION. — The act of lengthening or stretching.

EMACIATION. — Becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

EMETIC. — A medicine which excites vomiting.

EPIDERMIS. — The cuticle or scarf skin of the body.

EPIDEMIC. — A disease which generally prevails, without regard to climate, season, or country.

ERADICATE. — To thoroughly destroy ; to extirpate.

ERUPTIVE. — A disease attended with an eruption.

ERYTHEMA. — A burning redness of the skin.

EVACUATE. — To make empty ; to discharge.
EXCORIATE. — To wear off the skin and make raw.
EXPECTORATE. — To throw out phlegm or other matter from the windpipe or lungs, by coughing or spitting.
EXPIRATION. — The act of breathing out.
FEBRILE. — Pertaining to fever.
FETID. — Having a strong offensive smell.
FOMENTATION. — The application of cloths which have been dipped in hot water, or water containing medicine.
FUMIGATION. — The act of purifying the air by means of medicated vapor or smoke.
GARGLE. — A liquid preparation for washing the throat.
GELATINOUS. — Resembling jelly.
HECTIC. — A fever which occurs generally at night.
HEMORRHAGE. — A discharge of blood.
HEREDITARY. — That which has descended from an ancestor.
HICCOUGH. — A sound caused by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the contraction of the glottis.
HYMEN. — A membrane situated near the opening of the vagina in virgins.
IMPERFORATE. — Having no opening.
INDIGESTIBLE. — Not easy of digestion.
INFLAMMATION. — Redness and swelling of any part of the body.
INFUSION. — The liquor in which plants have been steeped, and their medicinal virtues extracted.
INFUSIORIA. — Minute animals which inhabit water.
INFECTIOUS. — A disease which is communicated from one person to another.
INHALE. — The act of breathing in.
INHERITED. — Received from an ancestor.
INJECTION. — A liquid thrown into the bowels through the external opening or anus.
INSPIRATION. — The act of drawing air into the lungs.
INTERMISSION. — The time between the paroxysms of a disease.
INUNCTION. — The act of anointing.
INVOLUNTARY. — Against the will.
KIDNEYS. — Two organs which secrete the urine.
LANCINATING. — Sharp, piercing, shooting pain.
LIVID. — Of a lead color ; black and blue.
LOTION. — A liquid preparation for application to some part of the body.
MALIGNANT. — A disease of a very serious character, threatening the life of the patient.
MALARIA. — The poisonous air arising from decaying animal or vegetable substances, or from the earth.
MALFORMATION. — A wrong formation or structure of parts.
MASTICATE. — To chew ; to grind with the teeth.

MATURATION. — The formation of pus or matter in any part of the body

MENSTRUATION. — The courses or monthly periods of women.

MIASMATA. — See Malaria.

MUCOUS. — The membrane lining some of the cavities of the body, as the mouth, throat, bowels.

MUCUS. — A fluid secreted or poured out by the mucous membrane, serving to protect it.

NARCOTIC. — A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep.

NUTRITIOUS. — A substance which nourishes, or feeds the body.

OPACITY. — The quality of a body which renders it impervious to light; not transparent.

OPTIC NERVE. — The nerve which enters the back part of the eye.

PALATE. — The upper part of the cavity of the mouth.

PAPULE. — A pimple.

PAROXYSM. — A periodical fit of a disease.

PARALYZED. — Affected with palsy.

PERSPIRATION. — The fluid thrown out by the skin.

PERITONEUM. — The membrane lining the abdomen, and covering the bowels.

PERIOSTEUM. — The membrane surrounding the bones.

PHYSIC. — Medicine taken to produce an evacuation of the bowels.

PHLEGMONOUS. — An inflammation affecting the tissue beneath the skin.

PHLEGM. — A stringy mucus.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS. — Those which precede or foretell the approach of disease.

PRESCRIPTION. — The formula for the preparation of medicines.

PROBE. — An instrument for examining the depth of a wound.

PURGATIVE. — A medicine acting on the bowels to loosen them.

PUNGENT. — Sharp, biting.

PURULENT. — Consisting of pus or matter.

PUSTULE. — A pimple with an inflamed base, containing matter.

PUTRID. — Rotten, corrupt.

RELAPSE. — To fall back from recovery.

REMISSION. — A temporary abatement from the force of a disease.

SALINE. — Of the nature of salt.

SALIVA. — The fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth.

SALIVATION. — An increase in the secretion of the saliva..

SATURATED. — Supplied to fullness.

SCAB. — A crust formed over a sore in healing.

SCARF SKIN. — The outer skin of the body.

SECRETION. — The separation of the material of the blood, performed mostly by the glands, as the saliva, bile, etc.

SLOUGHING. — The separation of the dead flesh.

SOLUTION. — The operation of dissolving a solid body in a liquid.

SPASMODIC. — Like a spasm.

SPECIFIC.— A medicine which has the power to cure a disease without fail.
STIMULANT. — A medicine which has the power to cause an increase of vital energy.
STUPOR. — Suppression of sensibility ; numbness.
TEPID. — Warm.
TONIC. — A medicine which increases the strength of the system.
TONSILS. — Gandular bodies situated at the back part of the throat.
TORPID. — Dull, stupid.
TRANSPARENT. — Admitting light so that objects may be seen through it.
TREMOR. — An involuntary trembling.
ULCERATION. — The formation of an ulcer.
UNDIGESTED. — Not digested.
URINE. — The fluid secreted by the kidneys.
URETERS. — The tubes leading from the kidneys to the bladder.
URETHRA. — The passage from the bladder by which the urine is discharged.
UTERUS. — The womb. Os UTERI. — The mouth of the womb.
VESICLE. — A little bladder formed on the skin.
VITREOUS HUMOR. — One of the fluids of the eye, resembling glass.
WOMB. — That organ of the woman which conceives and nourishes the offspring

TABLE OF SYMPTOMS

TO FACILITATE THE DETECTION OF DISEASE.

IN giving a "Table of Symptoms," it has not been thought necessary or desirable to give all the symptoms of a disease in its various stages, but only the more prominent ones occurring at the commencement. For diseases not mentioned in the table, see "Index."

ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

Nettle Rash. —This eruption consists of elevated spots on the surface of the skin, attended with violent burning, or tingling and itching. It sometimes appears in the form of large blotches.
Page 18.

Erysipelas. — The attack is preceded by symptoms of fever, as headache, shivering etc., followed by hot skin, quick pulse, pains in back and limbs. The seat of inflammation soon begins to swell, and becomes red or purplish, with severe tingling burning sensation.
Page 20.

Measles. — The symptoms at first are similar to catarrh or cold in the head, such as chilliness, running of the nose, eyes red and watery, sneezing, pain and soreness in the throat and chest, fever and thirst. The eruption generally appears on the fourth day, and looks like flea bites. The skin feels rough when the hand is passed over it.
Page 25.

Scarlet Rash. — The eruption is preceded by chilliness, heat, restlessness, dryness of the skin. The rash appears on the third or fourth day. The difference between Scarlet Fever and Scarlet Rash is given under the latter disease.
Page 29.

Scarlet Fever. — At the commencement there is more or less fever, with shivering, lassitude, headache. The person will complain of soreness of the throat, and on examination it will be found red and shining. The rash makes its appearance in two days, first on the face and neck; the redness disappears on making pressure with the finger. The difference between Scarlet Fever and Measles is given under the latter disease.
Page 30.

Chicken Pox. — Sometimes at first there will be symptoms of fever; this however is not always the case. The eruption appears in an irregular manner, differing in this from small pox, which appears first on the face. *Page* 40.

Small Pox. — This disease is generally preceded by a fever lasting three or four days. In the first stage the severe pains in the head and back are characteristic. The eruption appears about the third day, in the form of small bright red specks, and first on the face. *Page* 42.

FEVERS.

Typhoid Fever. — This fever generally comes on gradually. The patient may complain for a long time of weariness, and general uneasiness. These symptoms having continued for several days or weeks, the patient will be seized with a chill, followed by the ordinary symptoms of fever. There will be pain in the bowels which is increased by pressure over the right side. *Page* 69.

Inflammation of the Brain. — Generally comes on gradually, but sometimes suddenly. When gradually, the patient complains for some time of uneasiness, wakefulness, dizziness, poor appetite, noises in the head, ringing in the ears, frightful dreams, nausea, vomiting etc. As the disease progresses, he has more or less headache, sometimes exceedingly severe, and violent fever. *Page* 75.

Remittent or Bilious Fever. — This is usually preceded by weakness, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, yawning and stretching, flashes of heat and cold. These symptoms continue several days, when we have a well marked chill, followed by heat. *Page* 79.

Intermittent Fever. — This disease is characterized by paroxysms of fever, which occur at regular intervals. The paroxysm consists of three stages; the cold stage, the hot stage, and the sweating stage. The cold stage is preceded by languor, uneasiness, stretching and yawning, pains in the back, head, and loins, followed by chilliness which soon extends over the whole body. *Page* 85.

Yellow Fever. — This disease is characterized by yellowness of the skin, and vomiting of a dark fluid. The symptoms at first are dizziness, pains in the back and limbs, chills, nausea, headache, etc. *Page* 93.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND.

Hypochondria — There is general langour and listlessness, and want of energy. The patient continually dwells on his own misfortunes. *Page* 99.

Hysterics. — An attack is generally preceded by low spirits, and occurs in paroxysms. There will be a sensation of a ball rising from the left side to the throat. The attack is more likely to occur about the period of menstruation. *Page* 102.

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD.

Apoplexy. — An attack sometimes comes on suddenly, although it is generally preceded by certain symptoms. There will be a constant desire to sleep, with dull pain in the head; dizziness and heaviness of the head. *Page* 109.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES.

Inflammation of the Eye-ball. — The eyes are red and swollen, and there is a feeling of roughness beneath the lids. *Page* 133.

Cataract. — Objects appear indistinct, and there is a mist constantly before the eyes. A small speck soon makes its appearance on the pupil. *Page* 140.

Blindness. — Signs of the approach of blindness, are pains in the head, dimness and weakness of sight; sparks and motes float before the eyes. *Page* 141.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EARS.

Inflammation of the Ear. — Violent burning, beating, and itching pains in the ear, with redness and throbbing. *Page* 147.

Running of the Ear. — Fever, headache, and intense pain in the ear, and a discharge of reddish watery fluid, soon becoming thick and mattery. *Page* 153.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

Cold in the Head. — Dull pain and weight in the forehead, sneezing, dryness and fullness of the nose, redness of the eyes. *Page* 156.

Chronic Catarrh. — Severe pains in the head and eyes, discharge of mucus from the nose, loss of appetite. *Page* 160.

Cancer of the Nose. — Usually commences as a hard lump, which ulcerates and becomes intensely painful. *Page* 163.

AFFECTIONS OF THE FACE, LIPS AND JAWS.

Locked Jaw. — The first symptoms are, stiffness of the neck, inability to open the mouth easily, tightness across the chest, uneasy sensation at the root of the tongue, etc. *Page* 174

AFFECTIONS OF THE TEETH, GUMS AND MOUTH.

Inflammation of the Tongue. — Chills, loss of appetite, dull pains in back and head, throbbing, and aching pain in the tongue. *Page* 185.

Canker of the Mouth. — Pain in the gums; mouth hot and dry; gums swollen, spongy and bleeding, ulcers on the cheeks and gums. *Page* 186.

Scurvy. — Softening, ulceration and bleeding of the gums; the limbs swell, and dark spots appear on the body. *Page* 189

AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

Quinsy.—Sore Throat. — This generally begins with high fever, cough, soreness of the throat, which is smooth and of a shining redness, swelling of the glands of the neck. *Page* 194.

Putrid Sore Throat. — Commences with a chill, followed by fever, languor, redness of the throat and tonsils, acrid discharge from the mouth. Ulcers soon appear in the throat and on the tonsils.

Diphtheria. — Generally the first symptom is hoarseness, with weakness of utterance, fever, headache, followed by soreness of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. There will be also aching of the bones, weariness, loss of appetite. *Page* 201

AFFECTIONS OF THE WINDPIPE AND CHEST.

Bronchitis. — Commences with chilliness, fever, cough, pain and soreness at the upper part of the breast bone, oppression of the chest, breathing quick and irregular. *Page* 209.

Influenza. — At first the same symptoms as catarrh, with a sense of weight in the forehead, difficulty of breathing, sneezing, dryness of the nose, sore throat, chilliness. *Page* 214.

Inflammation of the Lungs. — Commences with chilliness, followed by fever, pain in one side of the chest, difficulty of breathing, cough, pain sharp. The patient cannot lie on the affected side. *Page* 220.

Pleurisy. — Begins with a chill, followed by heat, thirst, and other symptoms of fever. We soon have a sharp, stabbing pain in the chest, which is aggravated by taking a full breath. The breathing is hurried and difficult, with dry, hacking cough. *Page* 226.

Inflammation of the Heart. — Commences with the symptoms of fever, as chilliness, heat, thirst, etc. These are followed by rapid

and difficult breathing, with sharp pain in the region of the heart. The pain is increased by motion. The heart beats violently.
Page 230.

Neuralgia of the Heart.—The pain shoots from the chest through the back and into the left shoulder. Great anxiety, violent beating of the heart. *Page* 230.

Bleeding from the Lungs. — Preceded by a sense of weight on the chest, with difficult breathing; heat or pricking beneath the breast bone; saltish taste in the mouth. *Page* 236.

Asthma. — There is generally at first a sense of fullness about the stomach with headache and weakness. A tightness across the chest, with difficult breathing, accompanied with a wheezing noise. *Page* 239.

Dropsy of the Chest. — Great difficulty of breathing, increased by exertion, and by lying down; sensation of weight on the chest. Countenance pale, short dry cough, palpitation of the heart.
Page 243.

Consumption. — General symptoms are cough, pain in the chest, fever, heat of the hands, feet and cheeks; weakness of the voice, crooked or bent nails, etc. *Page* 245.

AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Dyspepsia. — A sense of distension of the stomach, belching of wind, loss of appetite, low spirits, tongue coated, or pale and flabby. *Page* 253.

Neuralgia of the Stomach. — Pain similar to heartburn; the pain occurs irregularly, and is sometimes relieved by pressure.
Page 267.

Stomach Ache, Colic. — A peculiar twisting, racking pain behind the navel, relieved by pressure; belly hard, and drawn up into lumps. *Page* 270.

Inflammation of the Stomach. — Burning pain in the stomach with thirst, nausea and vomiting, desire for cold drinks, prostration of strength, pain increased by pressure. *Page* 279.

Inflammation of the Bowels. — Commences with a chill, followed by fever, thirst, hot skin, and pain of a griping character in the bowels; the pain is increased on pressure, and sometimes comes in paroxysms. *Page* 283.

Inflammation of the Liver. — Begins with symptoms of fever, with a sensation of pricking in the right side, and pain in the region of

the liver, either acute or dull. The pain sometimes shoots up to the right shoulder. *Page* 286.

Inflammation of the Spleen. — Commences with the common symptoms of fever, with pain in the left side in the region of the spleen, with tenderness on pressure. Pain dull, or cutting. *Page* 292

Worms. — The symptoms are paleness, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, starting from sleep, swollen belly, irregular appetite. *Page* 293.

Diarrhœa. — Frequent discharges from the bowels, with a sense of weight, and more or less griping. *Page* 299.

Dysentery. — Loss of appetite, with constipation or diarrhœa, followed by passages of mucus streaked with blood. *Page* 304.

Cholera Morbus. — Generally comes on suddenly, with vomiting and purging, accompanied with severe griping pains in the bowels and stomach. The discharges consist at first of the contents of the bowels, followed by watery, bilious matter. *Page* 308.

Asiatic Cholera. —The first stage is preceded by derangement of the digestive organs, rumbling of the bowels, pains in different parts of the body; thirst and a slight diarrhœa. These symptoms are followed by vomiting and purging of a thin, colorless fluid, like rice water; and violent cramps. *Page* 310.

Piles. — An attack is preceded by a sense of weight in the lower part of the abdomen, with a painful itching about the anus. *Page* 315

Dropsy of the Abdomen. — Enlargement of the belly, with a sense of weight, loss of appetite, constipation etc. *Page* 320

AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Inflammation of the Kidneys. — Preceded by the usual symptoms of fever, followed by deep seated pains in the loins extending to the bladder, which are aggravated by motion and pressure. *Page* 323.

Inflammation of the Bladder. — Burning, piercing pain in the region of the bladder, which extends down between the legs, and to the testicles and thighs. *Page* 326.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder. — Slight pain, with a feeling of heat in the bladder, and frequent desire to pass water; mucus in the urine. *Page* 326

Diabetes. — Voracious appetite, great thirst, gums swollen and inflamed, dry mouth, wasting of flesh. *Page* 330.

Stone in the Bladder. — Sudden pain in the region of the kidneys, which runs down the thigh, frequent desire to urinate, pain in the end of the penis. *Page* 331.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Delayed and Obstructed Menstruation. — Headache, fullness and throbbing in the centre of the head, pains in the back and loins, cold feet and hands. *Page* 349.

Chlorosis or Green Sickness. — General lassitude, yellowish green color of the skin, paleness of the lips, skin cold, weakness, poor appetite. *Page* 351.

Profuse Menstruation. — Weakness and pain in the back, extending to the hips, headache, with throbbing of the temples. *Page* 356.

Difficult Menstruation. — Severe bearing down pains in the region of the womb, aching in the small of the back, and thighs. *Page* 359.

Suppression of the Menses. — Headache, fever, hot skin, thirst, quick pulse, fullness and throbbing in the center and back part of the head, pains in back. *Page* 361.

Falling of the Womb. — Bearing down pain, or dragging sensation in the lower part of abdomen; with pain in the small of the back. Pains aggravated by exercise, or standing long on the feet. *Page* 367.

Leucorrhœa. — Heat and soreness of the private parts, with heaviness, bearing down pain, and a discharge. *Page* 370.

Broken Breast. — Commences with a chill, followed by fever, and darting pains in breast. The breast swells, and becomes hard and knotted. *Page* 407.

Childbed Fever. — This is preceded by the symptoms of fever, as chilliness, heat of the skin, with pain in the belly increased by pressure; the belly becomes swollen, and exceedingly tender. *Page* 409.

Milk Leg. — Pain in the lower part of the bowels, extending to the hips. The leg begins to swell, commencing at the groin, and extending downward. *Page* 411.

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Convulsions of Infants. — The eyes at first are fixed, the muscles of the face contract, and sometimes there is foaming at the mouth. The whole body is sometimes convulsed. *Page* 422.

Thrush. — Redness of tongue and gums, and dryness of the mouth. Whitish spots soon appear and cover the entire mouth. *Page* 428.

Dropsy of the Brain. — Drowsiness and sleepiness; the patient puts his hand to his head and shows evident signs of distress. The head is hot, and breathing difficult. *Page* 431.

Remittent Fever of Infants. — Commences with languor, and irritability; the lips are dry. These symptoms are followed by fever, coated tongue, cold extremities, etc. *Page* 433.

Cholera Infantum. — The attack may be sudden, with violent vomiting and purging, or may be preceded by a slight diarrhœa. Everything is vomited, and the stools are streaked with green, or yellowish and watery. *Page* 435.

Croup. — Generally commences with symptoms of catarrh, with dry cough, hot skin, quick pulse, rattling in the throat, hoarseness. When the child is attacked, the cough is hoarse and ringing, the breathing hurried, face flushed, etc. *Page* 439.

Whooping Cough. — This is characterized by a convulsive paroxysm of coughing, attended with hissing breathing. It begins with symptoms of catarrh. *Page* 443.

Mumps. — Commences with fever, and symptoms of catarrh. The neck becomes stiff, and painful. A swelling soon appears at the angle of the lower jaw. *Page* 447.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

Rheumatism. — This is generally preceded by languor, chilliness, heat, and profuse sweat which has a sour smell; these symptoms are followed by stiffness of the muscles, with severe pains in the different joints. *Page* 449.

Gout. — Sometimes comes on suddenly, but is generally preceded by symptoms of dyspepsia, headache, nausea, numbness in the limbs, and a burning pain in the ball of the great toe. *Page* 454.

Hip Disease. — Fullness in the groin, pain worse when the limb hangs down. *Page* 456.

Paralysis. — An attack generally comes on suddenly; sometimes there is coldness with numbness of the parts. *Page* 460.

Epilepsy. — The attack is generally sudden, and the patient falls with a loud cry, and becomes senseless, foams at the mouth, breathes violently. *Page* 464.

Scrofula. — The first symptom is generally an enlargement of the glands, especially those of the neck. These swellings continue for a long time without becoming sore, or occasioning any inconvenience. In the course of six months or a year, they may become as large as a hen's egg. In time they come to a head and break, becoming painful and inflamed, and discharge a thin fluid, watery, or mixed like whey and curd. This matter is sometimes discharged from several openings. When these ulcers heal, they leave unsightly scars, and are apt to be followed by other tumors. Sometimes scrofula affects the bones, or the eyes. A white delicate skin, light hair, thick lips, and a delicate constitution, indicate scrofula. *Page* 533.

SUPPLEMENT.

Scrofula, (*King's Evil.*)

THE name Scrofula is derived from *scrofa*, a hog, because the disease is peculiar to this animal.

The scrofulous taint manifests itself in many diseases, as consumption, hip disease, goitre, white swelling, etc. As generally understood, it is applied to an enlargement of the glands of the neck, or other parts of the body.

Symptoms. — See Table of Symptoms, page 532.

Causes. — The disease is generally inherited, but it may be excited by various causes, such as, living in damp and ill ventilated places, insufficient food, filthy habits, excessive use of pork, want of exercise, measles, scarlet fever, small pox, etc.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The patient should indulge in sea bathing, breathe the sea air, take plenty of exercise, and eat nutritious food.

HOMEOPATHIC.

The principal remedies are, Sulphur, Mercury, Iodine, Hepar Sulphur, Baryta, Conium, Belladonna, Lycopodium, Sepia, Calcarea, Rhus Tox, Aurum, China.

Sulphur. — Ulcers on different parts of the body; discharges from the ears; chronic enlargement of the tonsils; swelling of the glands of the lower jaw, arm-pit, groin, and neck; cough, with sticking pains in the chest; want of vitality, and sensitiveness to cold.

Iodine. — Dizziness in the morning; buzzing in the ears; smarting in the eyes; ravenous hunger; heartburn; salivation; swelling of the neck; numbness of the fingers; night sweat.

Rhus Tox. — Soft tubercles on the scalp; inflammation of the eyes, with an eruption about them; chronic swelling of the glands; dry, scurfy eruptions on different parts of the body; stiffness and lameness of the limbs.

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* The description of this disease was accidentally omitted in its proper place.

Belladonna. — Swelling of the glands with suppuration; inflammation and swelling of the bones; pain in the ball of the eye, with heat and redness; roaring in the ears; painful ulcers on the skin.

Calcarea. — Suitable in those cases where the menses appear too early, or are too profuse. It is valuable in children who have the appearance of scrofula. Cod Liver oil is another valuable remedy.

Administration of Remedies. — Of the remedy chosen, take a dose (four globules) every night. Continue each remedy as long as there is improvement.

ALLOPATHIC.

The following is highly recommended: Iodine, six drachms; Iodide of Potassium, a troy ounce and a half; distilled water, one pint; dissolve. Dose, five or six drops in water, twice a day.

If there is considerable debility, the Iodide of Iron in doses of twenty-five drops in water, three times a day, is an excellent remedy.

Before the tumors are sore, bathe them several times a day with a solution of muriate of lime, in the proportion of two drachms to the ounce of water. If they are inflamed, apply poultices of powdered slippery elm, and bayberry, equal parts, or flax seed, or bread and milk.

Iodide of Ammonium, in doses of three grains, two or three times a day, is recommended.

ECLECTIC AND HERBAL.

The tincture of Iodine, in doses of twenty drops twice a day, in a teacupful of a decoction of Sarsaparilla or marshmallow root, is recommended. The principal remedies are the compound syrup of yellow dock, and the compound syrup of stillingia. It is a good plan to use one syrup for a few weeks, and then change to the other, and so on alternately.

If the tumors are sore, use the following: Muriate of ammonia, two drachms; distilled water, one ounce; dissolve the ammonia in the water, and add tincture of conium, one ounce. Apply to the tumor on a piece of cotton or lint, and keep it constantly moistened with the lotion. The compound plaster of Belladonna, is also highly recommended.

When ulcers or abscesses form, they should be syringed out daily with a mixture of castile soap suds, spirits, and water, followed by a solution of vegetable caustic. The ointment of bayberry, or red oxide of lead plaster, spread on lint, may be used after this. If there is considerable inflammation, apply at night, a poultice of slippery elm, and bayberry barks.

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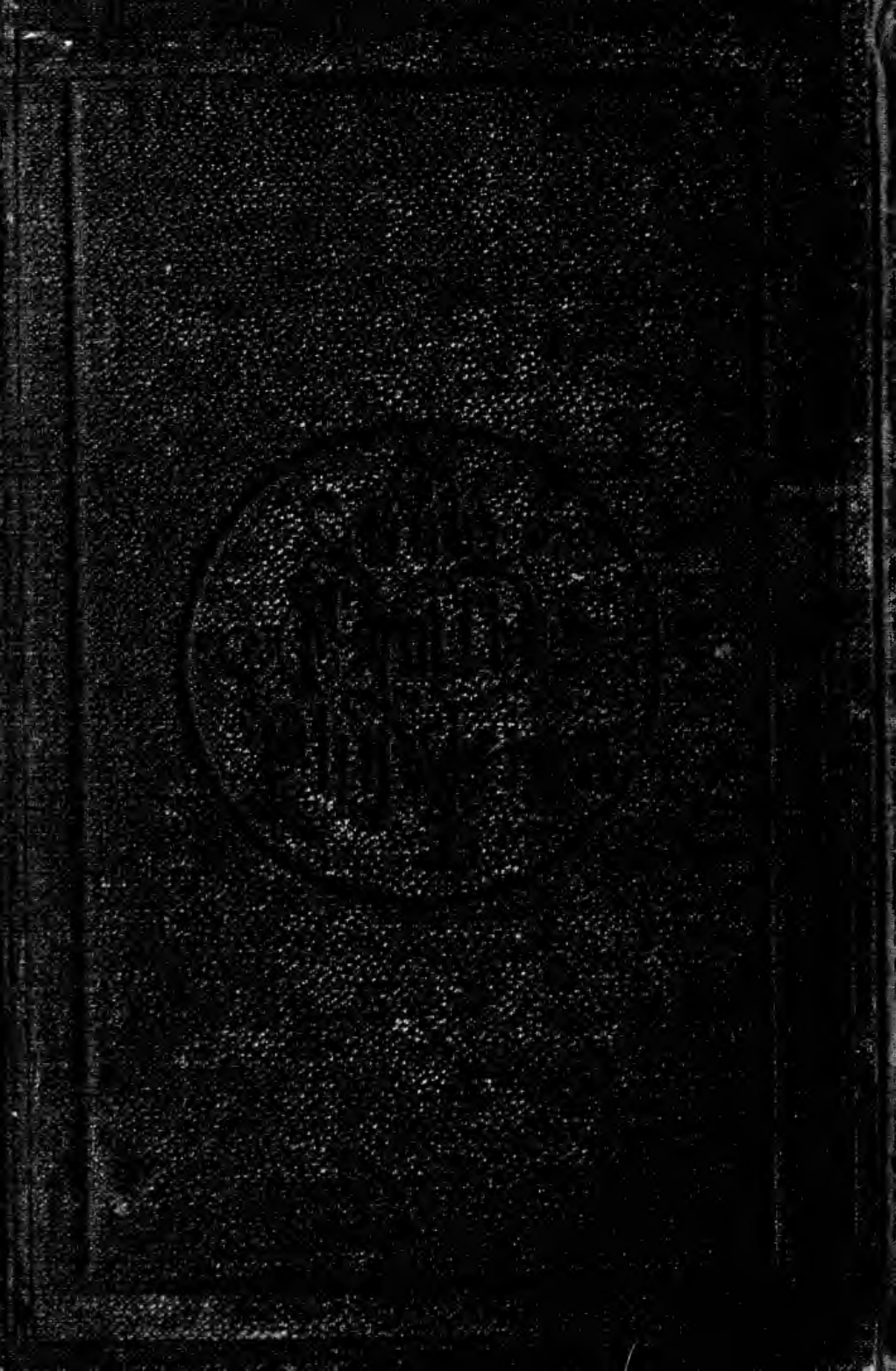
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